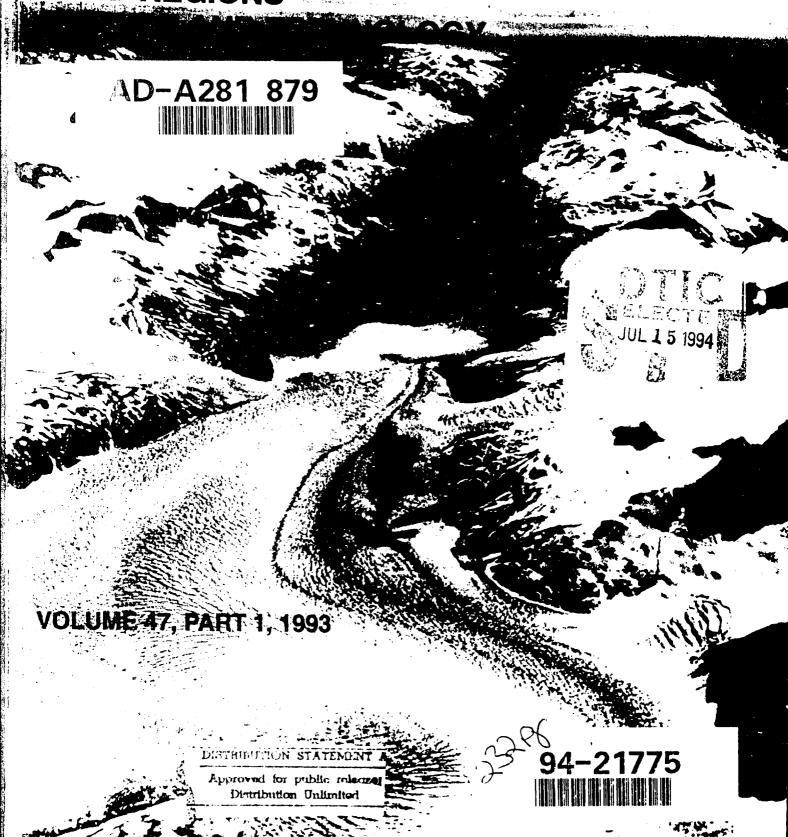


Bibliography on COLD REGIONS



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Bibliography on COLD REGIONS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME 47, PART 1

Stuart G. Hibben, Editor

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON COLD REGIONS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Volume 47, Part 1

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The present volume contains material accessioned between October 1992 and September 1993. It contains full citations of 5273 items, in many cases with abstracts. Indexing for the volume is issued as Volume 47, Part 2.

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Stuart G. Hibben, Head Cold Regions Bibliography Project Science and Technology Division Library of Congress

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Marine biology, Sea water. Waste disposal, Water treatment, Bacteria, Ice cover effect. Decomposition. Water temperature, Temperature effects, Water pollution. Subglacial observations.

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D9-1989, 6 refs. DLC TP884.A3 D87 1989

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Effect of industrial by-products on the frost resistance

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47-13

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pects of Admixtures and Industrial By-products on the Durability of Concrete, 2nd, Goteborg, Sweden, June 26-27, 1989. Edited by L. Berntsson et al, Stockholm, Swedish Council for Building Research, 1989. p.93-104, D9-1989, 6 refs. DLC TP884,A3 D87 1989

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Effect of condensed silica fume on the frost resistance

Opsahl, O.A., et al. International Seminar on Some Aspects of Admixtures and Industrial By-products on the Durability of Concrete. 2nd. Goteborg. Sweden. June 26-27, 1989. Edited by L. Berntsson et al. Stockholm. Swedish Council for Building Research. 1989, p.149-160, D9-1989, 6 refs.

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pects of Admixtures and Industrial By-products on the Durability of Concrete, 2nd, Goteborg, Sweden, June 26-27, 1989. Edited by L. Berntsson et al, Stock-holm, Swedish Council for Building Research, 1989, p.215-217, D9-1989, 2 refs. DLC TP884.A3 D87 1989

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DLC TP884.A3 D87 1989

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Kharadly, M.M.Z., International Symposium on An-Anarady, M.M.Z., International Symposium on Antennas and Propagation, 6th, University of Warwick, Coventry, UK, Apr. 4-7, 1989. Part 2: propagation, London, Institution of Electrical Engineers, 1989, p.406-410, Pub.301, 8 refs.

DLC TK871.6.147a pt.2 1989

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Tundra, Plant ecology, Plant physiology, Plant tissues, Biomass.

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Macdougall, N., Aviation and aerospace, May 1990, 63(5), p.7.

Aircraft icing, Ice removal, Cost analysis.

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Eraso, A., ed. Glacial hydrology, Subglacial drainage, Subglacial caves, Meltwater, Glacial rivers, Subglacial observations, Glacier surveys, Karst.

47-23
Cavities in Hansbreen hollowed out by meltwater. Syalbard, 77 Lat. N. [Les cavités du Hansbreen creu-sées par les eaux de fonte. Syalbard, 77 Lat. N.]. Schroeder, J., International Symposium of Glacier Caves and Karst in Polar Regions, 1st. Madrid, Oct. 1-5, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by A. Eraso, Madrid, Instituto Tecnológico GeoMinero de España, 1991, p.21-33, In French with English summary. 6 refs. Glacial hydrology, Subglacial drainage, Subglacial caves, Meltwater.

Loven-East glacier ice sheet: a distinctive site due to the subglacial run-off. [Les marges glacées du glacier Loven-Est, Spitsberg: un milieu original lié aux écoulements sous-glaciaires₁.

Griselin, M., International Symposium of Glacier

Caves and Karst in Polar Regions, 1st. Madrid, Oct. 1-5, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by A. Eraso, Madrid, Instituto Tecnológico GeoMinero de España, 1991. p.35-67, In French with English summary. 11 refs. Subglacial drainage, Glacial rivers, Glacial hydrology, Meltwater, Subglacial observations, Norway-Spitsbergen.

Time series correlogramme and spectral analysis of the Cazadora Glacier drainage and meteorological parameters, Spanish Antarctic Base (BAE), Livingston Island (South Shetland, Antarctic). Eraso, A., et al, International Symposium of Glacier

Caves and Karst in Polar Regions, 1st, Madrid, Oct. 1-5, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by A. Eraso, Madrid, Instituto Tecnológico GeoMinero de España, 1991. p.69-91, With French and Spanish summaries. 8 refs.

Antiguedad, I., Mangin, A.
Subglacial drainage, Glacier melting, Glacial rivers,
Meltwater, Glacial hydrology, Glacier surveys, Air
temperature, Meteorological factors, Antarctica—
Juan Carlos I Station.

Juan Carlos I station.

The authors analyze the hydrogram characteristics of the river close to the Spanish Antarctic Base Juan-Carlos I which drains the Caradora glacier. These data had been obtained by a limnigraph in Feb. 1989, and by establishing the discharge curve calculated by watermill daily measurements. The hydrogram shapes are explained and cause-effect relationships are found between daily designed and cause-effect relationships are found. between glacier discharge and meteorological parameters, i.e. air temperature, atmospheric pressure, precipitation, relative humidity and insolation. Correlation and spectral analysis enabled the authors to fix these relationships. (Auth. mod.)

47-26 Glacial caves in Spitsbergen.

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Subglacial caves, Subglacial drainage, Glacial hydrology, Subglacial observations, Glacier surveys, Norway—Spitsbergen.

47-27

Physics of water-hollowed cavities. [Fisica dei buchi

nell'acqua_j.
Badino, G., International Symposium of Glacier Caves and Karst in Polar Regions, 1st, Madrid, Oct. 1-5, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by A. Eraso, Madrid, Instituto Tecnológico GeoMinero de España, 1991, p.119-133, In Italian.

Gacial hydrology, Subglacial caves, Subglacial drain-

47.28

Climatic conditions of outflow ablative waters from Werenskiold Glacier in Spitsbergen.

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Instituto Tecnologico Geominero de Espana, 1971, p. 135-146, 7 refs.
Subglacial drainage, Glacial hydrology, Glacier surveys, Climatic factors, Meltwater, Glacier ablation, Glacial rivers, Norway—Spitsbergen.

47-29

Influence of Pleistocene glaciation on location and morphology of deep pothole. Example: Montenegro's mountains.

Liesevic, M., International Symposium of Glacier Caves and Karst in Polar Regions, 1st, Madrid, Oct. 1-5, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by A. Eraso, Madrid, Instituto Tecnológico GeoMinero de España, 1991, p.147-150, 6 refs.

Alpine glaciation, Karst, Glacial geology, Caves, Pleistocene.

Possibilities for studying the structure and the regime of Svalbard tide water glaciers by remote sensing

Glazovskii, A.F., et al, International Symposium of Glacier Caves and Karst in Polar Regions, 1st, Madrid, Oct. 1-5, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by A. Eraso, Madrid, Instituto Tecnológico GeoMinero de España. 1991, p.151-161, 17 refs. Jania, J., Moskalevskit, M.IU.

Glacial hydrology, Glacier surveys, Subglacial drainage, Subglacial observations, Glacier beds, Glacier ice, Radio echo soundings, Remote sensing, Norway-Spitsbergen.

47-31

Characteristics of karst in the ice of Heim Glacier (Patagonia, Argentina). Prediction of the subglacial drainage. (Caracteristicas del karst en hielo del glaciar Heim (Patagonia, Argentina). Prediccion del dre-

naje subglaciar₁, Lario Gomez, J., International Symposium of Glacier Caves and Karst in Polar Regions, 1st, Madrid, Oct. 1-5, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by A. Eraso, Madrid, Instituto Tecnológico GeoMinero de España, 1991. p.163-170, In Spanish with English summary. 8 refs. Subglacial drainage, Glacial hydrology, Glacier surveys, Subglacial caves, Patagonia.

47-32

First results of the Greenland '90 Expedition. Ilulissat and Alfred-Wegener Peninsula glaciers.

Eraso, A., et al. International Symposium of Glacier Caves and Karst in Polar Regions, 1st, Madrid, Oct. 1-5, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by A. Eraso, Madrid, Instituto Tecnológico GeoMinero de España, 1991, p.171-184, With French and Spanish summaries. 15 refs.

Martinez, A.

Glacier surveys, Subglacial drainage, Glacial hydrology, Glacier melting, Icebergs, Calving, Greenland.

Thermokarstic and glaciokarstic hydrology in Spitsbergen glaciers.

Krawczyk, W.E., et al, International Symposium of Glacier Caves and Karst in Polar Regions, 1st. Madrid, Oct. 1-5, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by A. Eraso, Madrid, Instituto Tecnológico GeoMinero de España, 1991, p.185-198, With French summary. 14 refs.

Subglacial drainage, Glacial hydrology, Glacier surveys, Subglacial caves, Karst, Thermokarst, Hot springs, Norway—Spitsbergen.

47-34

Influence of air flows on glacier caves forming

Mavliudov, B.R., International Symposium of Glacier Caves and Karst in Polar Regions, 1st, Madrid, Oct. 1-5, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by A. Eraso, Madrid. Instituto Tecnológico GeoMinero de España. 1991.

p.199-206, 4 refs.
Subglacial drainage, Glacial hydrology, Subglacial caves, Air flow, Ice melting, Ice air interface.

Some regularities of spreading and evolution of glacial caves of the eastern Tien-Shan.

Mikhailov, V.N., International Symposium of Glacier Caves and Karst in Polar Regions, 1st, Madrid, Oct. 1-5, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by A. Eraso, Madrid, Instituto Tecnológico GeoMinero de España, 1991. p.207-214. With Spanish summary. 14 refs. Subglacial caves, Subglacial drainage, Glacial hydrology, Glacier surveys, USSR—Tien Shan.

47-36

Stratigraphy, density and crystal structure of firn-ice at DE08—a very high accumulation site on Law Dome, Antarctica.

Li, J., et al. Antarctic research, Dec. 1991, 2(2), p.1-14, 23 refs

Young, N.W., Wookey, C.W.

Ice cores, Firn stratification, Crystal growth, Antarctica-Law Dome.

tica—Law Dome.

An approximately 195 mm diameter firm ice core. 234 m long, was thermally drilled and analyzed in 1987 austral summer at Law Dome. The snow stratigraphy is characterized by the lack of coarse-grained snow and other distinctly visible features normally corresponding to the annual layers. There is a smooth transformation from firm-grained snow at shallow depth to ice at about 80-90 m, which is greater than that at most other polar locations, due to its abnormally high accumulation rate. According to the marked change in the trend of density with depth and in the crystal properties, 4 stages of the transformation of snow to ice and development of crystal structure can be distinguished; settling stage (0-10 m); sintering stage (10-90 m), rapid crystal growth stage (90-170 m); and dynamic metamorphism stage (170-234 m). The rates of densification and crystal growth from the surface to the depth of the firm-ice transition closely depend on the general temperature. Below the transition zone, the crystal growth rate is higher by a factor of 4.3 in comparison with that at other sites. (Auth. mod.)

47-37

Comparison: Palaeoenvironmental change record of Chinese loess and antarctic ice cores over the last

150,000 years. Kang, J.C., et al, Antarctic research. Dec. 1991, 2(2), p.15-23, 21 refs. Wen, J.H.

Ice cores, Paleoclimatology, Loess.

Studies of Chinese loess and a comparison with antarctic ice cores provide a general pattern of global environmental change and regional differentiation over the last 150,000 years. Climatic changes revealed by magnetic susceptibility of the Linxia loess section in China were parallel to temperature variations revealed by delta D of the Vostok ice core over the last 150,000 years, which indicates a pattern of climatic change tendencies on a long scale. The ranges of variation during the last Interglacial age have greater differences between these two records. When compared with deep sea records, marine and terrestrial environmental records are markedly different in the early and late stages of the last Glaciation. (Auth. mod.)

Characteristics of the active layers on Fildes Peninsula of King George Island, Antarctica.

Zhu, C., et al, Antarctic research, Dec. 1991, 2(2), p.24-37, 13 refs.

Cui, Z.J., Xiong, H.G.

Active layer, Permafrost, Frost heave, Electrical resistivity. Salinity. Geoelectricity. Antarctica-Fildes

From the data of pitting, geoelectrical prospecting, temperature measurement, salt content analysis and detection by layering frost-heaving instruments, the structural features of sediments in the active layers of Fildes Peninsula are discussed. The presence of a bowl-shaped frost table in the stone-circles area is noted. Temperature distribution in the active layer, effects of other contents of the contents of noted. Temperature distribution in the active layer, effects of salt content on electrical resistivity, thaw-settlement and frost heaving, and their control on periglacial landform development are analyzed. It is suggested that 5 layers exist in the subsurface structure: the active layer, frost sand and gravel layer, frost volcanic rock permeated by sea water, frost volcanic rock unpermeated by sea water, frost volcanic rock unpermeated by sea water, and unfrosted ancient continental basement. Finally, the permafrost table and its vertical gradient are determined. (Auth. mod.)

Thermal properties and temperature distribution of Ren, J.W., et al., Antarctic research, Dec. 1991, 2(2), p.38-46, 14 refs.
Qin, D.H., Huang, M.H.

Ice cores, Snow temperature, Snow thermal properties, Firn, Temperature measurement, Antarctica-Law

Based on detailed measurements of decsity and numerous data Based on detailed measurements of decisity and numerous data on temperature in shallow boreholes (about 20 m deep), the thermal properties and temperature distribution of snow firn layer on the Law Dome (see cap are discussed — According to a review of works on thermal properties of snow by Yen (1981), a relationship between thermal conductivity (K) and density (trho) is proposed — An equation of heat transfer in a deformed nonuniform medium is applied and solved analytically by two approaches. Comparison of calculated and measured temperatures indicates that the difference depends mainly on the determination of boundary conditions. (Auth. mod.)

47-40
ARCTIC '91: The Expedition ARK-VIII/3 of RV Polarstern in 1991. [ARCTIC '91: Die Expedition ARK-VIII/3 mit FS Polarstern 1991], Fütterer. D.K., ed. Berichte zur Polarforschung. 1992, No. 107. 267p., Refs. p. 130-132.
Sea ice. Sea water, Sediments, Seismic surveys, Norway. Seibberg Arctic Ocean.

way-Svalbard, Arctic Ocean.

Radiation and eddy flux experiment 1991 (REFLEX

Hartmann, J., et al, *Berichte zur Polarforschung*, 1992, No.105, 72p., 5 refs. Kottmeier, C., Wamser, C.

Sea ice, Sea water, Air temperature, Measuring instruments, Air ice water interaction, Airborne equipment, Turbulence.

Antarctic climate research data. Part 5: PPI radar data at Syowa Station, Antarctica, from February to

Konishi, H., Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition. JARE data reports, Mar. 1992, No.173, 60p., 3 refs. Cloud cover, Metcorological data, Weather observations, Precipitation (meteorology), Radar tracking, Antarctica—Showa Station.

Meteorological data at Asuka Station, Antarctica in 1990.

Iwasaki, A., et al, Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition. JARE data reports, Mar. 1992, No.179, 110p., 2 refs. Yamanouchi. T.

Air temperature, Meteorological data, Weather observations. Surface temperature. Antarctica-Asuka Station.

47-44

Report of the International Ice Patrol in the North Atlantic, 1991 season.

U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Coast Guard. 1991, No.77, 51p., CG-188-46, 7 refs. Ice reporting. Sea ice distribution, Icebergs, Ice conditions, Ice detection, Drift.

Report of the International Ice Patrol in the North Atlantic, 1990 season.

U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Coast Guard. Bulletin. 1990, No.76, 86p., CG-188-45, Refs. passim. Ice reporting, Sea ice distribution, Icebergs, Ice conditions, Ice detection, Drift.

Study of methanesulfonic acid in ice cores.

Whung, P.Y., Coral Gables, University of Miami, 1991, 173p., University Microfilms order No. 92-01127, Ph.D. thesis. Refs. p.130-152. Ice cores, Ice composition, Snow composition, Atmo-

spheric composition, Polar regions, Antarctica—Dominion Range.

Methanesulfonic acid (MSA), an oxidation product of DMS, has been used as a biogenic sulfur tracer in derosited snow layers to better understand the relative importance of various sulfur inputs (biogenic, volcanic and anthropogenic sulfur) to both polar regions in the past. The ice cores and snow pit samples were collected from the 20D site (Greenland) and the Dominion Range site (Antarctica). A suppressed ion chromatographic method was used to measure MSA in snow and ice. The mean concentrations of MSA in the Dominion Range snow pit and ice core are 2.76 ppb and 0.94 ppb, respectively. The mean MSA total S(VI) ratio is below 1° at the Dominion Range site. These data confirm that the MSA fraction in the high plateau is considerably lower than in coastal Antarctica and in the low- and the high-latitude marine boundary layer. Possible causes include volcanic sulfate input. In gummary, all of the above sugests that transport-related sulfur source changes may primarily control the atmospheric chemistry, and consequently the ice chemistry, in both polar regions. (Auth. mod.) Methanesulfonic acid (MSA), an oxidation product of DMS.

Cloud acidity and acidic deposition in the lower troposphere and ozone depletion in the antarctic stratos-phere: modeling and data analysis regarding the role of atmospheric aerosol.

of atmospheric aerosol. Lin, N.H., Raleigh, North Carolina State University, 1991, 190p., University Microfilms order No. 92-06141, Ph.D. thesis. Refs. p.168-183. Clouds (meteorology), Chemical properties, Ozone.

Aerosols, Models.

Aerosols, Models.

This study is focused on the role of atmospheric aerosols in determining the cloud acidity and acidic deposition in the lower troposphere and the ozone depletion in the antarctic stratosphere. For the former, a cloud chemistry model is developed to study the in-cloud chemistry and acidity in cloud droplets. The features of the antarctic stratospheric aerosols during the ozone depletion episode of Oct. 1987 are investigated based on the SAGE II (Stratospheric Aerosol and Gas Experiment II) data. The study focuses on inferring the aerosol size spectrum using a modified randomized minimization-search-technique (RMST), and investigating the vertical, zonal and columnar averages of aerosol properties, together with the ozone concentration. The aerosol size distribution is found to be bimodal in several instances. An enhanced aerosol layer of relatively largetration. The aerosol size distribution is found to be bimodal in several instances. An enhanced aerosol layer of relatively larger particles at altitudes between 21-23 km was found in the antarctic region. The relatively abundant population of smaller particles is associated with the region of severe ozone depletion. Smaller and larger particles dominate at higher and lower latitudes, respectively. It is pointed out that the reported features of the stratuspheric aerosols in the antarctic region are useful in providing insights into the mechanisms for ozone depletion. (Auth. mod.)

47-48

Detection of polar stratospheric clouds from NOAA-

HIRS data: a case study. Meerkoetter, R., Geophysical research letters, July 6, 1992, 19(13), p.1351-1354, 9 refs. Clouds (meteorology). Stratosphere, Polar regions.

Adsorption of HCl on ice under stratospheric condi-

tions: a computational study. Kroes, G.J., et al, Geophysical research letters, July 6, 1992, 19(13), p.1355-1358, 14 refs.

Clary, D.C. Atmospheric composition, Clouds (meteorology), Stratosphere, Ice crystals, Mathematical models.

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nutnykh ob''emakhj.
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Growth of the Muller Ice Shelf during the later half of the Little Ice Age as documented by glacial marine sediments and radiogeochemistry.

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cier oscillation. Sediment transport, Antarctica—Muller Ice Shelf.

From 2 cores collected in Lallemand Fjord, evidence suggests that the Müller Ice Shelf has migrated during the last 600 years over one of the core sites. From approximately 1200 to 1650 AD, colian sediment deposition and total organic carbon values AD, coitan sequiment deposition and total organic carbon values indicate an open marine environment throughout the fjord as the ice shelf retreated shoreward. Sediment analyses indicate a pronounced progradation of the Müller lee Shelf through the Little lee Age to approximately 1860 AD. Eolian debris was deposited in the fjord, facilitated by the extension of the Müller lee Shelf which transported sediments over the calving line and into the marine environment. Further variation in the sediment record demonstrates another regression of the Müller lee Shelf after it reached its maximum during the Little Ice Age in 1869 as sediment levels decreased. Up to 1974, continued

growth of the shelf has been documented by sediment and visual observations. After this time, the Müller Ice Shelf has continued to disintegrate to its present day location. This paper utilizes sediment grain size, total organic carbon, and Pb-210 analyses in an attempt to support these contentions.

47-72

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Strain tests, Crystals, Rheology, Shear strain, Ice crystals. Polar regions.

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Sea ice distribution, Spaceborne photography, Polar regions.

The history of antarctic sea ice observations is reviewed, with special emphasis on visible and infrared imagery available from the NOAA satellite series since the launch of NOAA 2 in Oct. 1972. A table showing monthly estimates of sea ice cover in the Antarctic in millions of sq km. from different sources, is presented.

47-74

Final report of Operation Deep Freeze '92 (1991-1992).

U.S. Naval Support Force Antarctica, 1992, var. p Research projects, Expeditions, Sea ice, Logistics, Antarctica.

This report describes the military support provided to the National Science Foundation in conjunction with the U.S. Antarctic Program from Aug. 1991 to Mar. 1992 as Operation Deep Freeze 91/92. This included providing the fundamental life support requirements of food and medical services to McMurdo support requirements of lood and medical services to McMurdo Station residents and the logistic pipeline for resupply of McMurdo. South Pole and Byrd Surface Camp. plus support of Scott Base, the nearby New Zealand station. Inherent in the support requirements is the objective of safe operations. A chronological summary of significant events during the operating period is given. The various organizations, units and commands participating in Operation Deep Freeze 91/92 are listed, and their activities are described in sufficient detail to provide guidance for following years. guidance for following years.

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47-77

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Pollock, W.H., et al, Journal of geophysical research, Aug. 20, 1992, 97(D12), p.12,993-12,999, 20 refs.
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Comparison of Nimbus 7 limb infrared monitor of the Comparison of Nimbus 7 limb intrared monitor of the stratosphere and radiosonde temperature in the lower stratosphere poleward of 60N.

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Polar atmospheres, Heterogeneous nucleation, Atmospheric composition. Air temperature, Chemical properties, Sounding, Infrared reconnaissance, Stratosphere, Correlation, Accuracy.

47-79

Optical effects of polar stratospheric clouds on the retrieval of TOMS total ozone.

Torres. O., et al. Journal of geophysical research. Aug. 20, 1992, 97(D12), p.13,015-13,024, 34 refs. Ahmad. Z., Herman, J.R.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric composition, Ozone, Atmospheric density, Measurement, Accuracy, Cloud cover, Optical properties, Albedo, Radiation balance. Small areas of sharply reduced ozone density appear frequently in the maps produced from polar region total ozone mapping spectrometer (TOMS) data. These mini-holes are of the order of 1000 km in extent, with a lifetime of a few days. On the basis of measurements from ground-based instruments, balloon-borne ozonesondes, and simultaneous measurements of aerosol borne ozonesondes, and simultaneous measurements of aerosol and ozone concentrations during aircraft flights in the arctic and antarctic regions, the appearance of polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) are frequently associated with false reductions in ozone derived from the TOMS albedo data. By combining radiative transfer calculations with the observed PSC and ozone data, it is shown that PSCs located near or above the ozone density maximum (with optical thickness greater than 0.1) can explain most of the differences between TOMS ozone data and ground or in-situ ozone measurements. Several examples of the real and false TOMS mini-hole phenomenon are investigated using data from the 1989 Airborne Arctic Stratospheric Expedition (AASE) and from balloon flights over Norway and Sweden. (AASE) and from balloon flights over Norway and Sweden

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47-82

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cy, Seasonal variations, Meltwater.

47.84

Effect of corrosion, freeze-thaw cycles, and their com-bined effects on the fatigue behavior of reinforced concrete.

Radian, T.A., Kingston, University of Rhode Island, 1989. 220p., University Microfilms order No-AAC9023245, Ph.D. thesis. For abstract see Dissertation abstracts international, Sec. B, Dec. 1990,

Reinforced concretes, Frost action, Concrete durability, Frost resistance, Corrosion, Fatigue (materials), Mechanical tests, Freeze thaw cycles.

Polarimetric radar remote sensing of hailstorms.

Zhao, Y., University Park, Pennsylvania State University, 1989, 256p., University Microfilms order No-AAC9018303, Ph.D. thesis. For abstract see Discotation abstracts international, Sec. B. Aug. 1990,

p.914.
Storms, Hailstones, Remote sensing, Radar echoes. Polarization (waves), Scattering, Ice optics, Ice melting, Analysis (mathematics), Wave propagation, Ice detection

Dendritic crystallization of supercooled solutions. Harrison, K.M., Reno, University of Nevada, 1988, 113p., University Microfilms order No.AAC1335171.

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47-87

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47-89

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47-90

Fundamentals of the theory of calculating the navigation value of ice data. ¡Osnovy teorii rascheta navi-gatsionnol tsennosti ledovol informatsii;, Likhachev, A.V., Radiosviaz' na more; sbornik nauch-

nykh trudov (Radio communications at sea; collected scientific papers). Edited by A.I. Balashov, Moscow, Transport, 1991, p.15-33, In Russian. 6 refs. Ice navigation, Data processing, Ice reporting, Mathematical models. Ice cover.

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47.92

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Nucleating agents. Artificial nucleation, Ice crystal nuclei, Cloud seeding. Artificial precipitation, Aerosols. 47-94

Using ice and ice phenomena in the national economy: geophysical aspect. [Ispol'zovanie l'da i ledovykh iavlenii v narodnom khoziaistve: geofizicheskii aspekt₁.

Faiko, L.I., Krasnoyarsk, Izd. Krasnojarskogo universiteta, 1986, 155p., In Russian. Refs. p.148-155. Lake ice. Sea ice. River ice, Ice formation, Ice (construction material), Engineering, Ice dams

Efficiency of hydraulic gears of motor vehicles at low temperatures. [Rabotosposobnost' gidravlicheskogo privoda samokhodnykh mashin pri nizkikh tem-

peraturakh₁. Kaverzin, S.V., Krasnoyarsk, Izd. Krasnoiarskogo universiteta, 1986, 141p., In Russian. 38 refs. Motor vehicles. Engines. Cold weather performance,

Analysis (mathematics).

47-96

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grafirovaniia₁, Fedorov, A.N., Yakutsk, Institut merziotovedeniia SO AN SSSR, 1991, 140p., In Russian. Refs. p.130-139. Geocryology, Landscape types, Frozen ground, Map-

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Performance of piles in thawing ground. (Rabota sval v ottaivaiushchikh gruntakh),
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Torgashev, V.V., et al. Yakutsk, Institut mer-zlotovedeniia SO AN SSSR, 1990, 96p., In Russian. 54 refs. Sal'nikov. P.I.

Piles, Geocryology, Engineering geology, Ground thawing, Permafrost beneath structures, Pile load tests, Thaw depth.

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AN SSSR, 1989, 120p., In Russian. Refs. p.116-119. Romanov, V.I.

Alassy, Valleys, Cryogenic soils, Soil chemistry, Soil formation, USSR—Amga River.

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gy, Coal, Moisture, Air temperature, Analysis (mathematics), Salinity.

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47-106

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Air ice water interaction, Ice solid interface, Ice loads, Offshore structures, Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution. Ice cover strength, Ice reporting, Ice forecasting, Ice cover thickness, Ice control, Ocean currents, Oceanographic surveys, Cryobiology, Remote sensing.

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Gosink, T.A., Kline, T.C., Aota, M. Air ice water interaction, Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric composition. Carbon dioxide, Global warming

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Japan's first polar orbiting earth observation satellite series MOS-1 and MOS-1b use three different sensors, which are MESSR (Multi-spectrum Electronic Self-scanning Radiometer). VTIR (Visible Thermal Infrared Radiometer) and MSR (Microwave Scanning Radiometer. The great advantage of the MOS-1 is that it can observe the same phenomena by three In order to contribute to the different sensors at the same time. different sensors at the same time. In order to contribute to the ISY (International Space Year)/PIE (Polar Ice Extent) Program, the authors have produced MOS-1 multisensor data sets of the Okhotsk Sea and Antarctica, received at Showa Station. This paper describes the uses of the data set for sea ice study and monitoring, and also further plans to produce the MOS-I data set and other sensors in the arctic region.

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47-161

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lce solid interface, Ice cover strength, Offshore structures. Ice loads, Ice breaking, Ice cracks.

Deformation of ice cover: some results of plane numerical modelling.

Gol'dshtein, R.V., et al. International Symposium on Okhotsk Sea and Sea Ice, 7th, Mombetsu, Hokkaido, Japan, Feb. 2-5, 1992. Abstracts, Mombetsu, Ok-hotsk Sea and Cold Ocean Research Association, 1992, p.367-371, 5 refs.

Danilenko, V.I., Osipenko, N.M.

Ice deformation, Ice solid interface, Ice cover strength. Offshore structures, Ice loads, Ice cracks, Mathematical models.

47-168

Use of numerical methods in ice conditions examina-

Pokrashenko, S.A., International Symposium on Okhotsk Sea and Sea Ice. 7th, Mombetsu, Hokkaido, Japan. Feb. 2-5, 1992. Abstracts, Mombetsu, Okhotsk Sea and Cold Ocean Research Association, 1992,

p.382-383. Sea ice distribution, Drift, Ice forecasting, Air ice water interaction, Mathematical models.

Characteristics of radiogeochemical anomalies in landscapes with water-saturated glacial formations.
Osobennosti radiogeokhimicheskikh anomalii v landshaftakh obvodnennykh

obrazovanii). Poleshchuk, A.L., et al. Izvestiia vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenh. Geologiia i razvedka, Feb. 1991, No.2. p.26-34, In Russian. 12 refs.

Gabitov, R.M., Sinitsyn, A.IA.

Geochemistry, Geocryology, Glacial depos Swamps, Lakes, Gamma irradiation, Scintillation, deposits,

Problem of paleoglacioclimatic reconstruction of Pleistocene glaciations in Western Siberia. K voprosu o paleogliatsioklimaticheskikh rekonstruktsiiakh pleistotsenovykh oledenenii Zapadnoi Sibiri, Sukhorukova, S.S., Evoliutsiia klimata, bioty i sredy

obitaniia cheloveka v pozdnem kalnozoe Sibiri; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Evolution of climate, biota, and human living conditions in the Late Cenozoic in Siberia: collected scientific papers). Edited by V.A. Zakharov, Novosibirsk, OIGGM SO AN SSSR, 1991, p.78-84. In Russian. 12 refs.

Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology, Glaciation

47-171

Anticipated human modifications of global climate. Budyko, M.I., et al. Soviet geography, Jan. 1990, 31(1), p.11-23, Translated from Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Seriia geograficheskaia. 21 refs. Efimova, N.A., Lokshina, I.IU.

Climate control, Climatic changes, Global change, warming. Air temperature. Precipitation (meteorology).

Glaciers of Novaya Zemlya and the climate. [Ledniki Novol Zemli i klimatj. Koriakin, V.S., *Priroda*, Jan. 1990, No.1, p.23-29, In

Russian. 1 ref. Glacier surveys, Glaciation, Climatic changes, USSR

Novava Zemlya.

47-173

Influence of avalanche snow transport on snowmelt runoff.

De Scally, F.A., Journal of hydrology, Aug. 15, 1992, 137(1-4), p.73-97, 27 refs. Avalanche tracks, Snow hydrology, Snowmelt, Snow

compaction, Runoff, Mass transfer, Snow density, Surface properties. River basins.

47-174

Parameter uncertainty and simulation of design

floods in Sweden. Harlin, J., et al, *Journal of hydrology*. Aug. 15, 1992, 137(1-4), p.209-230, 27 refs. Kung, C.S.

Hydrology, Accuracy, Dams, Flood forecasting, Design criteria, Snowmelt, Watersheds. Precipitation (meteorology), Simulation, Snow water equivalent.

47-175

Modulation of the diurnal streamflow response by the seasonal snowcover of an alpine basin. Caine, N., Journal of hydrology, Aug. 15, 1992,

137(1-4), p.245-260, 23 refs.

Watersheds, Stream flow, Snowmelt, Snow cover effect, Diurnal variations, Snow hydrology, Seepage, Alpine landscapes

47-176

Hydrological modelling of a medium-size mountainous catchment from incomplete meteorological data. Panagoulia, D., *Journal of hydrology*, Aug. 15, 1992, 137(1-4), p.279-310, 24 refs.

Watersheds, Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Meteorological data, Runoff forecasting, Accuracy, Simulation, Hydrography.

47-177

Probing an iceberg barrier. Carroll, M., Earth. May 1992, 1(3), p.24-33. Glacier surveys, Icebergs, Calving, Glacial hydrology, Ice water interface. Glacier oscillation. Glacier surges.

Climatic changes.

Glacier recession in Iceland and Austria

Hall, D.K., et al, Earth in space, Apr. 1992, 4(8), p.10-

Williams, R.S., Jr., Bayr, K.J.

Glacier oscillation, Glacier ablation, Glacier surveys, Spaceborne photography, Photointerpretation, Periodic variations, Glacier mass balance, Correlation.

47-179

How to measure a glacier.

National Committee on Climate and Glaciers, Earth in space. Dec. 1991, 4(4), p.6-7.

Glacier surveys. Remote sensing, Measurement, Climatic changes, Glacier oscillation, Glacier mass bal-

47-180

Freezing in confined geometries.

Sokol, P.E., et al, *Applied physics letters*. Aug. 17, 1992, 61(7), p.777-779, 18 refs.

Freezing. Frozen liquids, Liquid solid interfaces, Supercooling, Molecular structure, Neutron scattering, Low temperature research, Simulation, Porosity,

Theory of ice premelting in monosized powders. Cahn, J.W., et al, Journal of crystal growth. Sep. 1992, 123(1-2), p.101-108, 23 refs. Dash, J.G., Fu, H.Y. Ice water interface, Ice melting. Porous materials,

Melting points. Topographic effects, Particles, Soil freezing, Unfrozen water content, Theory.

Theoretical approaches to the study of ecosystems in the arctic and subarctic seas. (Teoreticheskie podk-hody k izucheniiu ekosistem moret Arktiki i Subark-

Matishov, G.G., ed, Apatity, Kol'skil nauchnyl tsentr RAN, 1992, 162p., In Russian. Refs. p.149-162. Ecosystems, Marine biology, Microbiology, Plankton, Environmental impact, Water pollution.

Contemporary periglacial nature in connection with problems of its management. [Sovremennaia perigliatsial'naia priroda v sviazi s problemami ee osvo-

Golubchikov, IU.N., Moscow, Universitet nik. Seriia 5: Geografiia, May-June 1992, No.3, p.3-10. In Russian with English summary. 15 refs. Periglacial processes, Landscape development.

47-184

Characteristics of avalanche-forming snow on Sakhalin Island. (Kharakteristika lavinoobrazuiushchego

snega ostrova Sakhalina),
Danilina, A.V., et al, Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriia 5: Geografiia. May-June 1992, No.3, p.5157, In Russian. 7 refs.

Avalanche formation, Snow mechanics, USSR-Sakhalin Island.

Distinguishing feature of frost and salt penetration corrosion. [Otlichitel'naia osobennost' morozosole-

vol korrozin, Koreniuk, A.G., et al, Izvestiia vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii. Stroitel stvo, Apr. 1992. No.4, p.57-60, In Russian. 6 refs.

Dumanova, L.S.

Frost penetration, Salinity, Corrosion.

Engineering geological conditions, bases and foundations of transport structures in Siberia; interuniversity collected scientific papers. [Inzhenerno-geologi-cheskie usloviia, osnovaniia i fundamenty transportnykh sooruzhenii v Sibiri; mezhvuzovskii sbornik nauchnykh trudov₁,

Chernousov, S.I., ed, Novosibirsk, NIIZhT, 1991, 109p., In Russian. For selected papers see 47-187 through 47-191.

Engineering geology. Frost heave. Ground thawing, Frozen ground strength, A alysis (mathematics). Embankments, USSR—Siberia

47-187

Characteristics of frost heave properties of freezing ground during engineering geological investigations for construction purposes. (Kharakteristika puchinistykh svoľstv promerzaiushchikh gruntov pri inzhenerno-geologicheskikh izyskaniiakh dlia tselei stroitel'st-

Puskov, V.I., Inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia, osnovanija i fundamenty transportnykh sooruzhenij v Sibiri: mezhvuzovskii sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Engineering geological conditions, bases and foundations of transport structures in Siberia; interuniversity collected scientific papers). Edited by S.I. Chernousov, Novosibirsk, NIIZhT, 1991, p.21-28, In Russian. 8

Engineering geology, Frost heave, Soil freezing, Frozen ground mechanics, Cold weather construction.

47-188

Calculating embankments built of geotextile blocks filled with water-saturated soil. [Raschet nasypi iz geotekstil'nykh paketov, zapolnennykh pereuvlazhen-

nym gruntomj, Karaulov, A.M., et al, Inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia, osnovaniia i fundamenty transportnykh sooruzhenii v Sibiri: mezhvuzovskii sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Engineering geological conditions, bases and foundations of transport structures in Siberia; interuniversity collected scientific papers). Edited by S.I. Chernousov, Novosibirsk, NIIZhT, 1991, p.66-72, In Russian. 7 refs. Vaganov, P.S.

Analysis (mathematics), Embankments, Geotextiles, Cryogenic soils, Freeze thaw cycles.

Settlement of lumpy frozen soil during thawing under conditions of compression. [Osadka komkovatogo merzlogo grunta pri ottaivanii v usloviiakh kompres-

sionnogo uplotneniiaj, Solov'ev, IU.I., et al. Inzhenerno-geologicheskie ushenil v Sibiri; mezhvuzovskii sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Engineering geological conditions, bases and foundations of transport structures in Siberia; interuniversity collected scientific papers). Edited by S.I. Chernousov, Novosibirsk, NIIZhT, 1991, p.72-76. In Russian. 2 refs. Klepikov, V.S., Derbentsev, A.S.

Ground thawing, Frozen ground settling, Frozen ground compression, Analysis (mathematics).

47-190

Forecasting the bearing strength of a thawing railroad embankment. [Prognoz nesushchei sposobnosti ottaivaiushchego zheleznodorozhnogo zemlianog

polotnaj, Prokudin, 1.V., et al. Inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia, osnovaniia i fundamenty transportnykh sooruzhenii v Sibiri; mezhvuzovskii sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Engineering geological conditions, bases and foundations of transport structures in Siberia; interuniversity collected scientific papers). Edited by S.I. Chernousov, Novosibirsk, NIIZhT, 1991, p.76-83, In Russian. 3 refs. Petriaev, A.V.

Embarkments, Forecasting, Bearing strength, Ground thawing, Frozen ground strength, Analysis (mathematics), Railroads.

47-191

Calculating the mutual effect of piles on the magnitude of frost heave forces. [Uchet vzaimnogo vliianiia sval na velichinu sil moroznogo puchenijaj

Puskov, V.I., et al, Inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia, osnovaniia i fundamenty transportnykh sooruzhenii v Sibiri: mezhvuzovskij sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Engineering geological conditions, bases and foundations of transport structures in Siberia; interuniversity collected scientific papers). Edited by S.I. Chernousov, Novosibirsk, NIIZhT, 1991, p.83-92, In Russian. 8

Kritskii. M.IA

Analysis (mathematics), Piles, Frost heave.

47-192

Calculating corrections for low frequency radio-navigation systems for sea routes covered with ice. [Vychislenie popravok dlia nizkochastotnykh RNS na

morskish trassakh, pokrytykh l'domj, Pylaev, A.A., et al, Morskaia navigatsiia pri geologo-geofizicheskikh issledovaniiakh Mirovogo okeana; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Sea navigation during geological-geophysical investigations of the world ocean; collected scientific papers). Edited by S.I. Kotiash-kin, Gelendzhik, NPO "IUzhmorgeologiia," 1991, p.106-111, In Russian. 2 refs. Tregubov, V.S.

Ice navigation, Sea ice, Low frequencies, Ice electrical properties, Ice cover, Analysis (mathematics).

47-193

Finite element modelling of natural-convection-controlled change of phase.
Usmani, A.S., et al, International journal for numerical

methods in fluids, May 15, 1992, 14(9), p.1019-1036,

Lewis, R.W., Seetharamu, K.N.

Phase transformations, Fluid dynamics, Liquid solid interfaces, Convection, Solidification, Isotherms, Latent heat, Thermal analysis, Mathematical models, Advection. Density (mass/volume).

47-194

Surfactant-electrolyte interactions in concentrated water-in-oil emulsions: FT-IR spectroscopic and lowtemperature differential scanning calorimetric stud-

Ganguly, S., et al, *Colloids and surfaces*, Aug. 26, 1992, 65(4), p.243-256, 20 refs.

Colloids, Surfactants, Temperature measurement, Explosives. Freezing points, Homogeneous nucleation. Stability, Liquid phases, Chemical properties.

47-195

Inelastic incoherent neutron scattering study of D2O and H2O ice VIII in the range 2-140 me

Kolesnikov, A.I., et al. *Physics Letters A*, Aug. 31, 1992, 168(4), p.308-312, 14 r 's. Ice physics. High pressure ice, Deuterium oxide ice. Neutron scattering, Ice structure, Molecular structure, Spectra, Hydrogen bonds, Latticed structures, Pro47-196

Finite element modelling of pressuremeter tests and footings on frozen soils.

Puswewala, U.G.A., et al, International journal for numerical and analytical methods in geomechanics. May 1992, 16(5), p.351-375, 29 refs. Rajapakse, R.K.N.D., Domaschuk, L., Lach, R.P.

Frozen ground settling. Frozen ground mechanics, Settlement (structural), Soil creep, Footings, Ice solid interface, Computerized simulation, Loading, Rheolo-

Coldest places in the solar system. Dyer, A., Weatherwise, Aug.-Sep. 1992, 45(4), p.30-

Satellites (natural). Extraterrestrial ice. Atmospheric

physics, Geologic processes, Seasonal variations, Inso-

Equilibrium line altitude variations with latitude, today and during the late Wisconsin.

Pelto, M.S., Palaeogeography, palaeoclimatology, palaeoecology, Aug. 1992, 95(1-2), p.41-46, 40 refs. Glacier oscillation, Paleoclimatology, Cirque glaciers, Snow line, Ice sheets, Climatic changes, Altitude.

Radiolarian fauna at the ice edge in the Greenland Sea during summer, 1988.

Swanberg, N.R., et al. *Journal of marine research*. May 1992, 50(2), p.297-320, Refs. p.317-320.

Marine biology, Sea ice, Plankton, Ice edge, Ice cover effect, Nutrient cycle, Distribution, Biomass, Chloro-

Ice jam flood forecasting: Hay River, N.W.T. Stanley, S.J., et al. Canadian journal of civil engineering, Apr. 1992, 19(2), p.212-223, With French summary. 11 refs. mary. 11 Gerard, R.

River ice, River flow, Deltas, Ice jams, Ice breakup, Flood forecasting, Water level, Snow accumulation.

47-201

Hydrometeorological analysis of ice breakup on the Nashwaak River, New Brunswick. [Analyse hydro-Nashwaak River, New Brunswick. [Analyse hydro-météorologique des débâcles de glaces de la rivière Nashwaak (Nouveau-Brunswick)]. Hebabi, S., et al, Canadian journal of civil engineering, Apr. 1992, 19(2), p.349-354, In French with English

summary. 15 refs. El-Jabi, N., Sarraf, S.

River ice, River flow, Ice breakup, Ice jams, Meteorological factors. Correlation. Flood forecasting.

NO adsorption on ice at low concentrations.

Sommerfeld, R.A., et al, Journal of colloid and interface science, Mar. 15, 1992, 149(2), p.569-574, 26 refs. Conklin, M.H., Laird, S.K.

Ice vapor interface, Ice surface, Adsorption, Ice melting. Temperature effects, Isotherms, Heterogeneous nucleation, Snow impurities.

Geometry of OH- defect in condensed water phase. Defect localization and cooperative interaction of Hbonds.

A.N., et al. Journal of structural chemistry. July 1992, 33(1), p.14-19, Translated from Zhurnal strukturnoï khimii. 9 refs.

Ice structure, Molecular structure, Defects, Charge transfer, Hydrogen bonds, Ice electrical properties, Latticed structures, Orientation, Ice physics.

MNDO/HB study of proton transfer in the con-densed phase of H2O including medium effects in the combined "supermolecule and pseudo-continuum" model.

July 1992, 33(1), p.19-25. Translated from Zhurnal strukturnoĭ khimii. 15 refs.

Levin, A.A.

Ice structure, Molecular structure, Charge transfer, Proton transport, Hydrogen bonds, Ice electrical properties, Ice physics, Polarity (charge separation).

47-205

Principles of development of diesel fuel composition with pour-point depressants.

Mitusova, T.N., et al, Chemistry and technology of fuels and oils, Sep. 1992, 28(1-2), p.3-7, Translated from Khimiia i tekhnologiia topliv i masel, 1992, No.1. 3 refs.

Veretennikova, T.N.

Fuels, Fuel additives, Viscosity, Petroleum industry, Chemical composition, Cold weather performance, Diesel engines, Manufacturing.

Low-temperature properties of desorbed raffinates

and their hydrocarbon group components.

Alekhina, N.I., et al. Chemistry and technology of fuels and oils. Sep. 1992. 28(1-2), p.44-48. Translated from Khimiia i tekhnologiia topliv i masel, 1992, No.1. 4 refs.

Lubricants, Hydrocarbons, Viscosity, Frost resistance, Temperature effects, Physical properties, Cold weath er performance, Manufacturing, Chemical composi-

Atmospheric durability of polymer-fiber composites in cold climates.

Bulmanis, V.N., et al, Mechanics of composite materials. May 1992, 27(6), p.698-705. Translated from Mekhanika kompozitnykh materialov, 1991. No.6.

Composite materials. Polymers, Cold weather performance. Cold weather tests, Temperature effects. Cellular plastics, Cold weather construction, Mechanical tests, Strength.

47-208

Structure and thermodynamic properties of watermethanol mixtures: role of the water-water interac-

Tanaka, H., et al. Journal of chemical physics, Aug. 15, 1992, 97(4), p.2626-2634, 31 refs. Gubbins, K.E.

Solutions, Water structure, Solubility, Thermodynamic properties, Ice structure, Clathrates, Hydrates, Temperature effects, Simulation.

German Meteorologists Meeting 1992.

Deutsche Meteorologen-Tagung, Berlin, Mar. 16-20, 1992, Deutscher Wetterdienst, Offenbach am Main. Annalen der Meteorologie, 1992, No.27, 425p., In German. Refs. passim. For selected papers see 47-210 through 47-218 or 1-46925 through 1-46928. Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Air ice water interaction, Ozone, Stratosphere, Atmospheric composition, Air temperature, Ice heat flux.

This is one of a series of German meteorologists meetings. The main topics of this meeting are synoptics and fronts, interaction of the atmosphere and biosphere, current problems of theoretiof the atmosphere and piosphere, current problems of theoreti-cal meteorology, the middle atmosphere, ocean circulation, ci-mate diagnostics and modeling, and mesoscale processes. Of pertinence to the Antarctic are papers on ozone and planetary waves; goostrophic wind and sea ice motion; and heat exchange between sea ice, the ocean, and the atmosphere.

Variability of the arctic stratosphere in winter. [Über die Variabilität der arktischen Stratosphäre im Winter],

Labitzke, K., et al, Deutscher Wetterdienst. Offenbach am Main. Annalen der Meteorologie, 1992, No.27. Deutsche Meteorologen-Tagung (German Meteorologists Meeting), Berlin, Mar. 16-20, 1992, p.179-180, In German. 2 refs. an Loon, H.

Polar atmospheres, Stratosphere, Atmospheric circulation, Air temperature, Atmospheric pressure, Solar activity, Ozone, Winter.

47-211

European Arctic Stratospheric Ozone Experiment (EASOE) in the winter of 1991/92: dynamics of stratospheric polar vortices. [European Arctic Stratospheric Ozone Experiment (EASOE) im Winter 1991/92: Dynamik des stratosphärischen Polarwirbels₁.
Petzoldt, K., Deutscher Wetterdienst. Offenbach am

Main. Annalen der Meteorologie. 1992. No.27. Deutsche Meteorologen-Tagung (German Meteorologists Meeting), Berlin, Mar. 16-20, 1992, p.181-182. In

Polar atmospheres Ozone Atmospheric circulation Stratosphere, Air temperature, Atmospheric pressure.

Model for quasi-stationary planetary waves in the total ozone. (Ein Modell für quasi-stationäre planetare Wellen im Gesamtozon,

Wirth, V. Deutscher Wetterdienst, Offenbach am Main. Annalen der Meteorologie, 1992, No.27, Deutsche Meteorologen-Tagung (German Meteorologists Meeting), Berlin, Mar. 16-20, 1992, p. 192-193, In German. 5 refs.

Polar atmospheres. Ozone, Atmospheric circulation, Atmospheric composition, Air temperature, Stratos-

The stationary total ozone wave may vary from the average by more than 12 Dobson units, with the lowest levels occurring in January in the Northern Hemisphere and in October in the Southern Hemisphere. Temperature and dynamic wave pro-cesses in the lower stratusphere appear to be more significant than photochemical processes. The proposed model simulates wave number 1 well in both hemispheres and wave number 2 as well in the Southern Hemisphere

47-213

Column amounts and vertical distribution of atmospheric trace gases in the Arctic in late winter 1990. ¿Säulengehalte und Vertikalverteilung atmosphärischer Spurengase im arktischen Spätwinter

Adrian, G.P., et al. Deutscher Wetterdienst, Offenbach am Main. Annalen der Meteorologie, 1992, Mo. 27. Deutsche Meteorologen-Tagung (German Meteorologists Meeting). Berlin, Mar. 16-20, 1992, p. 210-211, In German. 4 refs. Fischer, H., Frank, E., Oelhaf, H.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric composition, Air pollution. Atmospheric circulation. Winter.

Geostrophic wind and sea ice motion in the Weddell Sea. (Geostrophischer Wind und Meereisbewegung

Sea. Geostrophischer wind und Meereisbewegung in der Wedde!!-See₁.
Olf, J., Deutscher Wetterdienst, Offenbach am Main.
Annalen der Meteorologie, 1992, No.27, Deutsche Meteorologen-Tagung (German Meteorologists Meeting). Berlin, Mar. 16-20, 1992, p.228-229, In German.

Air ice water interaction. Drift. Atmospheric circulation. Ocean currents, Sea ice, Wind factors, Drift stations, Data transmission. Antarctica—Weddell Sea. tions. Data transmission. Antarctica—Weddell Sea. Sea ice drift in the Weddell Sea was measured by satellite tracking of Argos drift buoys in October 1986 as part of the Winter Weddell Sea Project 1986. The large-scale structure of the Weddell Gyre may be derived from the ice drift data. The ice drift vector, D. is found from the equation D = AG + M + epsilon, where G and M are the geostrophic wind and ocean current vectors. A is a complex coefficient taking into account the wind factor and the angle between the current direction and the geostrophic wind, and epsilon includes all the other parts of the ice drift vector that are neither constants nor linear functions. the ice drift vector that are neither constants nor linear functions of the geostrophic wind. Here, $A = \langle A \rangle$ e exp. The average value of $\langle A \rangle$ was 0.015 and theta was 3.6

47-215

Variations in the ice edge in the European North Sea, 1966-1991, from satellite data. ¡Die Veränderungen der Eisgrenze im Europäischen Nordmeer von 1966-

1991 anhand von Satellitendaten₁. Eckardt, M., et al. Deutscher Wetterdienst, Offenbach am Main. Annalen der Meteorologie. 1992, No.27. Deutsche Meteorologen-Tagung (German Meteorologists Meeting). Berlin. Mar. 16-20, 1992. p.241-242. In German.
Gallas, J., Tonn, W.
Sea ice distribution, Ice edge, Ice surveys, Spaceborne

photography, North Sea.

47-216

Snow cover model for global applicability. [Ein Schneedeckenmodel] für globale Anwendbarkeit]. Loth. B. Deutscher Wetterdienst. Offenbach am Main. Annalen der Meteorologie. 1992. No.27. Deutsche Meteorologen-Tagung (German Meteorologists Meeting), Berlin. Mar. 16-20, 1992, p.268-269, In German. 8 refs.

Snow cover distribution. Snow air interface, Global

change. 47-217

Sensible heat flux over open water and sea ice in the Weddell Sea. (Strom fühlbarer Wärme über offenem Wasser und Meereis in der Weddell-See₃.

Dutz. S., et al. Deutscher Wetterdienst. Offenbach am

Annalen der Meteorologie, 1992, No.27, Deutsche Meteorologen-Tagung (German Meteorologists Meeting), Berlin, Mar. 16-20, 1992, p.317-318. In German. 5 refs. Roth, R.

Air ice water interaction, Ice heat flux, Ice heat loss, Ice growth, Atmospheric circulation, Air temperature, Drift stations, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

Sensible heat flux between open water, sea ice, and the atmosphere in the Weddell Sea, was measured by drift buoys from

February through July 1989. The heat loss from the ocean rebruary through July 1989. The heat loss from the ocean through the lice cover to the atmosphere was noticeably less than expected. The average monthly sensible heat fluxes in W/sq m, from February through July, were respectively, 31, 22, 25, 8, -1, and 7. The growth rate of the ice in February was .09 cm/d and in May was only .02 cm/d.

47-218

Turbulent heat exchange between sea ice and the at-mosphere in the Weddell Sea (Antarctica). [Turbulenter Wärmeaustausch zwischen Meereis und Atmos-

renter warmeaustausch zwischen Meereis und Atmosphäre im Weddell-Meer (Antarktis).
Frieden, W., Deutscher Wetterdienst. Offenbach am Main. Annalen der Meteorologie. 1992, No.27, Deutsche Meteorologen-Tagung (German Meteorologists Meeting), Berlin, Mar. 16-20, 1992, p.338-339, In German. 3 refs.

Air ice water interaction, Ice heat flux, Atmospheric circulation, Ice growth, Antarctica—Weddell Sea. circulation, Ice growth, Antarctica—Weddell Sea. Turbulent heat exchange between the sea ice and atmosphere was measured in the Winter Weddell Gyre Study 1989. There was only a slight heat flux between the atmosphere and ice from +25 to -35 W/sq m. In late winter, there was an average thermal conductive flux from the ice to the atmosphere of 20-30 W/sq m, indicating an ice growth of 6-9 mm/day. Turbulent flow in the atmospheric boundary layer is strongly affected by the wind velocity and air temperature spectra. The shape of the wind velocity spectra in the inertial subrange corresponds to the 5/3 law of Kolmogorov and the air temperature: pectra are strongly suppressed in the inertial subrange.

Early diagenesis and biogeochemistry of iodine in

west antarctic ocean.
Cheng, X.H., et al. Oceanologia et limnologia sinica,
Mar. 1992, 23(2), p.115-123, In Chinese with English summary. 14 refs. Xia, W.P., Zhang, H.S., Lu, Y.L.

Bottom sediment, Geochemistry, Marine deposits, Marine biology, Water chemistry, Nutrient cycle, Antarctica—West Antarctica.

tarctica—West Antarctica.

During the First Chinese Antarctic Ocean Exploration from Dec. 1984 to Feb. 1985. 27 grab samples and 2 box samples were obtained. With tracing to the diagenetic distribution of iodine, some records relative to the reversible processes of early diagenesis and biogeochemistry of iodine are obtained. The distribution of iodine depends on biogenic materials, and thus the regeneration of bioiodine mainly occurs in early diagenesis. Furthermore, its regeneration process is closely correlated with the release of sedimentary organic nitrogen. The estimated rate of iodine regeneration is 0.023 micrograms/g/yr on average. The diffusion fluxes of icidine returned to the aquatic biogeochemical system ranged from F=0.58 picogram/sq cm/sec to F=0.083 picogram/sq cm/sec. It shows potential significant effects of pH, carbonate balance and redox conditions on the regeneration release of bioiodine; both basic and reductive conditions will facilitate the release of iodine from sediments in an early diagenetic environment. (Auth. mod.) sediments in an early diagenetic environment. (Auth. mod.)

47-220

Aspects of ship-ice interaction in a natural ice cover. Report from Finnish-Canadian Joint Research Pro-

ject No.5.

Ject No.5.

Ject No.5.

Laboratory of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. Report, 1992, M-120, 32p. + append., 23

Ice navigation, Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice breaklee floes. Computer programs. Mathematical

Wetlands sewage treatment tested in the north. Water and pollution control, Oct. 1991, 129(5), p.9-

Wetlands, Sewage treatment. Canada-Yukon Territory.

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Sierra Nevada, California.

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Outwash, Ground water, Soil pollution, Water pollution. Geochemistry. Soil chemistry.

47-295

Processes controlling nitrogen release and turnover in arctic tundra.

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47-296

Plant reproductive ecology and community structure

Plant reproductive ecology and community structure along a subalpine snowmelt gradient.
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47-297
Influence of topography on soil acidity and hydrogen ion budgets in an arctic landscape.
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Tundra, Soil chemistry, Nutrient cycle, Arctic landscapes, Topographic effects.

47-298

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47.799

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coupled-dipole method: an application in radar meteorology.

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Lee detection, Weather observations, Ice crystal size, Weather forecasting, Meteorological instruments, Backscattering, Radar echoes, Mathematical models.

47-301

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47-302

Stochastic model of flow duration curves for rivers in

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cent areas.
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Heat transfer and population characteristics in multi-

phase-dispersed media with phase change.

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salting.

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Chemical and physical processes affecting the transport and fate of semivolatile organic contaminants in the environment.

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Air pollution, Atmospheric circulation, Atmospheric composition, Polar atmospheres.

47-306

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47-309

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tion and recrylation regimes.
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of concrete scaling.

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Concrete freezing, Concrete durability, Concrete pavements, Cost analysis, Environmental tests, Laboratory techniques, Mathematical models.

Climate processes of lake evaporation and snowmelt runoff: Part I. Evaporation rates from temperaturestratified saline lakes—Mono Lake as a case study.

Part II. Snowmelt runoff and climate change—Emerald Lake basin as a case study.

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p.3296. Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Watersheds, Salt lakes, Evaporation, Climatic factors, Global warming, Computerized simulation.

47-312

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Dobson, J.L., Moscow, University of Idaho, 1989, 73p., University Microfilms order No.DA9022080, Ph.D. thesis. For abstract see Dissertation abstracts international, Sec. B, Jan. 1991, 51(7), p.3227.

Tundra, Grasses, Plant ecology, Plant physiology, Phenology, Growth, Biomass, United States—Alaska. 47-313

Quantifying ice nucleation by silver iodide aerosols. DeMott. P.J., Fort Collins, Colorado State University, 1990. 281p., University Microfilms order No.-DA9029411, Ph.D. thesis. For abstract see Disserta-tion abstracts international, Sec. B, Dec. 1990, 51(6).

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Hormonal control of hemolymph lipoprotein ice au-cleators and antifreeze proteins in freeze-resistant in-

Xu, L., South Bend, University of Notre Dame, 1990, 106p., University Microfilms order No.DA9033094, Ph.D. thesis. For abstract see Dissertation abstracts international, Sec. B, Dec. 1990, 51(6), p.2728. Cryobiology, Antifreezes, Organic nuclei, Cold toler-

47-315

Glaciological zonation and seasonal snow resources throughout the world. [Gliatsiologicheskoe raionirovanie i sezonnye snegozapasy zemnogo

Kotliakov, V.M., et al, Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanii. May 1991, Vol.72, p.4-19, In Russian with English summary.

Snow cover distribution, Glaciation, Glaciology.

The areas and volumes (in the water equivalent) of seasonal snow cover in 10 sub-latitudinal glaciological zones have been calculated from the maps of snow and ice storage in the World Atlas of Snow and Ice Resources. These zones are united into five glaciological belts, subdivided by submeridional boundaries into 36 glaciological provinces. The area of sea ice and snow cover spreading on it in both the hemispheres is nearly equal, while the areas of inland snow cover differ greatly. The volumes of snow cover on the Southern and Northern Hemispheres as well as the volumes of snow cover on the land and sea ice are close. The volumes of snow storage formed by the moisture of different oceans correlate with the value of corresponding snow-covered areas where the thickness of snow sponding snow-covered areas, where the thickness of snow layer formed by the moisture of different oceans equals 20 cm. 50°; of solid precipitation falls outside the limits of the ocean basin—the source of moisture. (Auth. mod.)

Macroscale characteristics of snow cover distribution throughout the world. [Makromasshtabnye osobennosti raspredeleniia snezhnogo pokrova na zemnom

Loktionova, E.M., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii, May 1991, Vol.72, p.20-28, In Russian with English summary.

Snow cover distribution. Snow accumulation

Snow cover distribution, Snow accumulation. Changes in the snow cover of the globe are analyzed in this paper. The regularities of the interrelations between these properties in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres have been established. On the basis of the data obtained, it is assumed that the change of circulation epochs in the Northern Hemisphere can be brought about, along with other causes, by the changing areas occupied by seasonal snow cover. The spatial generalization of the regime regularities of snow cover and is distribution over all climatic belts of the Farth was conduct. its distribution over all climatic belts of the Earth was conducted with due regard to the typization of snow cover in mountain systems. (Auth.)

47-317

Snow cover of non-Soviet Asia. [Snezhnyi pokrov zarubezhnoi Azii], Kadomtseva, T.G., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanikh susanikh with English summary.

Snow cover, Snow cover distribution, Snow depth.

Snow cover distribution in the upland zones of the Greater Caucasus. (Raspredelenie snezhnogo pokrova v vysotno-landshaftnykh zonakh Bol'shogo Kav-

Loktionova, E.M., et al, Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanii, May 1991, Vol.72, p.34-39, In Russian with English summary. Kadomtseva, T.G.

Snow cover distribution, Snow surveys, Landscape types, USSR -Caucasus.

Regularities and distribution of snow cover in the high ountain regions of the Greater Caucasus. ¿Zakono-

mernosti formirovanija i raspredelenija snezhnogo pokrova vysokogoril Bol'shogo Kavkazaj.

Menshutin, V.M., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanij. May 1991, Vol.72, p.39-43, In Russian with English summary.

Snow cover, Snow cover distribution, Snow density, USSR -- Caucasus.

47-320

Main factors in the distribution of snow cover on mountain slopes. (Osnovnye faktory raspredeleniia snezhnogo pokrova na gornykh sklonakh, Kravchenko, G.N., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanii. May 1991, Vol.72, p.43-48, In Russian

with English summary.

Snow cover distribution. Slopes

47-321

Mesoscale interactions in the snow cover-atmosphere system during a period of snow melting on the south-ern slope of the Greater Caucasus. [Mezomasshtabnye vzaimodelstvija v sisteme snezhnyl pokrov-atmosfera v period snegotaianiia na iuzhnom sklone Bol'shogo Kavkazaj,

Loktionova, E.M., et al. Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanii. May 1991, Vol.72, p.48-53, În Russian with English summary.

Menshutin, V.M.

Snow air interface, Snow melting, USSR-Caucasus.

Current state of the regime of glacier systems in the world. ¡Sovremennoe sostoianie rezhima led-nikovykh sistem zemlij,

Krenke, A.N., et al, Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii. May 1991, Vol.72, p.55-66, In Russian with English summary.
Rototaeva, O.V., Chernova, L.P.
Glacier ablation, Glacier alimentation, Glacier mass

balance. Glacier oscillation.

balance. Clacter oscillation.

Results of the analysis of spatial changes in mass balance components of glaciers—accumulation and ablation—lead to the conclusion that the main regularities of their regime variations are. first of all, the relationship to geographical latitude: secondly, the distance from the oceans nourishing glaciers with precipitation: and thirdly, the location of glaciers on the windward or leeward sides of mountain systems. The global surface of the chionosphere, the influence of climatic conditions and congraphy on the event and small structure of ablacing in the chionosphere. to the chloridate of the contribution of the chloridate of the contribution of the extent and spatial structure of glacierization in different latitudinal zones, the contribution of accumulation and ablation conditions to the formation of mass-exchange and ablation conditions to the formation of mass-exchange fields, and the main processes of ice formation, are characterized. The role of glaciers in the moisture-exchange of the planet has been evaluated. Features of time changes of glaciers for the last 400 years, and in particular in the third quarter of the 20th century, are shown. (Auth.)

Interrelations of the characteristics of glaciation in regional glacier systems. [Vzaimosviazi kharakteristik oledeneniia v regional nykh lednikovykh sistemakh1.

Glebova, L.N., et al, Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii. May 1991, Vol.72, p.67-76, In Russian with English summary.

Glaciation, Mapping, Glacier surveys, Topographic

maps, Glacier alimentation

Glacier system of Afghanistan: morphology, climate, mass exchange, and runoff, [Lednikovaia sistema Afganistana: morfologiia, klimat, massoobmen, stokj, Lebedeva, I.M., et al, *Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh* issledovanii, May 1991, Vol.72, p.76-87, In Russian with English summary. Larin, A.D.

Glacier surveys, Glacier mass balance, Glacier flow, Glacial meteorology, Glacial rivers, Runoff, Afghanis-

Evaluating the distribution and regime of Karakorum glaciers using data from space images. Otsenka raspredeleniia i rezhima lednikov Karakoruma po materialam kosmicheskikh s''emoka. Nosenko, G.A., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii, May 1991, Vol.72, p.87-94, In Russian

with English summary.

Spaceborne photography, Glacier surveys, Glacier mass balance, Glacier alimentation, Pakistan— Karakoram Range.

Calculating and mapping the fields of components in the water-ice balance of glaciers. (Raschet i kar-tirovanie polei elementov vodno-ledovogo balansa led-

Bazhev, A.B., et al, Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii. May 1991, Vol.72, p.94-102, In Russian with English summary. Rototaeva, O.V., Khmelevskoi, I.F. Glacier ice, Glacier alimentation, Ice water interface.

Mapping, Analysis (mathematics), Glacier melting

47-327

Studying the stability of a snow catchment on a ; cier. [Izuchenie ustoIchivosti polia snegonakoplen

na lednike, Kunakhovich, M.G., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii, May 1991, Vol.72, p.102-107, In Russian with English summary.
Glacier surfaces, Snow accumulation, Snow cover sta-

Mass balance of the Altay glaciers and its climatic causes. (Balans massy lednikov Altaia i ikh klimaticheskaia obuslovlennost').

Narozhnyi, IU.K., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii, May 1991, Vol.72, p.107-116, In Russian with English summary.
Glacier mass balance, Climatic factors, Glacier ali-

mentation, Glacier melting.

47-329

Numerical studies of the temperature, ice age and conditions of a glacier bed using the drilling results from Vostok Station in Antarctica. (Chislennoe izuchenie temperatury, vozrasta l'da i uslovil na dne lednika po rezul'tatam burenija na stantsij Vostok v

Antarktide_j, Larina, T.B., Larina, T.B., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovani, May 1991, Vol.72, p.123-131, In Russian with English summary. 10 refs. Analysis (mathematics), Glacier ice, Glacier surfaces,

Glacier beds, Glacier alimentation, Ice sheets, Ice temperature. Boreholes, Antarctica—Vostok Station. Comprehensive experimental data obtained from the results of deep drilling at Vostok Station were assembled. The measurements conducted in the borehole yielded the temperature profile and age of the ice: the temperature and accumulation on the glacier surface in the area of the station for 165,000 years are known from the results of the isotope analysis. The behavior of the ice sheet surface in the same area and during the same period was estimated from the gas content in the ice. This paper also deals with the problem of vertical ice flow in ice sheets and with conditions on the glacier bed. Computations have been made for different basal conditions: freezing, melting-freezing and the presence of a subglacial lake. The borchole was not drilled on the ice divide, and therefore its results are for evaluation purposes only. If data on the ice divide were availaperature. Boreholes, Antarctica-Vostok Station. evaluation purposes only. If data on the ice divide were available, it would have been possible to make more reliable predictions. (Auth. mod.)

Integrating the equations of motion of an ice sheet. Integrirovanie uravnenii dvizheniia pokrovnogo led-

Ivanov, A.I., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii. May 1991, Vol.72, p.131-136, In Russian with English summary. 5 refs.

Mathematical models, Ice creep, Ice cover, Hydrody-

namics. Ice mechanics

Model evaluations of the Aksay and At-Bashi river runoff with regard to the role of snow cover and glaciers. [Model'nye otsenki stoka rek Ak-Saĭ i At-Bashy s uchetom roli snezhnogo pokrova i lednikovj.
Shentsis. I.D., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanii. May 1991. Vol. 72. p. 136-142, In Russian
with English summary. 5 refs.
Runoff, Runoff forecasting, Rivers, Snow cover effect.

Mathematical models, Glacier melting, USSR-Aksay

River, USSR -- Atbashi River.

Effect of the morphology of Alpine glaciers on the interrelations between their termini displacement and annual mass balance. ¿Vliianie morfologii lednikov Al'p na vzaimosviaz' peremeshcheniia ikh kont-

sov s godovym balansom massy₁.

Tiulina. T.IU. Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii. May 1991, Vol.72, p.142-147, In Russian with English summary. 4 refs.

Glacier tongues, Glacier mass balance, Glacier oscilla-

tion, Glacier surveys.

47-333 Mineralization of natural waters on Spitsbergen.

Mineralizatsiia prirodnykh vod na Shpitsbergene; Gokhman, V.V., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovani). May 1991, Vol. 72, p.147-155, In Russian with English summary. 24 refs.
Water chemistry, Minerals, Runoff, Snow compositional and the composition of th

tion, Ice composition, Norway-Spitsbergen.

47-334

Morphological classification of the sites of origin of water-snow streams in Khibiny for estimating the range of their outburst. (Morfologicheskaia klassifikatsiia ochagov vodosnezhnykh potokov Khibin dlia opredeleniia dal'nosti ikh vybrosaj,

una opredetenia dal nosti ikn vybrosa; Evteev, A.O., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii, May 1991, Vol.72, p.155-160, In Russian with English summary. 4 refs. Stream flow, Streams, Slush, Snowmelt, USSR— Khikiny Mountaine.

Khibiny Mountains.

47-335

Scientific Workshop on Glaciology in the Institute of Geography, USSR Academy of Sciences: June 1990-March 1991. (Nauchnyl seminar po gliatsiologii v Institute geografii AN SSSR: iiun' 1990-mart 1991₁, Shishorina, Zh.G., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii. May 1991, Vol.72, p.160, In Russian. Glaciology, Meetings, Research projects.

47-336

Ice thickness and subglacial topography of the Fridtjof Glacier based on data from ground-based radar sounding. ¿Tolshchina l'da i podlednyi rel'ef lednika Frit'ofa po dannym nazemnoi radiolokatsionnoi s"em-

Glazovskii, A.F., et al, Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanii, May 1991, Vol.72, p.161-166, In Russian

with English summary. 10 refs. Subglacial observations, Radio echo soundings, Glacier thickness, Glacier surfaces, Mapping, Radar echoes, Norway-Fridtjof Glacier.

47-337

Mass balance of Spitsbergen glaciers in 1988/89 and 1989/90 balance years. Balans massy lednikov Shpitsbergena v 1988/89 i 1989/90 balansovykh go-

dakh, Troitskil, L.S., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii, May 1991, Vol.72, p.167-170, In Russian

with English summary. 6 refs. Glacier mass balance, Glacier surveys, Glacier ablation, Norway-Spitsbergen.

47-338

Distribution of chemical elements in the glacier cores obtained at Nordaustlandet, rRaspredelenie khimicheskikh elementov v lednikovykh kernakh s Severo-

Cheskikh elemento v tednikovyki kerilakii s sevelo-Vostochnol Zemlij, Punning, IU.-M.K., et al. *Materialy gliatsiologiches-kikh issledovanii*, May 1991, Vol.72, p.170-176, ln Russian with English summary. 15 refs. Tyugu, K.R.

Ice composition, Ice cores, Glacier surveys, Norway-Nordaustlandet.

47-339

Impact of summer snowfalls on glacier regimes in the Akshiyrak Massif. [Vliianie letnikh snegopadov na rezhim lednikov massiva Akshiirak,

Ushnurtsev, S.N., et al, Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanii, May 1991, Vol.72, p.176-181, In Russian with English summary. 9 refs.

Sokal'skaia, A.M.
Glaciology, Snowfall, Glacier ablation, Glacier alimentation, Snow line, Runoff, USSR—Tien Shan.

Spores and pollen from the glaciers and periglacial zone of the Arctic and Antarctica. [Pyl'tsa i spory s lednikov i prilednikovol zony Arktiki i Antarktidy]. Surova, T.G., et al, Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii, May 1991, Vol.72, p.181-185, In Russian with English summary. 9 refs. with English summary. 9 Viturin, B.I., Troitskii, L.S.

Pollen, Spectra, Paleobotany, Periglacial processes, Atmospheric circulation, Antarctica, Norway-Spitsbergen.

Results of spore-pollen analysis of surface samples obtained from glaciers and in periglacial zones of the Arctic (Spitsbergen) and Antarctica are presented. Spore-pollen spectra of surface and Antarctica are presented. Spore-pollen spectra of surface samples from Spitsbergen contain spores and pollen transported from far-away regions as well as from local vegetation. The small amount of pollen and spores in samples from glaciers is the result of transport through a single year only, while spore-pollen spectra from periglacial zones contain a combination of pollen and spores accumulated over several decades and even centuries. The composition of spectra from the Colsdalen Vallen reflective security beat together transportations. Surface a remote the security of the specific pollen and the security of centuries. The composition of spectra from the Coisalen val-ley reflects, as a rule, local vegetal associations. Surface samples obtained in Antarctica mainly contain pollen and spores trans-ported from New Zealand and South America. A man-made source of these is possible. It is evident that spore-pollen anal-ysis of ground samples in high latitudes helps to specify the functioning of the Earth's atmospheric circulation now and in the recent past. (Auth. mod.)

47-341

Effect of ice flow on the distribution of fragmented material in a moraine. Vozdelstvie dvizheniia l'da na raspredelenie oblomochnogo materiala v morene; Demidov, I.N., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanii. May 1991, Vol.72, p.186-190, In Russian with English summary. 6 refs. Moraines, Lithology, Ice mechanics, Ice rafting.

47.342

Effect of glaciation on the paleoecological situation in northeastern USSR. [Vliianie oledeneniia na paleo-ekologicheskuiu obstanovku Severo-Vostoka SSSR], Shishorina, Zh.G., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii. May 1991, Vol.72, p.190-195, In Russian with English summary. 21 refs. Pleistocene, Paleoecology, Climatology, Vegetation patterns. Glaciation, Paleo-

47.343

Classification of snow cover in avalanche-prone re gions of the USSR, based on their stratigraphy and stability properties. [Tipizatsiia snezhnogo pokrova lavinoopasnykh raionov SSSR na osnove ikh strati-

graficheskikh i prochnostnykh kharakteristik₁, Troshkina, E.S., et al. *Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh* issledovanii, May 1991, Vol.72, p.196-200, In Russian with English summary. 8 refs. Andreev. IU.B.

Snow stratigraphy. Snow cover stability, Snow strength, Snow cover structure.

47-344

Sixtieth birthday of Vladimir Mikhailovich Kot-Hiskov. [Shestidesiatiletie Vladimir Mikhailovicha Kotliakova],
Grosval'd, M.G., et al, Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanii. May 1991, Vol.72, p.201-227, In Russian.

596 refs.

Dreier, N.N.

Bibliographies, Research projects.

Discovery of ice massifs in Late Pleistocene sediments in the Ural coast of Baydaratskaya Guba. [Nakhodka plastovykh l'dov v pozdnepleistotsenovykh otlozheniiakh ural'skogo poberezh'ia Baida-

ratskoî guby₁, Koniakhin, M.A., et al, *Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh* issledovanii, May 1991, Vol.72, p.227-228, In Russian. 3 refs.

Ampleeva, T.V., Nikolaev, V.I. Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology, Glacial geology.

47-346

Soviet glaciological studies in 1990. [Sovetskie gliat-Glazovskii. A.F., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii, May 1991. Vol. 72, p.229-240. In Russinen Research projects, Glaciology, Snow cover, Engineer-ing geology, Ice cover, Glaciers, Paleoclimatology. ing geology. Ice cover, Glaciers, Paleoclimatology. In 1990, glaciological studies were conducted in the Caucasus. Central Asia, the Khibiny Mountains, Siberia, the Far East and Kamchatka, and in the Arctic and Antarctica. Topics included glaciers, snow cover and avalanches, paleoglaciology, engineering geology, and ice cover. Studies in Antarctica included drilling and ice cover, nourishment of the ice cover by atmospheric precipitation, the absorption of electrical waves in a glacier at Vostok Station, electrical characteristics of snow-ice formation, radar characteristics of glacier ice, radar photography of glacier thickness near Progress Station. Emery Glacier, and thermal balance of glacier surfaces.

47-347

47-347
Tenth anniversary of research by the Glaciological Laboratory of the Institute of Geography, Siberian Branch of the AN SSSR. Desiatiletie issledovanîi laboratorii gliatsiologii Instituta geografii Sibirskogo otdeleniia AN SSSR, Alekseev, V.R., Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanîi, May 1991, Vol.72, p.240-244. In Russian.

Research projects, Glaciology.

47-348

Continuous 770-year record of volcanic activity from East Antarctica.

Moore, J.S., et al. *Journal of geophysical research*, Sep. 20, 1991, 96(D9), p.17,353-17,359, 23 refs. Narita, H., Maeno, N.

Ice cores, Dielectric properties, Ice dating, Volcanic ash, Antarctica-Mizuho Plateau.

A 100 m ice core from site G15 on the Mizuho plateau has been A 100 m ice core from site (115 on the Mizuho piateau has been analyzed using the dielectric profiling (DEP) technique. The capacitance and conductance of the core were measured at ac frequencies (20 Hz-300 kHz). The high-frequency conductivity profile shows variations that are primarily related to the strong acids derived from volcanic activity. The Tambora (1815) cruption can be identified with the aid of an approximate the profile of the strong acids derived the first desiribation site other hydrogen. chronology based on the firn densification rate; other historic curonology observed on the firm definition of account material ecumulation rate is assumed, a well-known eruption of 1259 A.D. can be found near the bottom of the core. Other peaks in the conductivity profile can than be assigned dates accurate to within a few years. By using the conductivity profile it is possible to estimate the relative acid deposition fluxes produced by the main eruptions with reasonable accuracy (Auth. mod.)

47-349

Coherent Antarctic Radar Depth Sounder (CARDS)

design, development and results.

Garudachar, R., Lawrence, University of Kansas, 1989, 169p., University Microfilms order No. 90-

09888, Ph.D. thesis. Refs. p.136-148. Glacier ice, Bottom topography, Radio echo soundings, Data processing, Ice electrical properties, Radar,

Antarctica - West Antarctica. A modern coherent ice probing radar for probing the ice sheets of Antarctica and Greenland has been designed and developed. It can be operated from a mobile truck or a Twin-Otter aircraft. It was successfully operated on Downstream B, a dynamic gla-cier in West Antarctica, in the austral summer of 1987-88. The system is an unfocused synthetic-aperture radar (SAR) where the along-track resolution is improved by coherent integration. the along-track resolution is improved by coherent integration. It has a peak RF power of 20 w, range of 5.4 m and a range resolution of 5 m in ice. The peak power requirement is reduced by chirp technique; coherent and non-coherent integrations significantly enhance the system signal-to-noise ratio, further reducing the peak power. The system sensitivity including the antennas is -214 dB. The receiver has a dynamic range of more than 100 dB, achieved by a sensitivity time control (STC) circuit. The radar returns can be displayed in the field in peace-relation in a color image mode and also in an Accordin near-real-time in a color image mode and also in an A-scope display. (Auth. mod.)

47-350

Laboratory studies of stratospheric trace constitu-

ents: ozone and nitric acid.

Hanson, D.R., Duluth, University of Minnesota, 1989, 85p., University Microfilms order No. 89-12805, Ph.D. thesis. Řefs. passim.

Ozone, Simulation, Atmospheric composition, Human

factors.

Models have been developed to understand and predict ozone Models have been developed to understand and predict ozone trends in order to determine man-made perturbations to the ozone layer. A major anthropogenic ozone-destroying catalyst is chlorine; it is believed to be responsible for recent depletion of ozone levels at high altitudes globally and also for the antarctic ozone hole. There has been an effort to intercompare balloon-borne ozone monitors, especially at high altitudes, to develop a set of instruments to detect small changes in ozone. An ozone calibration system has been developed that simulates stratospheric ozone concentration. In the process of developstratospheric ozone concentration. In the process of develop-ing this system, a determination of the vapor pressure of ozone was made at liquid nitrogen temperatures. The pressure was measured to an accuracy within 1%, thus providing a well-known reproducible ozone concentration that can be used as an absolute azone standard. Results support the claim that chlo-rine is directly responsible for the ozone hole. (Auth. mod.)

Sensitivity of glaciers and small ice caps to greenhouse warming. Oerlemans, J., et al, *Science*, Oct. 2, 1992, 258(5097), p.115-117, 8 refs.

Fortuin, J.P.F.

Glacier mass balance, Ice sheets, Models.

Irregular oscillations of the west antarctic ice sheet. MacAyeal, D.R., Nature, Sep. 3, 1992, 359(6390), p.29-32, 26 refs

Ice sheets. Models, Ice deformation, Glacial deposits. Model simulations of the West Antarctic ice sheet suggest that sporadic, perhaps chaotic, collapse (complete mobilization) of The irregular behavior is due to the slow equilibration time of the distribution of basal till, which lubricates ice-sheet motion. This nonlinear response means that predictions of future col-lapse of the ice sheet in response to global warming must take into account its past history, and in particular whether the pre-sent basal till distribution predisposes the ice sheet towards rapid change. (Auth.)

Numerical simulation of influence of the anomalies of the central-eastern equatorial Pacific SST and arctic sea ice cover in summer on the atmospheric circulation.

Yang, X.Q., et al, Acta Oceanologica Sinica, 1992. 11(3), p.401-411, 11 refs.

Huang, S.S.

Sea ice distribution, Ice cover effect, Air ice water interaction, Atmospheric circulation. Surface temperature, Heat transfer. Climatic factors, Simulation.

47.354

47-354
Foundations for statistical-physical precipitation re-trieval from passive microwave satellite measure-ments. Part 1: brightness-temperature properties of a time-dependent cloud-radiation model.

Smith, E.A., et al. Journal of applied meteorology, June 1992, 31(6), p.506-531, 49 refs. Cloud physics, Radiation balance, Precipitation

Precipitation (meteorology), Remote sensing, Radiometry, Ice crystal optics, Brightness, Water content, Weather forecasting, Scattering, Particle size distribution.

47-355

Rainfall estimation over oceans from SMMR and SSM/I microwave data.

Prabhakara, C., et al. Journal of applied meteorology, June 1992, 31(6), p.532-552, 44 refs. Precipitation (meteorology), Radiometry, Marine

meteorology. Ice crystal optics, Brightness, Scattering, Remote sensing, Weather forecasting, Accuracy.

Unsupervised segmentation of polarimetric SAR data

using the covariance matrix.
Rignot, E.J., et al, IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing. July 1992, 30(4), p.697-705, 22 refs.

Chellappa, R., Dubois, P.

Synthetic aperture radar, Airborne radar, Data processing, Backscattering, Sea ice, Classifications, Polarization (waves), Surface features, Image processing.

47-357

On the estimation of snow depth from microwave

On the estimation of show depth from microwave radiometric measurements.

Wang, J.R., et al, IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing, July 1992, 30(4), p.785-792, 18 refs. Chang, A.T.C., Sharma, A.K.

Snow depth, Remote sensing, Radiometry, Atmo-

spheric attenuation, Radiation absorption, Snow cover effect, Brightness, Accuracy, Microwaves.

Date of snow disappearance on the arctic tundra as determined from satellite, meteorological station and radiometric in situ observations.

and remote sensing. July 1992, 30(4), p.793-798, 30 refs. For another version see 46-4258.

Winchester, J.W., Dutton, E.G.

Snowmelt, Tundra, Remote sensing, Snow surveys, Radiometry, Snow cover distribution, Radiation balance, Seasonal variations, Accuracy,

47-359

Measurement on the dielectric properties of acid-

doped ice at 9.7 GHz.
Fujita, S., et al, IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing, July 1992, 30(4), p.799-803, 12 refs. Shiraishi, M., Mae, S.

Doped ice. Ice composition. Dielectric properties. Electrical measurement. Chemical properties. Temperature effects, Remote sensing, Ice cover, Ice electrical properties.

47-360

Scattering model for snow-covered sea ice.

Tjuatja, S., et al, IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing, July 1992, 30(4), p.804-810, 28 refs. Fung, A.K., Bredow, J.W.

Sea ice, Snow cover effect, Remote sensing, Microwaves, Backscattering, Mathematical models, Layers, Polarization (waves), Radar echoes.

Dual polarization radar observations of anomalous wintertime thunderclouds in Japan.

Maekawa, Y., et al. IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing. July 1992, 30(4), p.838-844, 10 refs.

Fukao, S., Sonoi, Y., Yoshino, F. Cloud physics, Cloud electrification, Radar echoes, Scattering, Ice crystal optics, Lightning, Snow pellets, Polarization (waves), Weather forecasting.

47-362

Development of mining excavations under difficult mining engineering conditions; a handbook. ¿Stroitel'stvo gornykh vyrabotok v slozhnykh gornotekhnicheskikh usloviiakh; spravochnikj.

Entertain Usiovitatin; Sprayocennis, Kartozia, B.A., ed. Moscow, Nedra, 1992, 319p. (Pertinent p. 156-176). In Russian. 48 refs.
Engineering geology, Mining, Excavation, Cold weather operation, Permafrost, Frozen rocks, Frozen rock strength.

47-363

Severe winters and droughts. [Surovye zimy i zasuk-

Sazonov, B.I., Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1991, 239p., In Russian. 570 refs.

Records (extremes), Climatic changes, Synoptic meteorology. Atmospheric circulation. Precipitation (meteorology).

47-364

Recommendations for forecasting moderate and heavy icing in Ukraine. (Rekomendatsii k prognozu wmerennogo i sil'nogo gololeda na Ukrainej. Volevakha, V.A., et al, Kiev. Ukrainskii regional'nyi

nauchno-issledovateľ skň gidrometeorologicheskň institut. Trudy. 1991, Vol. 239, p.48-55, In Russian. 6

Prokhorenko V M

Ice forecasting, Icing, Mathematical models.

47-365

Modeling ice dynamics with regard to thermal conditions. [Modelirovanie dinamiki l'da s uchetom termikij,

Taran, B.M., Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi okeano-graficheskii institut. Trudy, 1991, Vol.199, p.137-146, In Russian. 13 refs.

Ice mechanics, Mathematical models, Sea ice, Thermodynamics.

47-366

Thermal regime of filtrating taliks in the foundation of a hydraulic power system and reservoir banks. [Temperaturnyl rezhim fil'truiushchikh talikov v os-

novanii gidrouzla i beregakh vodokhranilishchaj. Sobol', S.V., et al, *Izvestiia vysshikh uchebnykh* zavedenii. Stroitel'stvo, May-June 1992, No.5-6, p.106-110, In Russian. 5 refs. Fevraley, A.V. Fevralev, A.V.

Taliks, Thermal regime, Reservoirs, Foundations, Hydraulic structures, Analysis (mathematics). Banks (waterways).

Basic problems in the geoecology of the cryolithozone. Osnovnye problemy geoekologii kriolitozo-

Solomatin, V.I., et al, Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, June 1992, No.6, p.10-14, In Russian. 10 refs. Zhigarev, L.A.

Ecology, Geocryology

47-368

Improving the effectiveness of methods of bio-recultivating disturbed soil under conditions of the Far North. [Povyshenie effektivnosti metodov biorekul'tivatsii narushennykh zemel' v usloviiakh Krainego

Masalkin, S.D., et al, Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, June 1992, No.6, p.22-26, In Russian. McKendrick, J.D.

Land reclamation, Revegetation, Soil composition, Frozen ground chemistry. 47-369

Development of the fuel and electric power complex in the Far East of Russia. [Razvitie toplivno-ener-geticheskogo kompleksa Dal nego Vostoka Rossii]. Moldavanov, O.I., Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, June 1992, No.6, p.26-29, In Russian. Fuels, Electric power, Cold weather operation.

47-370

Safeguarding deep excavations from snowdrifts in high-altitude sections of railroads. [Zashchita glubokikh vyemok ot snezhnykh zanosov na vysokogornykh

uchastkakh zheleznykh dorog, Lomidze, I.N., et al, Transportnoe stroitel'stvo, Apr. 1992, No.4, p.17, In Russian. Koniashvili, A.F., Kupatadze, T.S. Countermeasures, Excavation, Railroads, Snowdrifts.

Design.

47-371 Protecting railroads on Sakhalin from avalanches. Protivolavinnaia zashchita zheleznykh dorog Sak-

IAdroshnikov, V.I., Transportnoe stroitel'stvo, June 1992, No.6, p.2-11, In Russian. 6 refs. Railroads, Countermeasures, Avalanches, Design.

Constructing mooring structures under conditions of the Far North. (Stroitel'stvo prichal'nykh sooruz-henii v usloviiakh Krainego Severa). Gerasimova. E.I., Transportnoe stroitel'stvo, June 1992, No.6, p.15-18, In Russian. Moorings, Cold weather construction.

Tectonic forcing of late Cenozoic climate Raymo, M.E., et al, Nature, Sep. 10, 1992, 359(6391), p.117-122, 78 refs. Ruddiman, W.F. Tectonics, Climatic changes, Topographic effects, Carbon dioxide, Weathering, Models, Tibet.

Increased ultraviolet radiation in New Zealand (45 deg S) relative to Germany (48 deg N).
Seckmeyer, G., et al, Nature. Sep. 10, 1992, 359(6391), p.135-137, 20 refs.
McKenzie, R.L.

Ultraviolet radiation, Ozone, New Zealand, Germany.

Boreal forests and climate. Thomas, G., et al, Royal Meteorological Society. Quarterly journal B, Apr. 1992, 118(505), p.469-497. 29 refs

Rowntree, P.R.

Forest land, Vegetation patterns, Vegetation factors, Snow cover effect, Albedo, Snowmelt, Climatic factors, Mathematical models, Surface energy, Climatic

47-376

Laboratory investigation of the leaching of solute

Tranter, M., et al, Hydrological processes, Apr.-June 1992, 6(2), p.169-178, 33 refs.
Tsiouris, S., Davies, T.D., Jones, H.G. Snow hydrology, Snowmelt, Rain, Ice water interface, Meltwater, Leaching, Water chemistry, Ion density (concentration), Simulation.

47-377

Effects of material mixing on planetary gamma ray

spectroscopy.
Squyres, S.W., et al, Journal of geophysical research.
Sep. 25, 1992, 97(E9), p.14,701-14,715, 24 refs. Evans, L.G.

Remote sensing, Neutron scattering, Gamma irradiation, Spectroscopy, Soil composition, Extraterrestrial ice, Geochemistry, Ground ice, Mars (planet), Spec-

Depositional model for Rogen moraine, with examples from the Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland. Fisher, T.G., et al. Canadian journal of earth sciences. Apr. 1992, 29(4), p.669-686, With French summary. Shaw, J.

Glacial geology, Moraines, Sedimentation, Subglacial drainage, Meltwater, Landforms, Water erosion, Soil analysis.

Suspension freezing of bottom sediment and biota in the Northwest Passage and implications for Arctic Ocean sedimentation.

Reimnitz, E., et al, Canadian journal of earth sciences, Apr. 1992, 29(4), p.693-703, With French summary. 53 refs.

Marincovich, L., Jr., McCormick, M., Briggs, W.M. Sea ice, Sediment transport, Ice rafting, Bottom sediment, Sea water freezing, Suspended sediments, Oceanographic surveys, Ice composition.

Study of the processes of snow cover formation in an unirrigated agricultural zone. [issledovaniia protsessov formirovanija snezhnogo pokrova v zone bogar-

sov tottittovania, nogo zemledelija, Petropavlovskaja, M.S., Leningrad. Gosudarstven-petropavlovskaja, institut. Trudy, 1991, Vol.346, nyi gidrologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1991, Vol.346, p.3-21, In Russian. 6 refs.

Snow cover effect, Agriculture, Snow water content,

Spowdrifts.

Formation and calculation of snow reserves on agricultural fields with a snow fence and an evaluation of the effectiveness of these measures, [Formirovanie i raschet snegozapasov na sel'skokhoziaistvennykh poliakh so snegozaderzhaniem i otsenka effektivnosti

liakh so snegozaderzhaniem i otsenka effektivnosti etikh meropriiatii, Kaliuzhnyi, I.L., et al, Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gidrologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1991, Vol.346, p.22-34, In Russian. 13 refs. Shutov, V.A., Delarov, D.A. Snow accumulation, Snow fences, Snow cover, Agriculture. Analysis (mathematics), Countermeasures.

ures, Performance.

Calculating the evaporation from snow in fields with snow fences. [Raschet ispareniia so snega na poliakh so snegozaderzhaniem₁,

Shutov, V.A., Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gi-drologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1991, Vol.346, p.35-45, In Russian. 15 refs.

Snow evaporation, Snow fences, Analysis (mathematics). Snow cover.

47-383

Evaluating water vapor diffusion (in the example of field studies in Northern Kazakhstan). [Otsenka diffuzii vodianogo para (na primere polevykh issledovanii v Severnom Kazakhstane)₁.

Delarov, D.A., et al. Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyl gi-drologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1991, Vol.346, p.46-56, In Russian. 11 refs. Kaliuzhnyi, I.L.

Analysis (mathematics). Snow cover. Snow depth. Snow density, Water vapor, Vapor diffusion, USSR-Kazakhstan.

Effectiveness of snow fences in cultivated fields. [Ob effektivnosti snegozaderzhaniia na sel'skokhoziaistvennykh poliakh₁.

Petropavlovskaia, M.S., et al. Leningrad. Gosudarstvenny' gidrologicheskii institut. Trudy. 1991, Vol.346, p.57-66, In Russian. 7 refs. Dushko, N.B., Kaliuzhnyi, I.L. Snow fences, Agriculture, Performance, Snow ac-cumulation, Snow cover effect, Soil water.

Calculating the thermal regime of soils in areas with snow fences. [Raschet temperaturnogo rezhima pochv v uslovijakh snegozaderzhanija],

Lavrov, S.A., Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gidrologi-cheskii institut. Trudy. 1991, Vol.346, p.67-74, In Russian. 3 refs.

Analysis (mathematics), Soil temperature. Thermal regime, Snow fences, Agriculture, Moisture transfer, Snow cover effect, Snow depth.

Evaluating the effect of snow cover pollution on its melting rate. [Otsenka vliianiia zagriazneniia snezhnogo pokrova na intensivnost' ego taianiia₁. Shutov, V.A., Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gidrologicheskii institut. Trudy. 1991, Vol.346, p.75-86. In Russian. 12 refs. Snow cover, Snow impurities, Snow melting, Albedo, Analysis (mathematics).

Method of determining the heat balance components of snow cover during a melting period. Metodika opredeleniia sostavliaiushchikh teplovogo balansa snezhnogo pokrova v period snegotaianiia, Shutov, V.A., Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi drologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1991, Vol.346, p drologichesků institut. Trudy. 1991, Vol.346, p.87-96. In Russian. 14 refs. Snow cover, Snow melting, Analysis (mathematics), Heat balance, Snow thermal properties, Turbulent exchange.

Methods for improving instruments for contact determination of physical-mechanical properties of snow. Puti usovershenstvovaniia priborov dlia kontaktnogo opredelenija fiziko-mekhanicheskikh svojstv snega₁,

Bellinson, M.M., et al, Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gidrologichesků institut. Trudy. 1991, Vol.346, p.97 102, In Russian. 7 refs. Klimin, A.I., Ovcharenko, V.G., Samotlov, R.S.

Indicating instruments, Snow mechanics, Snow phy-

47-389

Deformation of snow cover under static loads. [Deformatsiia snezhnogo pokrova pri staticheskikh

[Delorman...]
nagruzkakh,
Bolotnikov, G.I., Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gidrologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1991, Vol.346, p.103drologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1991, Vol. 346, p.103-106, În Russian. 2 refs. Snow cover, Snow deformation, Static loads, Viscosi-

ty, Snow strength, Snow mechanics.

47-390

Evaluating the effect of a shock wave on snow cover. (Otsenka vozdeistviia udarnoi volny na snezhnyi

pokrov_j, Delarov, D.A., et al, *Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gi-drologicheskii institut. Trudy*, 1991, Vol. 346, p.107-122, În Russian. 2 refs. Kaliuzhnyĭ, I.L

Snow strength. Shock waves, Snow mechanics, Snow density, Snow cover, Snow water content.

Correlation of turbulent coefficients in vertical heat flux and moisture in the surface boundary layer. (O sootnoshenii koeffitsientov turbulentnosti v vertikal'nykh potokakh tepla i vlagi prizemnogo sloia vozduk-

Postnikov, A.N., Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gi-drologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1991, Vol.346, p.123-125, In Russian. 1 ref.

Analysis (mathematics), Turbulence, Heat flux, Moisture, Heat balance, Water vapor.

Upper surface layer of permafrost; collected scientific papers. [Verkhnii gorizont tolshchi merzlykh porod; sbornik nauchnykh trudov],

Mel'nikov, P.I., ed, Moscow, Nauka, 1991, 100p., in Russian. For individual papers see 47-393 through

Shur, IU.L., ed.

Geocryology, Lithology, Cryogenic structures, Cryogenic textures, Alluvium, Ice veins, Ice wedges, Freeze thaw cycles, Permafrost structure, USSR-Yakutia.

Zonality of the dynamics of the active layer in landscapes in Yakutia. ¡Zonal'nost' dinamiki sezon-notalogo sloia v landshaftakh IAkutii₁,

Vasil'ev, I.S., Verkhnii gorizont tolshchi merzlykh porod: sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Upper surface layer of permafrost; collected scientific papers). Edited by P.I. Mel'nikov and IU.L. Shur, Moscow, Nauka, 1991, p.3-9, In Russian. 10 refs. Active layer, Taiga, Tundra, Landscape types, USSR

-Yakutia.

47-394

Physical-mechanical types of cryogenesis. [Fiziko-

khimicheskie tipy kriogenezaj, Konishchev, V.N., et al, Verkhnit gorizont tolshchi merzlykh porod: sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Upper surface layer of permafrost; collected scientific papers). Edited by P.I. Mel'nikov and IU.L. Shur, Moscow, Nauka, 1991, p.9-14, In Russian. 3 refs. Rogov, V.V., Poklonnyi, S.A., Matkovskaia, M.A. Geocryology, Unfrozen water content, Freeze thaw cycles, Fracturing, Hydrogen ion concentration.

47-395

Quantitative evaluation of deterioration in cryogenic erosion. [Kolichestvennaia otsenka raboty razru-

sheniia pri kriogennom vyvetrivanii,

Vasil'ev, A.A., et al, Verkhnii gorizont tolshchi mer-zlykh porod; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Upper surface layer of permafrost; collected scientific papers). Edited by P.I. Mel'nikov and IU.L. Shur. Moscow, Nauka, 1991, p.14-20, In Russian. 9 refs. Torchinskii, V.M.

Freeze thaw cycles, Rock mechanics, Erosion, Surface energy, Analysis (mathematics).

Studying recent ice formation in rocks by tritium analysis. [Izuchenie sovremennogo l'doobrazovaniia v gornykh porodakh s primeneniem tritievogo anali-

Chizhov, A.B., Verkhnii gorizont tolshchi merzlykh porod; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Upper surface layer porod; sbornik nauchnykn trudov (upper surface layer of permafrost; collected scientific papers). Edited by P.I. Mel'nikov and IU.L. Shur, Moscow, Nauka, 1991, p.20-31, In Russian. 10 refs. Lithology, Geocryology, Ground ice, Frozen rocks.

Formation of the structure and properties of floodplain deposits by major rivers in Northern Yakutia.

(Formirovanie stroeniia i svotstv polmennykh otloz-henii krupnykh rek Severnot I Akutii; Zaikanov, V.G., Verkhnii gorizont tolshchi merzlykh porod; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Upper surface layer of permafrost; collected scientific papers). Edited by P.I. Mel'nikov and IU.L. Shur, Moscow, Nauka, 1991, p.31-47, In Russian. 13 refs. Lithology, Geocryology, Rivers, Floodplains, Alluvi

um, Cryogenic textures, Ice veins, Ice wedges, USSR

—Yakutia.

47-398

Role of quasi-syngenesis in the formation of the cryogenic structure of quaternary deposits in Northern Yakutia. [Rol' kvazisingeneza v formirovanii kriogennogo stroeniia chetvertichnykh otlozhenii Severnol IAkutiiş. Kanevskii, M.Z., Verkhnii gorizont tolshchi merzlykh

porod; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Upper surface layer of permafrost; collected scientific papers). Edited by P.I. Mel'nikov and IU.L. Shur, Moscow, Nauka, 1991.

p.47-63, In Russian. 6 refs. Quaternary deposits, Cryogenic structures, Cryogenic textures, Geocryology, Solifluction, Glacial deposits. USSR-Yakutia

47-399

Engineering geocryological properties of deposits of cryogenic weathering crusts in Northern Yakutia. cryogenic westnering crusts in Northern Yakutia. [Inzhenerno-geokriologicheskie svolstva otlozhenii kriogennykh kor vyvetrivaniia Severnol IAkutii, Vasil'ev, A.A., Verkhnii gorizont tolshchi merzlykh porod; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Upper surface layer of permafrost; collected scientific papers). Edited by P.I. Mel'nikov and IU.L. Shur, Moscow, Nauka, 1991,

p.63-70, In Russian. 3 refs. Geocryology, Engineering geology, Tectonics, Weathering, Lithology, Cryogenic structures, USSR—Yakutia.

47-400

Studying ice wedges in Mongolia. [K izucheniiu povtornozhil'nykh l'dov Mongoliij.

Gorbunov, A.P., Verkhnii gorizont tolshchi merzlykh porod; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Upper surface layer of permafrost: collected scientific papers). Edited by P.I. Mel'nikov and IU.L. Shur, Moscow, Nauka, 1991, p.70-76, In Russian. 5 refs. Ice veins, Ice wedges, Terraces, Mongolia.

47-401

Cryogenic structure and properties of technogenic soils of placer mines in Northern Yakutia. [Kriogennoe stroenie i svoistva tekhnogennykh grintov na rossypnykh mestorozhdeniiakh Severnoi I Akutii. Samylin, I.A., et al, Verkhnil gorizont tolshchi mer-zlykh porod; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Upper surface layer of permafrost; collected scientific papers). Edited by P.I. Mel'nikov and IU.L. Shur, Moscow, Nauka, 1991, p.76-87, In Russian. 4 refs. Kanevskii, M.Z., Maksimov, V.V.

Cryogenic soils, Cryogenic structures, Cryogenic textures, Placer mining, Alluvium, Tailings, Sediments, USSR-Yakutia.

47-402

Using geophysical methods to study an ice-rich intermediate layer in permafrost. [Primenenie geofizi-cheskikh metodov dlia izuchenija sil'nol'distogo promezhutochnogo sloia mnogoletnemerzlykh porodj. Pugach, V.B., et al, Verkhnif gorizont tolshchi mer-zlykh porod; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Upper sur-Face layer of permafrost; collected scientific papers). Edited by P.I. Mel'nikov and IU.L. Shur, Moscow, Nauka, 1991, p.87-91, In Russian. Timofeev, V.M.
Permafrost structure, Geophysical surveys, Geo-

cryology, Lithology.

Ecological-geological regionalization of the cryolitho-zone in the USSR. K ekologo-geologicheskomu ralonirovaniiu kriolitozony SSSR₁.

Chizhov, A.B., et al. Verkhnii gorizont tolshchi merzlykh porod; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Upper surzykii poroci, soornik nauennykn trudov (Upper surface layer of permafrost; collected scientific papers). Edited by P.I. Mel'nikov and IU.L. Shur, Moscow, Nauka, 1991, p.92-100, In Russian. 7 refs. Van'ko, IU.V., Gavrilov, A.V., Dereviagin, A.IU. Geocryology, Ecology, Geological surveys.

47-404 U.S. Palmer Station in Antarctica.

Kaminuma, K., Polar news, Mar. 1991, No.52, p.3-6, In Japanese. 1 ref.

Stations, Research projects, Oceanographic ships, Laboratories, Antarctica—Palmer Station.

A general description is given of the U.S. Palmer Station on Anners I: about 40 km off the Antarctic Peninsula and of its companion research vessel. the *Polar Duke*, chartered by the U.S. National Science Foundation, with a 14-man crew and 26 researchers. Though Palmer Station, housing a maximum of 44 people with a permanent staff of 20-40 in the summer and 6-12 in the winter, is the smallest of the U.S. stations in Antarctica, it is one of the most important for biological research. It has a 1000 sq ft aquarium to hold live specimens. Other research includes facilities for VLF observations of the upper atmosphere, and ozone observations. Tourism began in the atmosphere, and ozone observations. Tourism began in the summer of 1987-88 with about 1300 visitors that year and the number has been increasing every year since.

47-405

Sketch on West Germany antarctic station.

Nishio, F., Polar news, Mar. 1991, No.52, p.14-21, In

Stations, Research projects, Oceanographic ships, Laboratories, Antarctica—Georg von Neumayer Station, Antarctica-Filchner Station.

A general description is given of Georg von Neumayer Station, the first permanent German station in Antarctica, established in Feb. 1981. Construction of the second Georg von Neumayer Station is scheduled for summer 1991. 92. A brief but emotional account is given of the reception at the station of the news of the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. Also included are brief descriptions of the German summer stations. Fischner, Drescher, Lilli Marlene, and Gondwana, and of the German icebreak-newseel. Polectorn with a lite of the cruises from ing research vessel. Polarstern, with a list of its cruises from Aug. 1989 to May 1991. The first all-woman overwintering team of nine members stayed at Neumayer Station in 1990-91. It is suggested that mixed teams are better.

Programs of JARE-32 in 1990-1992. Kokubun, S., *Polar news*, Mar. 1991, No.52, p.28-34.

Research projects, Oceanographic surveys, Polar at-mospheres, Environmental impact, Antarctica— Showa Station.

The 33nd Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition, JARE-32 for 1990-1992 is part of a continuing series of year-round observations in Antarctica, mostly at Showa Station, but also at Asuka and Mizuho stations, and onboard the Japanese cegoing research vessel Shirase. Programs include studies on global change from ice cores, global environmental monitoring. upper atmospheric observations from polar patrol balloons, es-tablishment of an International Absolute Gravity Base Station Network, glacier mass balance and flow observations, manned and unmanned marine and terrestrial weather observations, ocean bottom topography and ocean chemistry observations, marine and terrestrial biology studies, and waste treatment. A table presenting an outline of the programs and a table listing the names, disciplines, and affiliations of the 55 participants are

Global warming and sea level rise—discussions and report from IPCC workshop.
Higashi, A., Polar news. Mar. 1991, No.52, p.58-65, In

Japanese. 7 refs.
Global warming, Sea level, Atmospheric circulation,
Atmospheric composition, Polar atmospheres, Glacier melting.

melting. A report on global warming and sea level rise, presented to a 1989 workshop of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), is discussed. Contributing factors to sea level rise accompanying global warming, induced by increasing CO2 concentrations in the atmosphere, are thermal expansion of sea water and the accelerated melting of the antarctic and Greenland ice sheets and other glaciers throughout the world. The major factor is the antarctic ice sheet with its 29,330,000 cu km of ice which would raise the world sea level 65 m if it were all melted. The Greenland ice sheet with 2,950,000 cu km of lice which would raise the world sea level an additional 7 m. If CO2 concentrations continue to increase at their current rate and average air temperatures increase 1.5, 2.5, or 4.5 C, the predicted rise in sea level is respectively, 8, 18, or 29 cm by the year 2030, and 31, 66, or 110 cm by the year 2100.

47-408

Expansion of the terrain input base for Nepean Tracked Vehicle Performance Model, NTVPM, to accept Swiss Rammsonde data from deep snow.

Wong, J.Y., Journal of terramechanics, May 1992, 29(3), p.341-357, 10 refs.
Tracked vehicles, Traction, Performance, Snow cover

effect, Computerized simulation, Forecasting, Correlation, Design criteria, Military transportation

Masonry wall and window system leakage investigation for university building. Frauenhoffer, J., Journal of performance of construct-

ed facilities, May 1992, 6(2), p.107-115.

Buildings. Damage, Structural analysis, Moisture, Leakage. Freeze thaw cycles, Detection, Masonry, Walls, Countermeasures.

47-410

Infrared emittance of water clouds.

Chylek, P., et al, Journal of the atmospheric sciences, Aug. 15, 1992, 49(16), p.1459-1472, 49 refs.

Damiano, P., Shettle, E.P.
Cloud physics, Cloud droplets, Ice crystal optics, Infrared radiation, Radiation absorption, Scattering, Analysis (mathematics). Particle size distribution, Water content.

Effects of small ice crystals on cirrus infrared radia-

Takano, Y., et al, Journal of the atmospheric sciences, Aug. 15, 1992, 49(16), p.1487-1493, 12 refs. Liou, K.N., Minnis, P.

Cloud physics, Ice crystal optics, Light scattering, Infrared radiation. Radiation absorption, Particles, Brightness, Analysis (mathematics), Radiometry.

47-412

Dual-wavelength radar method for ice-water charac-

terization in mixed-phase clouds.

Gosset, M., et al, Journal of atmospheric and oceanic technology. Oct. 1992, 9(5), p.538-547, 20 refs. Sauvageot, H.

Cloud physics, Supercooled clouds, Remote sensing, Radar echoes, Ice crystal optics, Ice water interface. Attenuation, Detection, Analysis (mathematics), Water content.

Anomalies in the electrical conductivity of ground

Anomalies in the electrical conductivity of ground surface at high latitudes.

Zakharenko, V.N., et al. Akademiia nauk SSSR.

Doklady. Earth science sections, July 1992, 314(1-6), p.32-34. Translated from Akademiia nauk

SSSR. Doklady. 1990, No.5. 11 refs.
Permafrost, Electrical measurement, Frozen rocks,
Electrical resistivity, Geoelectricity, Electric fields. Radio waves. Attenuation.

Electromagnetic emissions associated with dynamic

Processes in ice.

Bogorodskii, V.V., et al. Akademiia nauk SSSR.

Doklady. Farth science sections, July 1992,
314(1-6), p.43-46, 8 refs. For Russian original see 45-

Gusev, A.V., Nikitin, V.A., 1Artsev, M.B. Ice electrical properties, Electric fields, Cracking (fracturing), Mechanical tests, Electromagnetic properties, Polarization (charge separation).

47-415

Why is Antarctica aseismic.

Sadovskii, M.A., et al, Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady. Earth science sections, July 1992, 314(1-6), p.54-58, 12 refs. For Russian original see 45-1859 or p.54-56. 19L-43506

Avsiuk, IU.N.

Geologic processes, Seismology, Geologic structures, Stability, Tectonics, Earthquakes.

Data from seismic stations both in the interior and coast of Antarctica indicate that earthquake epicenters encircle the continent but do not occur within it, indicating that the continent is aseismic. In this paper an explanation of this paucity of seismic activity is proposed in terms of the hierarchical block structure of the antarctic continent. (Auth. mod.)

Discrete ice lens theory for frost heave beneath pipe-

Nixon, J.F., Canadian geotechnical journal, June 1992, 29(3), p.487-497, With French summary.

Underground pipelines, Soil freezing, Frost heave, Soil temperature, Ice lenses, Soil water migration, Temperature gradients, Forecasting, Frozen ground expansion, Theory.

Developing a method of forecasting rain and snow-rain triggered floods with insufficient data. [Razrabotka metoda prognoza dozhdevykh i snegodozhdevykh pavodkov pri nedostatochnol informatsiij, Basilashvili, Ts.Z., Zakavkazskii regional'nyi nauchnoissledovateľsků institut. Trudy, 1990, Vol.92(99),

p.46-59, In Russian. 7 refs. Flood forecasting, Floods, Meltwater, Analysis (math-

47-418

Mass balances of the Gergeti Glacier and fluctuations in the regimes of glaciers in the Cancasus. [Balansy massy lednika Gergeti i kolebaniia rezhima lednikov

Kavkaza), Tsomaia, V.Sh., Zakavkazskii regional nyi nauchno-issledovatel skii institut. Trudy. 1990, Vol.92(99), p.72-88, In Russian. 9 refs. Glacier mass balance, Glacier oscillation, Glacier sur-

veys, Glacier ablation, Glacier alimentation, USSR-

Regions of catastrophic avalanches in Georgian territory. Raiony rasprostraneniia katastroficheskikh lavin na territorii Gruziij.

Salukvadze, M.E., Zakavkazsků regional nyî nauchno-issledovateľ sků institut. Trudy. 1990, Vol.92(99), p.100-109, In Russian. 8 refs. Avalanches, Avalanche formation, Records (ex-

tremes), River basins, USSR-Georgia.

47-420

Mathematic modeling of conductive and convective

heat transfer in the taliks of a cryolite zone. Buldovich, S.N., et al. Moscow University geology bulletin, 1991, 46(5), p.55-64. Translated from Vestnik

Moskovskogo Universiteta. Geologiia. 9 refs. Garagulia, L.S., Tipenko, G.S., Seregina, N.V. Taliks beneath rivers. Hydrogeology, Suprapermafrost ground water, Heat transfer, Rock mechanics, Convection, Geocryology, Mathematical models, Water

Analysis of ice body formation within the west and central sections of Baikal-Amur main line.

Burykina, N.I., Moscow University geology bulletin, 1991, 46(5), p.83-86, Translated from Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Geologiia. 9 refs. Geocryology, Hydrogeology, Ground ice, Ice forma-

tion, Cold weather construction, Route surveys, Taliks.

47-422

Natural revegetation of coal mine spoils in the Rocky Mountains of Alberta and its significance for species selection in land restoration.

Selection in land restoration.

Baig, M.N., Mountain research and development.

Aug. 1992, 12(3), p.285-300, 56 refs.

Mining, Biogeography, Alpine landscapes, Wastes,
Revegetation, Land reclamation, Vegetation patterns, Soil composition. Physical properties. Growth.

47-423

Rock glaciers II: models and mechanisms.

Whalley, W.B., et al. *Progress in physical geography*, June 1992, 16(2), p.127-186, Refs. p.180-186. Martin, H.E.

Rock glaciers, Rheology, Rock mechanics, Sediment transport, Glacial geology, Periglacial processes, Permafrost transformation, Geocryology, Landslides.

Iceberg calving and the glacioclimatic record. Warren, C.R., *Progress in physical geography*. Sep. 1992, 16(3), p.253-282, Refs. p.276-282.

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bergs, Climatic factors, Climatic changes, Glacier mass balance, Paleoclimatology, Topographic effects, Ice cover effect.

Periglacial geomorphology.
Boardman, J., Progress in physical geography, Sep. 1992, 16(3), p.339-345, 52 refs. Periglacial processes, Geomorphology, Pleistocene, Geochronology, Mass transfer, Soil physics.

Three-dimensional numerical simulation of ice phase microphysics in cumulus clouds—part 2: effects of multiplication processes.

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Cloud physics, Supercooled clouds, Ice crystal collision, Ice formation, Cracking (fracturing), Mathematical models, Atmospheric physics.

Significance of cryoturbation phenomena in environental reconstruction

Van Vliet-Lanoë, B., Journal of Quaternary science. 1988, 3(1), p.85-96, 65 refs.

Cryoturbation, Paleoclimatology, Patterned ground, Periglacial processes, Frost heave, Soil creep, Ice lenses, Active layer.

New directions in arctic research.

Urponen, K., Conference of Arctic and Nordic Countries on Co-ordination of Research in the Arctic, Leningrad, Dec. 12-15, 1988, Rovaniemi, Finland,

Research projects, International cooperation, Eco-

47-429

Recent iceberg groundings and scours on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

Erik Banke Consulting, Bedford, Nova Scotia, Canada. Geological Survey. Open file. Sep. 1989, No.2528, 80p. + appends. 14 refs.

lcebergs, Ice scoring, Grounded ice, Drift, Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Canada—Newfoundland—Grand

47-430

Lithologic composition and rock weathering potential of forested, glacial-till soils.

Bailey, S.W., et al, U.S. Forest Service. Northeastern

Forest Experiment Station. Research paper. Mar. 1992, NE-662, 7p., 11 refs. Hornbeck, J.W.

Glacial deposits, Nutrient cycle, Forest soils, Weathering, Soil chemistry, Soil formation, Lithology.

Runoff modelling and forecasting of river basins, and Himalayan Snowcover Information System (HIM-SIS).

Ramamoorthi, A.S., et al, IAHS publication, 1991, No.201, Hydrology for the water management of large river basins. Edited by F.H.M. Van de Ven, et al, p.347-355, 10 refs. Presented at an international p.347-355, 10 refs. Presented at an symposium, Vienna, Aug. 11-24, 1991. Haefner, H.

Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Snow cover distribution, Snow surveys, River basins, Water reserves, Data processing, Himalaya Mountains.

47-432

Report and recommendations.

International Scientific Advisory Committee, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland. Arctic Centre. Reports, 1991, No.4, 34p. + appends., In English and

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In the Inari Arctic at the edge of Europe. [Inari Kalotin keskellä ja Euroopan laidalla, Heininen, L., ed, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi,

Finland. Arctic Centre. Reports, 1991, No.5, 99p., In Finnish. Refs. passim.

Research projects, International cooperation, Environmental protection, Regional planning, Finland.

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Wedel, J.H., et al, Ottawa, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Northern Water Resources Studies Program, Oct. 1991, 110p., With French summary. 22 refs. Wedel, R.L.

Water reserves, Hydrography, Ice breakup, Snowmelt, Regional planning. Stream flow, Water level, Data processing, Cost analysis, Canada—Yukon Territory, Canada—Northwest Territories.

47-435

Ice Brook Formation and post-Rapitan, Late Proterozoic glaciation, Mackenzie Mountains, Northwest Territories.

Aitken, J.D., Canada. Geological Survey. Bulletin, 1991, No.404, 43p., With French summary. 58 refs. Alpine glaciation, Glacial deposits, Stratigraphy, Marine deposits, Exploration, Geological surveys, Geochronology, Paleoclimatology, Canada—Northwest Territories. Territories

47-436

Relating bearing capacity to pavement condition. Lenngren, C.A., Sweden, Royal Institute of Technology, Department of Highway Engineering. Bulletin, 1990, No.1, 189p., 133 refs.

Road maintenance, Trafficability, Bearing tests, Pavements, Cold weather performance, Statistical analysis, Sweden.

47-437

Investigations of frost heave as a cause of pipeline deformation.

Carleton University. Geotechnical Science Laboratories, Ottawa, Jan. 1986, 71p., Internal report,

Underground pipelines. Pipeline freezing. Frost heave, Soil freezing, Soil pressure. Soil creep, Environmental

47-438

Enclosed superstructures for light and sound buoys. Cunningham, R., Transport Canada. Publication, Dec. 1991, TP 11289E, 40p. + appends., With French 9 refs. summary.

Ship icing, Ice prevention, Floating structures, Markers, Sea spray, Superstructures, Navigation.

Frost heaving and frost creep on an experimental slope: results for soil structures and sorted stripes. Coutard, J.P., et al, Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie. Supplementband, Dec. 1988, Vol.71, p.13-23, 20 refs. Van Vliet-Lanoë, B., Auzet, A.V.

Frost heave, Soil creep, Patterned ground, Slope pro-

Dynamics and extent of the Weichselian permafrost

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Paleoclimatology, Permafrost indicators, Cryogenic soils, Permafrost dating, Permafrost distribution, Permafrost origin.

47-441

Mean wave propagation in a slab of one-dimensional

discrete random medium.
Saatchi, S.S., et al, Wave motion, May 1992, 15(4), p.301-314, 33 refs.

Radio waves, Wave propagation, Scattering, Remote sensing, Reflection, Atmospheric physics, Analysis

47-442

Sea ice diatoms and ice edge planktonic diatoms at the northern limit of the Weddell Sea pack ice.
Ligowski, R., et al, NIPR Symposium on Polar Biology, Proceedings. No.5, Tokyo, National Institute of Polar Research, 1992, p.9-20, Refs. p.18-20. Godlewski, M., Lukowski, A. Sea ice, Algae, Plankton, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

Sea ice, Algae, Plankton, Antarctica—Weddell Sea. Drifting brash ice and phytoplankton were collected between Elephant I. and the South Orkney Is, during the period from late Dec. 1988 to mid-Jan. 1989. In diatom assemblages from the sea ice, the highest occurrence was displayed by Nitzschia curta. N. cylindrus and N. neglecta. In phytoplankton assemblages the highest occurrence was shown by N. curta. Actinocyclus actinochilus. Chaetoceros criophilum. Corethron criophilum. Thalassiothrix antarctica and N. cylindrus. In the dendrogram of similarities of species composition, two groups of stations were distinguished. The first one was composed of the phytoplankton stations and the second one was composed of the phytoplankton stations and the second one was composed the phytoplankton stations and the second one was composed of the sea ice stations. Microautoradiographic analysis revealed photosynthesis in diatoms from plankton and no photosynthesis in diatoms from brash ice after ice melting. Therefore, the sea ice diatoms could be regarded as an inoculum for the phytoplankton diatoms in the area studied. (Auth.)

Periglacial shoreline erosion of a rocky coast: George

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Shore erosion, Ice scoring, Shoreline modification, Periglacial processes, Bedrock, Fast ice, Frost shattering, Estuaries, Landforms, Rock properties.

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Cox. B., Plane & pilot. Nov. 1992, 28(11), p.52-53. Aircraft icing, Ice removal, Equipment, Performance.

Knight, P., et al. Geographical magazine, Jan. 1992, 64(1), p.22-26. Thompson, D.

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47-448

Significance of global snow and ice cover for global change studies

Barry, R.G., GeoJournal, July 1992, 27(3), p.293-297,

Global change, Global warming, Climatic changes, Snow cover distribution, Ice cover, Climatic factors, Geophysical surveys, Periodic variations, Carbon dioxide. Ice cover effect.

Extinction of visible and infrared beams by failing

Hutt, D.L., et al, Applied optics, Aug. 20, 1992, 31(24), p.5121-5132, 29 refs.
Bissonnette, L.R., St. Germain, D., Oman, J.

Falling snow, Snow optics, Light scattering, Attenuation, Wave propagation, Measurement, Accuracy, Analysis (mathematics), Albedo.

Observations of acoustic surface waves propagating above a snow cover.

Albert, D.G., MP 3129, International Symposium on

Long-Range Sound Propagation, 5th, Milton Keynes, England, May 24-26, 1992, Washington, D.C., Na-tional Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1992,

Snow acoustics. Snow air interface. Snow cover effect. Sound transmission, Sound waves.

For the first time surface acoustic waves have been experimen ror the first time surface acoustic waves have been experimen-tally observed propagating above a seasonal snow cover. Blank pistol shots were fired 1 m above the snow as the source of acoustic impulses; acoustic waveforms were measured by a ver-tical array of six microphones at heights between 0.1 and 4.75 m at a location 60 m away from the source. The snow cover was 0.20 m thick with an average density of 200 kg cu m and crystal sizes of 0.5 to 1 mm. The peak pressures measured at all of the microphones were markedly reduced compared with pressures measured when a snow cover was not present because of the well-known absorptive effect of snow. Waveforms recorded near the surface displayed a strong, low-frequency "tail" following the initial impulsive arrival from the shot. This tail was found to decay exponentially with height above the surface, a diagnostic feature of surface waves, with a measured attenuation coefficient 0.5/m. Waveforms calculated using Attenborough's model of ground impedance are shown to agree with the observed waveforms when an assumed effective flow resistivity of 20 kN/s/m exp -4 is used for the snow.

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Hewitt, A.D., et al. Environmental science and technology, Aug. 1992, 26(8), MP 3131, p.1666, 3 refs. Cragin, J.H.

Air pollution, Water treatment, Water pollution, Rain. Environmental protection.

Comment on "A study of the linear ranges of several acid digestion procedures".

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Soil pollution, Waste treatment, Soil chemistry, Environmental protection.

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Soil pollution, Waste treatment, Sludges, Environmental protection.

47-455

Airborne EM ice measurement sensor: phases I and

Holladay, J.S., et al, Transport Canada. Publication, Feb. 1992, TP 11282E, 67p., With French summary. 18 refs.

Ice cover thickness, Ice navigation, Ice reporting, Ice surveys, Ice detection, Ice electrical properties, Radio echo soundings, Route surveys, Airborne radar, Electromagnetic prospecting.

47-456

Frazil jam evolution and transport of low density granules. Wang, D.S., Lulea, Sweden, University of Technology.

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ematical models.

Microorganism nucleic acids and biomass in alpineforest soils in the northern Caucasus.

Aseeva, I.V., et al, Moscow University soil science bulletin, 1981, 36(4), p.37-43, Translated from Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Pochvovedenie. 14 refs. Efremov, A.L., Gorcharuk, L.G.

Forest soils, Alpine landscapes, Soil microbiology, Soil analysis, Vegetation factors, Altitude, Ecology, Biomass.

47-458

Physical and climatic parameters which influence the

air content in polar ice.

Martinerie, P., et al, Earth and planetary science letters, Aug. 1992, 112(1/4), p.1-13, 22 refs.

Ice sheets. Atmospheric pressure, Ice volume, Air temperature, Canada—Yukon Territory, Greenland, Antarctica—Amundsen-Scott Station, Antarctica—Law Dome.

Under present climatic conditions, the air content of polar ice (V) generally shows a high sensitivity to the atmospheri-sure and hence to the surface elevation of the ice sheet sure and hence to the surface elevation of the ice sheet where the ice is formed. The results presented here are from 16 different sites (14 in Antarctica, one in Greenland and one in the Yukon Territory, Canada), and they allow a better understanding of the parameters which influence the air content in ice. It is demonstrated that V can be expressed very simply as a function of the atmospheric pressure (PI), the temperature (TI) and the porous volume of ice (V) at which the air in the firn becomes isolated in terms of pressure from the atmosphere during the process of pore close-off. Results confirm a Vincrease with temperature and show no clear Vi dependence on snow accumulation rate. The possible non-linearity of the Vi-Ti relation obtained could be due to a wind influence on Vi and/or to a second-order effect of the accumulation rate. The Wi results are compared to measurements of the volume of closed pores versus depth in the firm. In closing, the authors discuss the parameterization that can be obtained to interpret the air content variations observed in deep ice cores (over periods covering glacial-interglacial transitions) in terms of paleoclimatic conditions prevailing at the surface of the ice sheet. (Auth.)

47.450

Glaciers of North America: a field guide.

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Glaciers, North America.

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Schimid, W., et al. Journal of applied meteorology. Oct. 1992, 31(10), p.1165-1178, 35 refs. Schiesser, H.H., Waldvogel, A. Hail, Storms, Detection, Radar echoes, Wind factors, Ice melting, Correlation, Reflectivity, Spectra.

47-461

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47-464

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Greuell, W., Journal of glaciology, 1992, 38(129),

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47.465

Flow-law hypotheses for ice-sheet modeling.

Alley, R.B., Journal of glaciology, 1992, 38(129), p.245-256, 45 refs.

Ice sheets, Glaciology, Glacier flow, Rheology, Ice microstructure, Ice mechanics, Recrystallization, Stresses, Ice deformation, Ice models.

Determination of glacier speed by time-lapse photography under unfavorable conditions. Harrison, W.D., et al, Journal of glaciology, 1992,

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Echelmeyer, K.A., Cosgrove, D.M., Raymond, C.F. Glacier flow, Glaciology, Velocity measurement, Photogrammetry, Photographic techniques, Accuracy, Glacier surface, Orientation.

Calculated variations of annual ice ablation at the margin of the Greenland ice sheet. West Greenland.

Braithwaite, R.J., et al, Journal of glaciology, 1992, 38(129), p.266-272, 28 refs. Olesen, O.B., Thomsen, H.H.

Ice sheets, Glaciology, Ice edge, Glacier ablation, Glacier surveys, Glacier thickness, Periodic variations, Simulation, Global warming.

47-468

Thermal effects due to air flow and vapor transport in

Albert, M.R., et al, Journal of glaciology, 1992, 38(129), MP 3134, p.273-281, 21 refs.

McGilvary, W.R. Snow air interface, Snow thermal properties, Snow temperature, Vapor transfer, Heat transfer, Sublimation. Temperature effects. Convection. Analysis (mathematics), Forecasting, Thermal regime.

The thermal effects of air flow forced through a snow sample are investigated numerically. A new method for calculating vapor transport in snow is presented which allows for the determination of the effects of sublimation. In this method, the snow is not assumed to be saturated with water vapor. Results of the model show very good agreement with analytical and experimental results. It is demonstrated that the heat transfer associated with vapor transport is significant in the determination of the overall temperature profile of a ventilated snow sample. but that the major effects are controlled by the heat carried by the dry air flow through the snow and heat conduction due to the temperatures imposed at the boundaries. 504 Jour-nal of glaciology

47-469

Theoretical calving rates from glaciers along ice walls

grounded in water of variable depths.

Hughes, T., Journal of glaciology, 1992, 38(129), p.282-294, 44 refs.

Ice shelves, Glaciology, Calving, Glacier flow, Ice mechanics, Shear properties, Ice water interface, Grounded ice, Analysis (mathematics), Icebergs.

47-470

Western Barents Sea and the Svalbard archipelago 18,000 years ago—a finite-difference computer model reconstruction.

Isaksson, E., Journal of glaciology, 1992, 38(129), p.295-301, 44 refs.

Glaciation, Glaciology, Ice sheets, Pleistocene, Computerized simulation, Glacial geology, Marine geology, Glacier flow.

Refraction correction for radio-echo sounding of large

ice masses. Rees, W.G., et al. Journal of glaciology, 1992, 38(129), p.302-308, 18 refs.

Donovan, R.E. Glacier surveys, Glaciology, Glacier thickness, Radio echo soundings, Wave propagation, Accuracy, Refractivity, Ice optics, Bedrock, Analysis (mathematics), Ice

composition.

Recent fluctuations of glaciers in Valtellina (Italian Alps) and climatic variations.

Pelfini, M., et al, *Journal of glaciology*. 1992, 38(129), p.309-313, 13 refs.

Smiraglia, C.

Glacier surveys, Glaciology, Glacier oscillation, Mountain glaciers, Climatic changes, Temperature variations, Meteorological data, Periodic variations.

Ice-blister observations on glaciers, sea ice and rivers. Kovacs, A., *Journal of glaciology*, 1992, 38(129), MP 3135, p.314-316, 15 refs.

Ice sheets, Icing, Ice surface, Frost mounds, Frost ac-

tion, Surface properties.

tion, surface properties.

In this letter, the author offers an elaboration of information concerning ice-blister location and morphology presented in a previous paper of the journal. This feature is not confined to glacier surfaces, but has been reported on sea ice and river surfaces as well. Details concerning the distribution and formation of ice-blisters are also related.

47-474

Opai cutans in the profile of mountain tundra sod soil

in the extreme north-east of the USSR.
Pustovoitov, K.E., Moscow University soil science bulletin. 1990, 45(2), p.12-17, Translated from Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Pochvovedenie. Mountain soils, Tundra, Soil profiles, Soil formation, Frost action, Vegetation factors, Lichens, Particle size distribution

47-475

Some indices of the biological activity of soils of the mountain meadow belt of the northwestern Caucasus. Efremov, A.L., Moscow University soil science bulle-tin, 1981, 36(2), p.76-78, Translated from Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Pochvovedenie. Mountain soils, Meadow soils, Alpine landscapes, Soil microbiology, Soil chemistry, Vegetation factors, Altitude, Biomass.

47-476

Indices of the humus state of some high-mountain soils of Western Pamir.

Demin, V.V., Moscow University soil science bulletin, 1981, 36(3), p.77-79, Translated from Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Pochvovedenie. 7 refs. Mountain soils, Organic soils, Soil analysis, Soil composition, Soil formation, Desert soils.

47-477

Snow science: reflections on the past, perspectives on the future.

Kalitowski, M., ed, Alta, UT, Center for Snow Science, 1992, 46p., Proceedings of a symposium. Apr. 20, 1991, to honor Ed LaChapelle and Binx Sandahl. Refs. passim. For individual papers see 47-478 through 47-482. Decker, R., ed.

Snow surveys, Snow cover stability, Avalanche forecasting, Research projects, Data processing.

Snow properties research and data management.

Armstrong, R.L., Snow science: reflections on the past, perspectives on the future. Edited by M. Kali-Science, 1992, p.1-9, 19 refs.
Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution, Snow depth,

Remote sensing, Research projects, Organizations, Data processing.

47-479

Remote sensing of alpine snow cover in visible and near-infrared wavelengths.

Dozier, J., Snow science: reflections on the past, perspectives on the future. Edited by M. Kalitowski and R. Decker, Alta, UT, Center for Snow Science, 1992. p.10-21, 33 refs.

Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution, Snow optics, Remote sensing, Spaceborne photography, Infrared mapping, Cloud cover, Alpine landscapes, Terrain identification.

Systems: the world, the flesh, the metal.

Ferguson, S.A., Snow science: reflections on the past, perspectives on the future. Edited by M. Kalitowski and R. Decker, Alta, UT, Center for Snow Science, 1992, p. 22-31, 21 refs.

Avalanche forecasting, Avalanche modeling, Snow cover stability, Safety, Data processing.

Suggestions for snow research

Schaerer, P., Snow science: reflections on the past, perspectives on the future. Edited by M. Kalitowski and R. Decker, Alta, UT, Center for Snow Science, 1992, p.32-41.

Avalanche forecasting, Snow cover stability, Snow loads, Snow surveys, Research projects, Data processing.

47-482

Prive problems in avalanche research.
Perla, R., Snow science: reflections on the past, perspectives on the future. Edited by M. Kalitowski and R. Decker, Alta, UT, Center for Snow Science, 1992.

Avalanche forecasting, Snow cover stability, Avalanche triggering, Research projects, Data processing.

47-483

Merely the tip of the ice core. Peel, D.A., Nature, Sep.24, 1992, 359(6393), p.274-275. 5 refs.

Ice cores, Paleoclimatology, Greenland.

47-484

Observation and possible causes of new ozone deple-

tion in Antarctica in 1991. Hofmann, D.J., et al, Nature, Sep.24, 1992, 359(6393), p.283-287, 23 refs.

Stratosphere, Volcanic ash, (meteorology), Antarctica—Amundsen-Scott Station, Antarctica—McMurdo Station.

Antarctica—McMurdo Station.

Local ozone reductions approaching 50% in magnitude were observed during the antarctic spring in the 11-13 and 25-30 km altitude regions over South Pole and McMurdo Stations in 1991. These reductions, at altitudes where depletion has not been observed previously, resulted in a late September total ozone column 10-15% lower than previous years. The added depletion in the lower stratosphere was observed to coincide with penetration into the polar vortex of highly enhanced concentrations of aerosol particles from volcanic activity in 1991.

Greenland ice core.

Johnsen, S.J., et al, *Nature*, Sep. 24, 1992, 359(6393), p.311-313, 23 refs.

Ice cores, Paleoclimatology, Greenland.

Measurement, analysis, and modeling of deformation of the shelf flow, Byrd Glacier.
Zhao, Z.H.M., Orono, University of Maine, 1990,

108p., University Microfilms order No. 91-12796, Ph.D. thesis. Refs. p.93-98. Ice shelves, Photogrammetry, Glacier flow, Ice defor-

mation, Ice models, Antarctica—Byrd Glacier. Photogrammetric measurement was used in this study to ever

ate the velocity and deformation of the shelf flow of Byrd Gla-cier, with special emphasis on the north rift zone. A non-topo-graphic approach of photogrammetric analysis of the deforma-tion characteristics of the shelf flow was conducted. The tion characteristics of the shelf flow was conducted. The photogrammetric measurements also served as verification of the theoretical mechanical model which describes the dynamics of the ice flow. A finite element approach was used to approximate the theoretical model. An experimental approach using this method enabled the modeling results to fit both the theory and the measurements well. This study extended the application of non-topographic photogrammetry in glacier measurement, and more importantly, provided better understanding of the ice dynamics of Byrd Glacier. (Auth. mod.)

47-487

Proceedings of the 60th annual meeting, Jackson, WY, Apr. 14-16, 1992. Western Snow Conference, Fort Collins, Colorado

western show Conference. For Collins, Colorado State University, 1992, 153p. + appends., Refs. pass-im. For individual papers see 47-488 through 47-508. Snow surveys. Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Snow retention, Water reserves, Snow evaporation, Snow water equivalent, Global warming, Snow depth, Snowfall, Snow hydrology.

47-488

Sublimation of intercepted snow as a global source of

water vapor.
Schmidt, R.A., et al, Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.1-9, 23 refs.

Troendle CA

Snow evaporation, Snow air interface, Snow retention, Forest canopy, Vegetation factors, Humidity, Water vapor, Snow water equivalent, Global change,

47-489

now surveying comes of age in the west. Helms, J.D., Western Snow Conference, ings, 1992, 60th, p.10-17, 22 refs. Proceedsurveys. Runoff forecasting, Snow courses, Flood forecasting, Irrigation, History.

40 years of snow cover measurements in France: network evaluation, forecast interest (application of his-torical and realtime data to the multipurpose of water

Duband, D., et al, Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.18-27, 9 refs. Lallement, C.

Snow surveys. Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Water reserves, Snow water equivalent, Snow survey tools, Data processing, France.

47-491

47-491
Expanding SCS's remote sensing program.
Werner, J.G., et al, Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.28-35, 6 refs.
Schaefer, G.L., Cooper, P.D.
Snow surveys, Runoff forecasting, Remote sensing, Data transmission, Telemetering equipment, Weather stations, Evapotranspiration, Global change.

47-492 Minimizing measurement errors in automated snow-

pack profile temperature measurements.
Sauter, K.A., et al, Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.36-45, 1 ref. Tanner, B.D.

Snow surveys, Snow temperature, Temperature measurement. Thermocouples, Snow depth.

Monitoring snow grain size for passive microwave studies.

Armstrong, R.L., et al, Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.46-55, 22 refs. Rango, A.

Snow surveys, Snow depth, Snow density, Snow stratigraphy, Radiometry, Depth hoar, Grain size.

47-494

Propylene glycol and ethanol as a replacement antifreeze for precipitation gauges: dilution, disposal, and safetv.

McGurk, B.J., Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.56-65, 10 refs. Antifreezes, Precipitation gages, Snowfall, Environmental impact.

Snowfall-event climatology: the finale. Mahoney, J.L., et al, Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.66-77, 6 refs. Brown, J.M.

Snowfall, Snowstorms, Precipitation (meteorology). Weather forecasting, United States-Colorado.

47-496

Environmental influences on snow algal microbes. Hoham, R.W., Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.78-83, 28 refs. Cryobiology, Algae, Snow cover effect, Bacteria, Ecology, Colored snow.

Where has all the snow gone? Snowpack sublimation in northern Arizona.

Avery, C.C., et al, Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.84-94, 15 refs. Snow evaporation, Runoff forecasting, Snow air interface, Snow retention, Statistical analysis, United States

Prediction of snowmelt rates at a forested alpine site in northern Utah.

Sauter, K.A., et al. Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.95-102, 10 refs. McDonnell, J.J.

Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Snow surveys, Snow melting, Snow heat flux, Alpine landscapes, Forest land, United States—Utah.

Hydrologic flowpaths of snowpack runoff in a highelevation catchment.

Williams, M.W., Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.103-112, 17 refs. Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Snow hydrology. Snow surveys, Seepage, Alpine landscapes.

47-500

Applying a climatic change scenario to a semi-dis-

tributed watershed model.

Kite, G.W., Western Snow Conference. Proceedings.

1992, 60th, p.113-120, 19 refs. Global warming, Snowmelt, Water reserves, Water balance, Watersheds, Runoff forecasting, Mathematical models.

47-501

Harvesting snow when water levels are low.

Jairell, R.L., et al. Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.121-124, 9 refs. Schmidt, R.A.

Snow retention, Water reserves, Snowmelt, Snow-drifts, Snow fences, Snow water equivalent, Water storage, Pits (excavations), Cost analysis. 47-502

GIS-based method of modeling water input from rainon-snow storms, for management and regulation of clearcut forest harvest.

clearcut forest narvest.

Brunengo, M.J., et al, Western Snow Conference.

Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.125-128, 5 refs.

Smith, S.D., Bernath, S.C.

Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Snowstorms, Forest

land, Forestry, Environmental impact, Rain, Data processing.

47-503

Simulation of snowmelt in a small rangeland water-

Flerchinger, G.N., et al. Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.129-132, 8 refs. Cooley, K.R.

Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Snow surveys, Watersheds, Computerized simulation.

47-504

Estimation of 30 year average annual precipitation

for SNOTEL sites in Idaho.
Morrisey, P.S., Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.133-136.

Snow surveys, Runoff forecasting, Precipitation (meteorology). Data transmission, Telemetering equipment, Weather stations, Statistical analysis, United States-Idaho.

47.505

Predicting snow melt and streamflow volumes in the Arkansas River basin of Colorado.

Nickless, R.C., Western Snow Conference, Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.137-140, 6 refs.

Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Snow surveys, Stream flow, River basins. Water reserves, Statistical analysis, United States-Colorado.

47-506

Computation of a snowpack-loss component for a water-budget model for the San Juan aquifer basin in New Mexico and Colorado.

Waltemeyer, S.D., et al, Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.141-145, 5 refs. Kernodle, J.M.

Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Snow evaporation, Snow surveys, River basins, Water reserves, Water balance, Ground water, Mathematical models, United States-New Mexico.

47-507

Improved carrying case for snow tubes.
Gluns, D.R., et al, Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.146-149, 2 refs.

Snow survey tools, Snow surveys, Portable equipment. 47-508

Snow management in the reclamation of sodic soils. Steppuhn, H., et al, Western Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 60th, p.150-153, 4 refs. Curtin, D.

Snowmelt, Snow retention, Land reclamation, Saline soils, Soil water, Soil chemistry, Soil conservation. 47-509

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers response to the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

McDonnell, J.A., Fort Belvoir, VA, 1992, 148p., Refs.

Oil spills, Oil recovery, Accidents, Tanker ships, Environmental impact, History, United States—Alaska—Prince William Sound.

47-510

Soil denitrification rates in a subalpine watershed of

the eastern Sierra Nevada.

Walker, R.F., et al, Forest ecology and management,
July 30, 1992, 50(3-4), p.217-231, 36 refs.

Hixson, S.E., Skau, C.M.

Plant ecology, Soil chemistry, Watersheds, Soil analysis, Mountain soils, Nutrient cycle. Temperature effects. Decomposition, Seasonal variations

Structure, productivity and energy flow in an alpine grassland in the Garhwal Himalaya.

Sundriyal, R.C., Journal of vegetation science, Feb. 1992, 3(1), p.15-20, 38 refs.
Alpine landscapes, Meadow soils, Biomass, Vegetation

patterns, Grasses, Ecosystems, Periodic variations.

Annual nutrient budget for an alpine grassland in the

Garhwal Himalaya. Sundriyal, R.C., et al, Journal of vegetation science. Feb. 1991, 3(1), p.21-26, 25 refs. Joshi, A.P.

Alpine landscapes, Grasses, Meadow soils, Nutrient cycle, Biomass, Vegetation patterns, Plant ecology. Chemical analysis.

Underwater sounds of precipitation. Crum, L.A., et al, Naval research reviews, 1992, 44(2), p.2-12, 32 refs.

Roy, R.A., Prosperetti, A

Underwater acoustics, Precipitation (meteorology). Sound transmission, Snowfall, Ice water interface, Impact, Bubbles, Detection, Spectra, Artificial hailstones,

Salinity profiles of antarctic sea ice: field data and model results.

Eicken, H., Journal of geophysical research, Oct. 15, 1992, 97(C10), p.15,545-15,557, 47 refs. Sea ice, Ice composition, Salinity, Distribution, Ice

water interface. Ice growth. Ice cores, Snow cover effect. Air ice water interaction. Antarctica-Weddell

In order to describe and compare sea ice salinity distrib this paper presents computed composite profiles and fitted third-degree polynomials to salinity data of 129 cores from the Weddell Sea. Four characteristic profile shapes have been recognized and described through the polynomial coefficients. The field data have been compared with "ideal" salinity profiles. The field data have been compared with "ideal" salinity profiles generated by a simulation scheme based on thermodynamic growth under climatological conditions representative of the Weddell Sea. Composite salinity profiles agree well with simulations, irrespective of the growth mechanism (i.e., frazil or congelation), suggesting that ice properties which depend on salinity or porosity may evolve independent of ice growth conditions. Analysis of salinity and (delta)O-18 data in conjunction with the simulations demonstrates that analytic manner from meteorotion with the simulations demonstrates that apart from meteoro-logical conditions controlling growth rate and temperature dis-tribution within the ice, flooding and upward brine expulsion are important in raising top salinities as frequently observed. Low top salinities are typical of ice that has undergone retexturing and differential desalination. Salinity decreases towards the bottom of a floe are a result of high oceanic heat fluxes and snow-cover effects. As a consequence of these processes the bulk salinity of Weddell Sea ice cannot be described by a simple linear age-thickness relationship as can arctic first-year ice. (Auth. mod.)

47-515

Observing the advection of sea ice in the Weddell Sea using buoy and satellite passive microwave data.

Massom, R.A., Journal of geophysical research, Oct. 15, 1992, 97(C10), p.15,559-15,572, 52 refs. Sea ice distribution, Drift, Advection, Radiometry, Ice

edge. Thermodynamics, Ocean currents, Ice water interface, Correlation, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

This study examines the progress and behavior of sea ice during the growth season of 1980 as it drifts from the southwestern the growth season of 1980 as it drifts from the southwestern Weddell Sea, by using data from four buoys tracked by Nimbus 6 and concurrent ice concentrations retrieved from Nimbus 7 seanning multichannel microwave radiometer data. The overall drift characteristics, and their relationship to ice edge displacement, are examined within the framework of four zones. Three phases are identified in the large-scale behavior of the Weddell sea ice cover, namely, a rapid equatorward and eastward advance, a quasi- equilibrium phase, and a period of rapid recession. A broad division is made between the sectors to the east and west of 35-40W in terms of the nature of ice edge advance. Transient departures from the mean northward advection are linked to the passage of cyclones, which may be cast and west of 35-40% in terms of the mean northward advance. Transient departures from the mean northward advection are linked to the passage of cyclones, which may be significant in terms of the formation and maintenance of the region of highly consolidated perennial ice observed in the western Weddell Sea. Mean daily drift rates from within the central-western Weddell pack were high in 1980, particularly early in the growth season and when compared with rates to the west of 50%. Closed loops in the buoy trajectories, which are clockwise to the south of 63s, reverse to become anticlockwise to the north. Mid-ocean islands impede the eastward progress of the ice. A coherence is noted in the response of the buoys to the passage of storms, even though the buoys were separated to the passage of storms, even though the buoys were separated by over 100 km. (Auth. mod.)

47-516

Temperature-independent relationships for frozen soils.

Wijeweera, H., et al. Journal of cold regions engineering. Mar. 1992, 6(1), p.1-21, 11 refs. Joshi, R.C.

Frozen ground strength, Strain tests, Soil creep, Mechanical properties, Deformation, Loading, Geocryology, Bearing strength.

Seasonal soil strength by spectral analysis of surface

Alkire, B.D., Journal of cold regions engineering.

Mar. 1992, 6(1), p.22-38, 6 refs.
Soil strength, Vibration, Soil tests, Seasonal freeze thaw, Impact tests, Wave propagation, Seismic velocity, Spectra, Frost penetration, Trafficability.

Growing season trends in the Alaskan climate record. Sharratt, B.S., Arctic, June 1992, 45(3), p.124-127, With French summary. 19 refs.

Climatic changes, Surface temperature, Temperature variations, Freezing indexes, Agriculture, Growth, Global change, Meteorological data, Seasonal variations, Forecasting.

Arctic insects as indicators of environmental change. Danks, H.V.. Arctic. June 1992, 45(3), p.159-166. With French summary. 61 refs.

Climatic changes, Animals. Monitors, Cold weather survival, Distribution, Climatology.

47-520

Changes in the sea-ice brine community during the spring-summer transition, McMurdo Sound, Antarc-I. Photosynthetic protists.

Stoecker, D.K., et al, Marine ecology progress series, Aug. 13, 1992, 84(3), p.265-278, 51 refs.

Buck, K.R., Putt, M. Sea ice, Brines, Ecology, Biomass, Photosynthesis, Antarctica—McMurdo Sound.

During the austral spring, a characteristic microbial community develops in the sub-surface brine pockets and channels of the annual land-fast sea ice in McMurdo Sound. This community is distinct from the diatom-dominated community that develops in the channels at the base of the sea ice, at the seawater ice interface, and in the platelet layer. The photosynthetic biomass in the brine pockets is dominated by athecate dinoflagelomass in the brine pockets is dominated by athecate dinoflagelates. Chrysophyte statocysts (sometimes known as archaeomonads) and <5 micron photosynthetic flagellates are also characteristically found in this assemblage. In Dec., chlorophyll a content and biomass peak, and photosynthetic gymnodinioid dinoflagellates can reach densities of over 1000 ml of brine. The photosynthetic dinoflagellates form cysts (hypnozygotes) during late Dec. and early Jan., and chrysophyte statocysts also become abundant. During austral summer, total autotrophic biomass in the upper ice brine decreases due to dilution by melt water, flushing of brine into the water column, and grazing. By late summer, the annual sea ice in McMurdo Sound has broken out. The yearly decay and retreat of sea ice introduces a characteristic set of brine protists and their cysts into McMurdo Sound. (Auth.)

M.V. Arctic ice transiting performance-continuous mode. Interim report.

Albery, Pullerits, Dickson and Associates, Nov. 1983, Var.p., 42 refs.

Ice navigation, Metal ice friction, Tanker ships, Ice solid interface, Icebreakers, Ice breaking, Ice cover strength, Statistical analysis.

1985/86 season analysis: Lancaster Sound winter ice regime. Volume II.

Intera Technologies Limited. Transport Canada. Report, Mar. 1986. TP-7547E. 164p. + appends bound separately.

Ice surveys. Sea ice distribution, Ice floes. Ice conditions, Drift, Spaceborne photography, Statistical analysis.

Canada—Northwest Territories—Lancaster ysis, Sound.

47-523 Proceedings.

National Symposium on Seasonal Snow Cover, New Delhi, India, Apr. 28-30, 1983, Manali, India, Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment, 1985, 2 vols., Refs. passim. For selected papers see 47-524 through 47-

DLC QC929.S7 N33 1983

Avalanches, Snow cover stability, Avalanche forecasting. Snow hydrology, Snow cover effect, Road mainte-nance, Snow surveys, Snow mechanics, Himalaya

Impact of winter and spring time snow cover over Eurasia on the short-term climatic fluctuations of the summer monsoon over India.

Sikka, D.R., National Symposium on Seasonal Snow Cover, New Delhi, India, Apr. 28-30, 1983. Proceed-ings, Vol.1, Manali, India, Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment, 1985, p.47-60, Includes discussion

DLC QC929.S7 N33 1983

Snow cover distribution, Snow cover effect, Precipitation (meteorology), Atmospheric circulation, Climatic factors, Seasonal variations, Avalanche forecasting. Snow air interface.

47-525

Some observations on the seasonal snow cover.

Some observations on the seasonal show cover. Rao. N M. National Symposium on Seasonal Snow Cover. New Delhi, India, Apr. 28-30, 1983. Proceedings, Vol.1, Manali, India, Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment, 1985, p.65-78, 7 refs. DLC QC929.S7 N33 1983

Snow cover distribution. Snow accumulation, Seasonal variations, Snow cover stability, Wind factors, Mountains. Metamorphism (snow), Avalanche forecasting.

47-526

Necessity for creating network for the gauging of snow in the Himalayas.

Gupta, M.P., National Symposium on Seasonal Snow Cover, New Delhi, India, Apr. 28-30, 1983. Proceed-ings, Vol.1, Manali, India, Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment, 1985, p.79-83, Includes discussion. 3

DLC QC929.S7 N33 1983

Snow hydrology, Snow surveys, Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Snow depth, Snow water equivalent, Flood forecasting, Precipitation gages, Mountains.

Density of snow and its variations in central and west-

ern Himalaya.

Rangachary, N., et al. National Symposium on Seasonal Snow Cover, New Delhi, India, Apr. 28-30, 1983. Proceedings, Vol.1, Manali, India, Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment, 1985, p.84-97, 5 refs.

Ram. T. DLC QC929.S7 N33 1983

Snow cover structure, Snow physics, Snow density, Snow hydrology, Seasonal variations, Snowflakes, Avalanche forecasting.

47-528

Densification and stability of a seasonal snow pack. Agrawal, K.C., et al. National Symposium on Seasonal Snow Pack. Agrawal, K.C., et al. National Symposium on Seasonal Snow Cover, New Delhi, India, Apr. 28-30, 1983. Proceedings, Vol.1, Manali, India, Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment, 1985, p.99-111, Includes discussion. 8 refs. sion.

Dass, T. DLC QC929.S7 N33 1983

Snow cover stability. Snow density. Snow mechanics, Physical properties, Shear stress. Analysis (mathematics), Viscosity, Avalanche forecasting.

Integration of remote sensing and nuclear geophysics in seasonal snow cover assessment.

Bardhan, M., National Symposium on Seasonal Snow Cover, New Delhi, India, Apr. 28-30, 1983. Proceedings, Vol.1, Manali, India, Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment, 1985, p.112-119, Includes discussion. 16 refs.

DLC QC929.S7 N33 1983

Snow surveys, Spaceborne photography, Snow cover structure. Snow water equivalent. Gamma irradiation. Sampling, Correlation, Avalanche forecasting.

47-530

Possibilities of snow cover estimation using satellite

Imageries.

Joshi, M.D., et al. National Symposium on Seasonal Snow Cover, New Delhi, India, Apr. 28-30, 1983. Proceedings, Vol.1, Manali, India, Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment, 1985, p.120-124, 4 refs. Kate, J.M.

DLC QC929 S7 N33 1983

Snow cover distribution, Snow depth, Spaceborne photography, Snow surveys, Photointerpretation, Avalanche forecasting. Topographic surveys.

On some meteorological aspects of snowfall over the Himalayas as observed by satellite.

Kalsi, S.R., et al, National Symposium on Seasonal Snow Cover, New Delhi, India, Apr. 28-30, 1983. Proceedings, Vol.1, Manali, India, Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment, 1985, p.125-132, 4 refs Mishra D K

DLC QC929.S7 N33 1983

Spaceborne photography, Precipitation (meteorology), Snowfall, Weather forecasting, Cloud cover, Radiometry, Meteorological factors, Avalanche forecasting, Mountains.

On some physical properties of snowpack. Puri, S.R., et al. National Symposium on Seasonal Snow Cover, New Delhi, India, Apr. 28-30, 1983. Proceedings, Vol.1, Manali, India, Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment, 1985, p.133-143, Includes discussion. 3 refs.

Upadhyay, D.S., Kant, R. DLC QC929.S7 N33 1983

Snow cover structure, Physical properties, Snow density, Snow water equivalent, Snow depth, Seasonal variations, Avalanche forecasting, Ice (water storage).

47-533

Some studies in gamma attenuation for application in

sanow gauging.

Rao, M.V.N., et al. National Symposium on Seasonal Snow Cover, New Delhi, India, Apr. 28-30, 1983. Proceedings, Vol. 1, Manali, India, Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment, 1985, p.144-148, Includes dis-

cussion. 3 refs. Baheti, G.L., Reddy, A.R. DLC QC929.S7 N33 1983

Snow depth, Performance, Measurement, Gamma irradiation, Snow hydrology, Snow water equivalent, Simulation, Avalanche forecasting, Laboratory tech-

47-534

Chemical constituents of two snow falls around Manali District, Kulu, Himachal Pradesh.

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With increased construction activities in cold regions, many remedies for low-temperature problems have been developed, and active research on new methods and improvements of existing techniques continues. Recent research in this area has included lubricants, plastics and elastomers, and heaters for the cluded lubricants, plastics and clastomers, and heaters for the engine and other components. The recent development of synthetic hydrocarbon and silicone lubricants has alleviated many problems in the cold, and the current proliferation of plastics, clastomers, and composites has yielded promising materials for low-temperature use. Electric immersion heaters and fuel-fired units are commonly used for engine heating; research in the area of engine and equipment heating has resulted in the development of sophisticated programmable units as well as new devices using thermoelectric technology and latent-heat storage.

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47-601

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tarctica—McMurdo Station.

Procedures and equipment for field trips from McMurdo Station are described. Information is provided on supplies issued such as clothing, food, radios, and stoves; helicopter and LC-130 put-in and safety procedures; snow shelter making and tent set-up; waste disposal; snowmobile troubleshooting; roped travel with snowmobile and sleds in crevassed areas; and crevasse rescue. A list of emergency cache and hut locations is also included. rescue. cluded.

47-602

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47-603 Cold weather countermobility analysis: mine, explo-

sive, constructed and expedient obstacles. Richmond, P.W., MP 3137, Mobility/Countermobility Simulation and Analysis Symposium, Apr. 8-10, 1992, 1992, 7p., 15 refs.

Cold weather operation, Military operation, Tanks (combat vehicles), Military research, Mines (ord-

nance). Explosives. The cold weather environment and its effect on mobility countermobility operations must be understood and exploited by winter battlefield commanders. Simulations, computerized planning tools and war game models should offer the user an opportunity to exercise any given scenario in a winter or transi-tional environment. The winter, and especially the transitional environment, is easy to overlook, and the required data are difficult to obtain, for a number of reasons. This paper de-scribes data and algorithms and the author's perceptions of these operations under winter conditions. Specifically, mine warfare and the use of constructed, explosive and expedient obstacles on the winter battlefield are discussed.

Final test report for the Production Qualification Test (PQT) of the Mobile Oversnow Transport (MOST) (snowmobile), TECOM Project No.8-VS-150-MST-003 and Production Qualification Test (PQT) of the Mobile Oversnow Transport (MOST)

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Second generation ice navigation system: implementation phase II.

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Cortez, E.R., Charest, B.A.

Winter concreting, Concrete freezing, Concrete strength, Concrete admixtures, Antifreezes.

strength. Concrete admixtures, Antifreezes. Temperature affects the rate at which portland cement concrete develops strength. Below about 20 C. strength gain is retarded, whereas at higher temperatures it is accelerated. Strength gain is essentially stopped at temperatures below -5 C because water that otherwise would be available for hydration freezes. A series of chemicals was tested for the ability to promote strength gain of concrete at 20.-5, -10, and -20 C. The results show that low-temperature strength gain of concrete containing certain chemicals can be comparable to that of additive-free concrete cured at normal temperature. The best admixtures were those that denessed the freezing point of the mix water and accelerations. that depressed the freezing point of the mix water and accelerated the hydration of cement.

Second generation ice navigation system: implemen-

tation phase I.
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Bradley, D.C., ed, U.S. Geological Survey. Bulletin. 1992, No. 1999, 244p., Refs. passim. For selected papers sec 47-609 through 47-620. Ford. A.B., ed.

Geological surveys, Exploration, Geochemistry, Geochronology. Paleoclimatology. Stratigraphy. Marine deposits. Tectonics. Fossils. United States—Alaska.

47-609

Deformation history of the McHugh Complex, Sel-

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Exploration, Minerals, Geochemistry, Gold, Geological surveys, Natural resources, United States—Alaska.

47-611

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47-612

Clay mineral depositional facies and uranium resource potential in part of the Tertiary Kenai Group, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska.

Dickinson, K.A., et al, U.S. Geological Survey. Bulletin, 1992, No.1999, Geologic studies in Alaska by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1990. Edited by D.C. Bradley and A.B. Ford, p.81-99, 25 refs. Skipp, G.L.

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Eolian soils, Soil dating, Paleoclimatology, Soil forma-tion, Sands, Quaternary deposits, Periglacial pro-cesses, United States—Alaska.

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47-616

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Stricker, G.D., Affolter, R.H.

Exploration, Coal, Geological surveys. Geochemistry.

Stratigraphy, Natural resources, United States—Alas-ka—North Slope.

47-617

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47-620

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cal surveys, Natural resources, United States-Alaska.

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Gruntfest, E., MP 3139, Multi-objective approaches to floodplain management, Madison, WI. Association of State Floodplain Managers, 1992, p.243-245, 4 refs.
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ice jams, ice control. Flood control, River ice. Cost analysis, Data processing.

47-623

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Ice jams, Flood forecasting, River ice, Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Ice forecasting.

47-624

Ice jam flood mitigation: Salmon River, Idaho.

White, K.D., MP 3140, Multi-objective approaches to floodplain management, Madison, WI. Association of State Floodplain Managers, 1992, p.250-253, 5 refs. Proceedings of the 16th annual conference, Grand Rapids, MI, May 18-22, 1992 Ice jams, Ice control, Flood control, Ice booms, River

ice, Frazil ice, Cost analysis.

47-625

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Electric power.

47-626

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Ecology, Ecosystems, Cryobiology, Cold weather survival, Marine biology, Deserts, Environmental impact, History, Antarctica.

HISTORY, ATRAICULGA.

A general history of Antarctica, a description of the plant and animal life, and personal observations during a summer stay at the Brazilian Comandante Ferraz Station on King George Island to do biological research, are presented. Adaptations.

ecological niches, evolution, life cycles, feeding, predation, and effects of humans from both unintentional disturbance and hunting are described in non-technical language. Plants and animals discussed include albatrosses. lichens, mosses, mites, midges, penguins, plankton, algae, amphipods, copepods, krill, diatoms, isopods, sponges, seals, fish, parasites, terns, skuas, and whales.

47-629

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Paleoclimatology, Global warming.

47-630

Proceedings.

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For selected papers see 47-631 through 47-636.

Hänninen, P., ed, Autio, S., ed.

Radar photography, Subsurface investigations, Soil surveys, Subglacial observations, Electromagnetic prospecting, Geophysical surveys, Bottom topogra-

47-631

Geo-Radar in tunneling—the tunnel radar.
Westerdahl, H., et al. Finland. Geological Survey.
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Austvik, R., Kong, F.N.

Tunneling (excavation), Subglacial observations, Radar photography, Rock excavation, Glacier beds.

47-632

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Radar photography, Subglacial observations, Electromagnetic prospecting, Ice surveys, Snow surveys, Bottom topography, Electromagnetic prospecting.

47.633

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Hänninen, P., Cromwell, R., Hyvönen, E.

Glacial deposits, Radar photography, Soil surveys, Soil mapping. Electromagnetic prospecting, Unfrozen water content, Dielectric properties, Subsurface investigations.

47-634

Sub-bottom profiling: a comparison of short-pulse radar and acoustic data.

radar and acoustic data.

Delaney, A.J., et al, Finland. Geological Survey.
Special paper, 1992, No.16, MP 3142, International
Conference on Ground Penetrating Radar, 4th,
Rovaniemi, Finland, June 8-13, 1992. Edited by P. Hänninen and S. Autio, p.149-157, 15 refs. Sellmann, P.V., Arcone, S.A.

Radar photography, Underwater acoustics, Lacustrine deposits. Bottom sediment, Bottom topography. Subsurface investigations, Acoustic measurement, Lakes. To compare their abilities to map sub-bottom features, shortpulse radar and an acoustic system were operated on freshwater lakes. Data were recorded on lakes with varying water depth, conductivity, and bed conditions. This report provides a qualitative discussion of the results, as samples from and velocities of the bed were not obtained. The radar antennas were resistively loaded linear dipoles operating at a center frequency of 50 MHz and excited by a 1000-W peak power transmitter. The antennas and electronics were sealed in watertight tubes and floated alongside the survey boat. The acoustic system operated at 7 kHz with peak output power of 2000 W. Both systems had a pulse length in water of about 50-170 cm, and the acoustic system had a slightly narrower beam width. Both the radar and acoustic profiles show distinct reflections from the bed, the bedrock beneath the bed, discrete targets within the bed, and sedimentary horizons. Acoustics has the potential for greater sub-bottom penetration. At the sites studied, radar appeared to show better detail on sedimentary layering, with an To compare their abilities to map sub-bottom features, shortgreater sub-bottom penetration. At the sites studied, radar appeared to show better detail on sedimentary layering, with an estimated penetration of 3-5 m beneath the bed. In lakes having water of low conductivity, sub-bottom layering was appartner or water depths exceeding 25 m. Radar performance appears reduced in low-density bed sediments. Isolated targets within the bed sediments, which were not always detected by both methods, were better defined by the acoustic system: closely spaced targets on the bed were better defined by radar. The radar also performed well in shallow water where the

acoustic system would not trigger reliably. These observations indicate that radar and acoustics can provide an effective complementary means for acquiring sub-buttom data in freshwater surveys.

47-635

Application of ground penetrating radar techniques to

Application of ground penetrating radar techniques to peatland investigations.

Hänninen, P., Finland. Geological Survey. Special paper, 1992, No.16, International Conference on Ground Penetrating Radar, 4th, Rovaniemi, Finland, June 8-13, 1992. Edited by P. Hänninen and S. Autio, p.217-221, 16 refs.

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Peat, Radar photography. Soil surveys, Soil water, Subsurface investigations, Finland.

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Peat, Radar photography, Soil surveys, Site surveys, Highway planning, Subsurface investigations, Finland.

IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing.

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ing, Spaceborne photography, Ice detection, Ice conditions, Sea ice, Ice electrical properties, Snow electrical properties, Synthetic aperture radar, Radar echoes,

47-638

Use of satellite data for short term streamflow fore-casting with the HYDROTEL model. Fortin, J.P., et al, International Geoscience and

rorun, J.r., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Insti-tute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.51-53, 8 refs.

Bernier, M., Bisson, J.L.

Snow surveys, Runoff forecasting, Stream flow, Snow-melt, Spaceborne photography, Remote sensing, Data processing, Computerized simulation.

47-639

Characterization of intrinsic optical properties for sea ice and snow.

Tanis, F.J., et al, International Geoscience and

Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.125-127, 7 refs. Shuchman, R.A., Onstott, R.G.

Ice surveys, Ice optics, Ice floes, Snow ice interface, Snow optics, Air ice water interaction, Ice openings, Sea ice distribution, Lasers.

System for monitoring ice in polar regions by SAR. Schistad, A.H., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992,

p.128-130, 2 refs. Solberg, R., Raheim, E.

Ice reporting. Ice detection, Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice edge, Drift, Radar tracking, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar.

Beaufort Sea Ice-1: selected SAR results. Lukowski, T.I., et al. MP 3143, International Geo-Eukowski, 1.1., et al, Mr 3143, International Geo-science and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Hous-ton, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. Interna-tional space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engi-Livingstone, C.E., August, N.M., Nordstrom, P.A.,

Farmer, L.D.

Ice surveys, Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Drift, Aerial surveys, Airborne radar, Synthetic aperture radar, Radiometry, Data processing, Beaufort Sea. Beaufort Sea Ice-1 was an international experiment carried out in the early spring of 1990 in the Alaskan Beaufort Sea. SAR imagery was acquired by the CCRS C/X-SAR at the onset of melt over an eleven day period in wide swath and nadir mode.

Initial efforts in analysis of the SAR imagery have been in the Initial efforts in analysis of the SAR imagery have ocen in the radiometric calibration of nadir mode imagery, especially that of C-band. This has provided refinement of techniques study of limitations of the methodology, and experience in the utilization of the CCRS software for calibration. In this paper, the details of the acquisition are given, procedurer in calibration outlined, and results for differential scattering chefficient for the shear zone for an incidence angle range of .5 to 60 deg are presented.

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Glacier surveys, Glacier surfaces, Radio echo soundings, Backscattering, Aerial surveys, Airborne radar, Synthetic aperture radar.

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Rees. W.G. Glacier surfaces, Terrain identification. Glacier surveys, Cloud cover, Spaceborne photography. Data

processing.

Physiological and spectral analysis of the effects of

sodium chloride on Syringa vulgaris. Lauten, G.N., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Instiyear: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.236-238, 10 refs.

Rock, B.N.

Salting, Environmental impact, Road maintenance, Plant physiology, Spectroscopy.

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Glacier surveys, Glacier thickness, Subglacial observa-tions, Mountain glaciers, Glacier beds, Radio echo

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Glacier surveys, Glacier oscillation, Ice sheets, Space-borne photography, Data processing, Remote sensing, Backscattering, Greenland.

Integrated multi-sensor mission concepts for the Canadian ice community.

Luscombe, A., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.334-336, 2 refs.

Montpetit, M.J. Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Spaceborne photography, Data processing, Remote sensing.

High-resolution land/ice imaging using Seasat scatterometer measurements.

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lce surveys, Ice reporting, Spaceborne photography. Data processing, Remote sensing, Backscattering.

47-649

Monitoring of environmental conditions in the Alas-

Rignot, E.J., et al. International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium. 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, 630-532, 5 csfc. p.530-532, 5 refs.

Phenology, Seasonal freeze thaw, Forest land, Forest canopy, Plant ecology, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, United States—Alaska.

Preliminary results from the ASF/GPS ice classification algorithm

Cunningham, G., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX. May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol. I, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.573-575, 1 ref. Kwok, R., Holt, B.

lce surveys, Ice reporting, Ice conditions, Sea ice, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Photointerpretation, Data processing.

On the application of multifrequency polarimetric

radar observations to sea-ice classification.
Rignot, E.J., et al. International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX. May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol. 1. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992. p.576-578, 6 refs. Drinkwater, M.R.

Ice surveys. Ice reporting, Ice conditions, Sea ice. Spaceborne photography. Synthetic aperture radar, Photointerpretation, Data processing.

47-652

Assimilation of a knowledge base and physical models to reduce errors in passive-microwave classifications of sea ice.

Maslanik, J.A., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium. 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992. p.579-581, 8 refs. Key, J.R.

Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Sea ice distribution, Ice conditions, Ice models, Spaceborne photography, Radiometry, Data processing.

47-653

Automatic tracking ice floe from satellite imagery via

Automatic tracking ice tioe from satellite imager; via invariant moment matching.

Zhang, H.J., International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.582-584, 9

lce reporting, lce detection, lce surveys, lce floes, Drift, Radar tracking, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Data processing.

Ice motion retrieval from SAR imagery in terms of

intensity derivative.

Yan, S., International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992.
IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing.
Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.585-587, 6 refs.

Ice reporting, Ice detection, Ice surveys, Drift, Radar tracking, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar. Data processing.

47-655

Performance of the ice motion tracker at the Alaska SAR Facility.

Kwok, R., et al. International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.588-590, 3

Pang, A

Ice reporting, Ice detection, Ice surveys, Drift, Radar tracking. Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Data processing.

47-656

Extinction behavior of snow between 18 GHz and 90 GHz: comparison between theory and experiments. West, R., et al. International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.809-811, 7

Tsang, L., Winebrenner, D.P., Kuga, Y. Snow surveys, Snow electrical properties, Snow density, Attenuation, Radar echoes.

47-657

Development and intercomparisons of snow mapping algorithms based on SSM/I data.

Nagler, T., et al. International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th. Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.812-814, 6 refs

Rott. H.

Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution. Snow depth, Spaceborne photography, Data processing.

Comparison of millimeter-wave radar observations of snow with energy and mass transfer simulation.

Davis, R.E., et al. MP 3144, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.815-817, 5 refs.

Jordan, R., Nagle, J.A., Boyne, H.S.

Snow surveys, Snow water content, Snow heat flux, Snow thermal properties, Snow density, Radar echoes, Backscattering. Computerized simulation.

Backscattering. Computerized simulation. This study compares variations in measurements of FM-CW radar backscatter with simulated snow properties from a model based on mass and energy transfer and surface energy budgets. The radar frequency range is 26.5-40 GHz. The backscatter esponse to wet snow is highly sensitive to fluctuations of the surface energy exchange when the snow has a low liquid water content. Analysis of the net radiation, turbulent exchange and net energy budget in the top few millimeters of snow provides a reasonable explanation of the observed backscatter variations. The near-surface liquid water content simulated by the model does not show the magnitude of changes expected when compared with the radar return. This allows a detailed evaluation of model algorithms, which account for liquid water drainage and evaporation from the surface as well as densification and consolidation of the top snow layer.

47.659

Validation of passive microwave snow cover algorithms using spatially interpolated surface point measurements.

Hardman, M., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium. 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.818-819, 9 refs.

Armstrong, R.L. Snow surveys, Snow depth. Radar echoes, Computerized simulation. Data processing.

47-660

Dielectric properties of ice and snow at 26.5 to 40 GHz.

Koh, G., MP 3145, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium. 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year space remote sensing. Vol.1. New York. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992. p.820-822, 9 refs.

Snow surveys, Snow electrical properties. Ice electrical properties. Snow density, Dielectric properties. Ice crystal size, Snow ice interface, Radar echoes, Attenuation.

A network analyzer based system operating at 26.5 to 40 GHz was used to measure the propagation velocity and attenuation of synthetically generated pulses in ice and snow in order to obtain their dielectric properties. The real part of ice dielectric constant was 3.155 and independent of frequency. The imaginary part increased from 0.002 at the lower frequencies to 0.004 at the higher frequencies. as one inguist requestives. The critective directive constant of snow as a function of snow volume fraction was measured. The real part was proportional to the snow volume fraction however the loss factor in snow showed a more complicated

T-matrix approach to scattering from a snow layer. Izeng, Y.C., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.1, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.828-829, 6 refs. Tjuatja, S., Fung, A.K.

Snow surveys, Snow electrical properties, Snow density, Ice crystal size, Radar echoes, Backscattering.

Radar backscattering response to wet snow.

Shi, J.C., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.927-929, 6 Dozier. J.

Snow surveys, Snow water content, Snow electrical properties, Wet snow, Radar echoes, Backscattering.

ement of pressure ridges in SAR images of sea

ice: preliminary results on scattering theory.
Vesecky, J.F., et al. International Geoscience and
Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May
26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.955-957, 8 refs.

Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Pressure ridges, Scattering, Aerial surveys, Synthetic aperture radar, Radar

echoes.

47-664 C-band backscatter signatures of old ice in the central Arctic.

Ulander, L.M.H., et al. International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.958-960, 4 refs. Carlström, A.

Ice surveys, Ice cover thickness, Ice floes, Snow ice interface, Radar echoes, Backscattering.

Review of the microwave dielectric and extinction

properties of sea ice and snow.

Hallikainen, M., International Geoscience Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.961-965, 24 refs.

lce surveys, Snow electrical properties, Ice electrical properties, Snow ice interface, Snow water content, Sea ice, Radar echoes, Dielectric properties, Attenua-

Polarimetric emission from anisotropic media for passive remote sensing of sea ice.

Yueh. S.H., et al. International Geoscience Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992. p.966-968, 6 refs.

Nghiem, S.V., Kwok, R.

Ice surveys, Ice cover thickness, Sea ice, Ice temperature. Radiometry, Remote sensing.

Combined surface/volume scattering retracking al-

gorithm for ice sheet satellite altimetry.
Davis. C.H., International Geoscience and Remote
Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29,
1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.969-971, 9

Glacier surveys, Glacier thickness, Glacier surfaces, Ice sheets, Spaceborne photography, Data processing, Radar echoes, Height finding, Scattering, Mathemati-

Polarimetric remote sensing of sea ice in the Beaufort

Nghiem, S.V., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium. 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992. p.972-974, 8 refs.

Kwok, R., Drinkwater, M.R.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice reporting, Ice detection, Drift, Radar tracking, Data processing, Aerial surveys, Synthetic aperture radar, Beaufort Sea.

47-669

Inversion of snow parameters by neural network with

therative inversion.

Chen, Z.X., et al. International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX. May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992,

p.1061-1063, 4 refs.
Snow surveys, Snow density, Snow temperature, Snow depth, Snow water equivalent, Radiometry, Remote sensing, Computerized simulation, Data processing

47-670

Sea ice classification using fast learning neural net-

Dawson, M.S., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Instiyear: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1070-1071, 9 refs. Fung, A.K., Manry, M.T.

Ice surveys. Ice reporting, Ice conditions, Radiometry, Remote sensing, Computerized simulation, Data proc-

47-671

Long-term study of microwave propagation over changing ground and snow cover.

Peck, L., MP 3146, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1144-1146, 6 refs.

Snow surveys, Snow electrical properties, Snow cover effect, Snow depth, Snow water content, Soil water, Microwaves, Radar echoes, Wave propagation.

A year-round experiment with a bistatic microwave (10.5-GHz) radar has documented environmental effects on microwave propagation on both daily and seasonal time scales. The continuously monitored automatic gain control (AGC) of the receiver provides a long-term record of relative changes in the microwave field due to such factors as characteristics of the snow cover, soil moisture, frozen/thawed state of the soil, and vegetation type and height.

47-672

Towards a quantitative characterization of sea ice microstructur

Perovich, D.K., et al. MP 3147, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. Interna-Symposium, IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1249-1252, 11 refs.

Gow, A.J. Ice surveys, Ice electrical properties, Ice microstructure, Sea ice, Ice surface, Radiometry, Remote sensing. Microwaves, Statistical analysis.

Sea ice has an intricate and highly variable microstructure consisting of ice platelets, brine inclusions, and air bubbles. Cursisting of ice platelets, brine inclusions, and air bubbles. Current microwave models require a quantitative description of this microstructure. One such descriptor is the inclusion size distribution. A variety of thin sections were processed in order to investigate the effects of spatial variability, changes in ice temperature, and different ice types on the inclusion size distribution. The distributions were determined by using a person-al-computer-based image processing system to analyze horizontal thin sections of the ice. Results indicate that, in general, size distributions are governed by a negative power law relating the number of inclusions to the inclusion area. Mean diameters were tenths of a millimeter for brine inclusions and millimeters for air bubbles

Passive microwave signatures of simulated pancake ice and young pressure ridges.

Grenfell, T.C., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1253-1255, 10 refs. Winebrenner, D.P., Wensnahan, M.R.

Ice surveys, Pressure ridges, Ice reporting, Ice detection, Radiometry, Remote sensing, Microwaves.

Effective permittivity of saline ice under thermal variation.

Nghiem, S.V., et al. MP 3148, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1256-1258, 7 refs.

Kwok, R., Kong, J.A., Shin, R.T., Gow, A.J., Arcone, S.A.

Ice surveys, Ice electrical properties, Salt ice, Sea ice, Ice salinity, Ice temperature, Radiometry, Remote sensing.

sensing. A model to calculate the effective permittivity of saline ice under thermal variation is presented in this paper. The model includes multi-phase inhomogeneities with multiple species characterized by orientation, size, and shape distributions. The model is then used to derive the effective permittivity as a function of temperature under the strong fluctuation theory which is extended to account for the complexity. The results calculated from the model are compared with experimental data at 4.8 GHz for saline ice grown at the US Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL). The comparison between measured and calculated complex permittivities is good for the imaginary part, and the difference is within 10% for the real part.

Examination of the physical, electrical, and microwave evolution of sea water into young ice.
Onstott, R.G., International Geoscience and Remote

Sensing Symposium. 12th. Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1259-1261. lce surveys, Ice electrical properties, Sea water freezing. Young ice, Ice growth, Remote sensing, Microwaves.

47-676

Analysis of scattering from a thin saline ice layer. Fung. A.K., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2. New York. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1262-1264, 6 refs.

Dawson, M.S., Tjuatja, S. Ice surveys, Ice electrical properties, Salt ice, Air ice water interaction, Scattering, Remote sensing.

Application of theoretical models to active and passive remote sensing of saline ice.

Han, H.C., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1265-1267, 5

Ice surveys, Ice electrical properties, Salt ice, Scattering, Remote sensing, Mathematical models.

47-678

Microwave sea ice signature modeling: connecting models to the real world.
Winebrenner, D.P., et al, International Geoscience

and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Instiyear: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p. 1268-1270, 10 refs. Grenfell, T.C., Tsang, L., West, R.D.

Ice surveys, Ice electrical properties, Sea ice, Ice models, Remote sensing, Microwaves, Scattering.

Development of instrumentation for measuring dielectric constant of sea ice.

Ma, H.J., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1271-1272, 3

Plumb, R.G.

Ice surveys, Ice electrical properties, Sea ice. Dielectric properties, Radar echoes, Remote sensing.

47-680

Radar backscatter signatures of Baltic Sea ice. Toikka, M., et al, International Geoscience and

Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1527-1529, 2 refs. Hallikainen, M.

Ice surveys. Backscattering, Ice reporting, Ice conditions, Sea ice distribution, Ice cover thickness, Aerial surveys, Synthetic aperture radar, Baltic Sea, Bothnia,

47-681 Radar backscatter from arctic sea ice during IAOE '91.

Beaven, S.G., et al. International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, 1520-1520. p.1530-1532, 3 refs. Gogineni, S.P.

Ice surveys, Backscattering, Ice reporting, Ice conditions, Ice detection, Snow ice interface, Oceanographic surveys, Icebreakers, Radar echoes.

47-682

Comparison of radar backscatter from antarctic and arctic sea ice.

Hosseinmostafa, R., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX. May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1533-1535, 6 refs. Lytle, V.I.

Ice surveys, Backscattering, Ice reporting, Snow ice interface, Ice detection, Ice conditions, Slush, Ice surface, Oceanographic ships, Radar echoes, Antarctica -Weddell Sea.

Two ship-based step-frequency radars, one at C band (5.3 GHz) and one at Ku band (13.9 GHz), measured backscatter from ice in the Weddell Sea in 1989 from the research vessel F.S. Polarstern. Most of the backscatter data were from first-graff (FY) and second-year (SY) ice at the ice stations where the ship (FY) and second-year (SY) ice at the ice stations where the ship was stationary, and detailed snow and ice characterizations were performed. The presence of a slush layer at the snow-ice interface masks the distinction between FY and SY ice in the Weddell Sea, whereas in the Arctic the separation is quite distinct. The effect of snow-covered ice on backscattering coefficients from the Weddell Sea region indicates that surface scattering is the dominant factor. Measured backscattering coefficient values were compared with Kirchhoff and regressionanalysis models. Finally, the Weibull power-density function was used to fit the next wed beckstattering coefficients. used to fit the measured backscattering coefficients at 45

47-683

Calibrated ERS-1 SAR signatures and video underf-

Ulander, L.M.H., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992. p.1536-1538, 5 refs.

Askne, J., Johannessen, B.O.

Ice surveys, Backscattering, Ice reporting, Ice openings, Ice detection. Ice conditions, Synthetic aperture гаdar.

Ice patterns and hydrothermal plumes, Lake Baikal, Russia: insights from space shuttle hand-held photography.

Evans, C.A., et al. International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium. 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2. New York, Insti-tute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1559-1561, 9 refs. Helfert, M.R., Helms, D.R.

Ice surveys, Lake ice, Ice water interface, Ice conditions, Hydrothermal processes, Spaceborne photography, Aerial surveys, Photographic techniques, USSR -Bavkal, Lake.

47-685

Use of expert systems in combination with active and passive microwave data to classify sea ice.

Haverkamp, D., et al. International Geoscience Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992. p.1625-1627, 4 refs. Tsatsoulis, C.

Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Radiometry, Ice conditions, Synthetic aperture radar, Remote sensing, Mi-

47-686

Comparison of normalized radar cross section m nents and models for snow cover at 35, 95, and 225 GHz.

crowaves, Computerized simulation, Data processing.

Lohmeier, S.P., et al, MP 3149, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1655-1657, 2 refs.
Langlois, P.M., Colom, J.G., Davis, R.E., Boyne, H.S.,

McIntosh, R.E.

Snow surveys, Snow electrical properties, Snow cover effect, Snow depth, Snow water content, Snow density, Snow temperature, Radar echoes, Backscattering, During the winter of 1990-1991, 35, 95 and 225 GHz radar

During the winter of 1990-1991, 35, 95 and 225 GHz radar cross section measurements were made at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. MA and at the U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory in Hanover, NH. Parameters characterizing the snow and weather condition were measured concurrently with the radar measurements. A theoretical model proposed by Narayanan and McIntosh was able to predict the value for radar cross section with good accuracy and minimal computation. However, this model fails to predict the measured bias of VV over HH polarization that consistently occurs with increasing incidence angle. Variations in snow liquid water content have the greatest effect on the measured and predicted values of radar cross section at all three frequencies. The presence of water has the effect of decreasing NRCS. This effect is deemphasized as water content increases. One problem in making comparisons is the accuracreasing SRCs. This effect is deemparated as water content increases. One problem in making comparisons is the accuracy of the liquid water content measurements. Current methods of measuring liquid water content are only accurate to Vr., while smaller changes in liquid water content have an appreciable effect on the radar cross section of the snow.

Polarimetric and multifrequency SAR signatures of

Rott, H., et al, MP 3150, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium. 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1658-1660, 5 refs.

Davis, R.E., Dozier, J.

Snow surveys, Snow water content, Wet snow, Snow electrical properties. Snow surface, Synthetic aperture radar, Radar echoes. Aerial surveys.

C-. L- and P-band polarimetric signatures of wet snow surfaces have been analyzed, based on AIRSAR surveys of the Alpine test site in Otztal in the summers of 1989 and 1991. The importance of surface roughness is evident in the C and L-band signatures, whereas the diffus scattering contribution by internal inhomogeneities in the snowpack increases from the C-to the P-band at incidence angles below 50 deg due to increasing penetration.

Application of ERS-1 SAR data to remote sensing of

snow in Finland.
Hallikainen, M., et al. International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium. 12th, Houston, TX. May 26-29. 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1661-1663, 3 refs.

Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution, Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Data processing, Finland.

Potential of ERS-1 SAR data for snow cover monitor-

Bernier, M., et al. International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2. New York. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1664-1666, 8 refs. Fortin, J.P.

Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution, Snow water equivalent, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Data processing.

Two-parameter backscatter model of snowcover at millimeter wavelengths.

Chang, P., et al, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th, Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1667-1669, 8

Snow surveys, Snow electrical properties, Snow surface. Snow cover effect, Snow water content, Snow density, Radar echoes, Backscattering.

47-691

Dual-polarization radar measurements in an Oklahoma hailstorm

Aydin, K., et al. International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 12th. Houston, TX, May 26-29, 1992. IGARSS '92. International space year: space remote sensing. Vol.2, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1992, p.1734-1736, 6

Walsh, T.M., Zrnić, D.S.

Hail, Weather observations, Storms, Weather forecasting, Meteorological instruments, Radar echoes.

Buckling of unidirectional graphite/epoxy composite plates at low temperatures. Dutta, P.K., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research

and Engineering Laboratory. Special report. Nov. 1991, SR 91-20, 11p., ADA-246 602, 18 refs. Hui, D., Traynham, Y.M.

Composite materials, Low temperature tests, Cold weather performance, Cold weather tests.

weather performance. Cold weather tests. A theoretical and experimental study of the buckling and post-buckling behavior of unidirectionally laminated graphite/epoxy-plates was conducted under combined thermal cooling and compressive loading. The rectangular plates were simply supported at the loaded edges and free in the remaining edges. The plates were found to bend during cooling even without mechanical loads because of the negative thermal expansion coefficient of the material in the loading direction and in-plane end constraints at the two loaded edges. Such bending from thermal load was treated as an initial geometric imperfection, and the analysis was based on Koiter's theory of elastic stability. The experimental postbuckling curves agreed well with the theoretical values. theoretical values

Simulation of oil slick transport in Great Lakes con-necting channels: user's manual for the lake-river oil

spill simulation model. Shen, H.T., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report. Dec. 1991, SR 91-22, 69p., ADA-247 141, 10 refs. Yapa, P.D., Petroski, M.E.

Oil spills, Environmental impact, Computerized simulation, Channels (waterways), Great Lakes.

The growing concern over the impacts of oil spills on aquatic environments has led to the development of many computer models for simulating the transport and spreading of oil slicks in surface water. Almost all of these models were developed for coastal environments. In this study, two computer models, named ROSS and LROSS, were developed for simulating oil slick transport in rivers and lakes, respectively. This report explains how to use LROSS, the Lake-River Oil Spill Simulation model.

Environmental monitoring and performance evaluation of roller-compacted concrete pavement: Conley

Terminal, Boston, Massachusetts.
Cortez, E.R., et al. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report, Dec. 1991, SR 91-25, 16p., ADA-247 319, 6 refs. Eaton, R.A.

Concrete pavements. Freeze thaw cycles. Cold weather performance.

The Massachusetts Port Authority (MASSPORT) built 53,800 sq m (13.3 acres) of roller compacted concrete (RCC) pavement at the Paul W. Conley Terminal. Castle 1. South Boston, MA, during the 1986 and 1987 construction seasons. This was the first time an RCC pavement was built in the multiple freeze-thaw environment of the northern United States. A system of sensors was installed at this project to monitor the main environmental parameters that affect pavements. This report de-

scribes the instrumentation system, presents a summary of the recorded data, and discusses cause-and-effect relationships between construction procedures and pavement performance.

Determining the intrinsic permeability of frazil ice.
Part 2: field investigations.
White, K.D., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research

and Engineering Laboratory. Repo. 92-07, 15p., ADA-255 410, 20 refs. Lawson, D.E. Report, May 1992, CR

Frazil ice, Permeability, Boreholes, Seepage, Porosity. The intrinsic permeability of a frazil deposit can be used to describe its flow capacity and structure. Because of the nature of frazil ice, an *in-situ* test is desirable when determining this parameter in natural frazil deposits. This report describes the application of the borehole dilution test to determine seepage application of the borehole dilution test to determine seepage velocity, which is then used to calculate intrinsic permeability and estimate porosity. Seepage velocities ranged from .0029 to .00598 cm/s .00256 cm/s average), with an average intrinsic permeability of .000275 sq.cm. Porosities for d10 grain sizes of 0.5 and 3.5 were 82.9 and 47.5%, respectively. Seepage velocity and porosity data are also compared to laboratory data from borehole dilution tests, data measured previously at the same location with an in-situ groundwater flow meter, and to permeameter test results on remolded samples.

Softening of rigid polyvinyl chloride by high concentrations of aqueous solutions of methylene chloride. Parker, L.V., et al. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report. May 1992, SR 92-12, 40p., ADA-255 453, 5 refs. Ranney, T.A., Taylor, S. Environmental tests, Water pollution, Ground water,

Polymers, Pipes (tubes).

In this experiment, small pieces of rigid PVC pipe were exposed to high aqueous concentrations of methylene chloride corresponding to 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8 and 1.0 activity solutions. Samples were exposed to the test solutions for 4, 8, 15, 22 and 33 days. were exposed to the test solutions for 4, 8, 15, 22 and 33 days. Samples exposed to the highest activity solution [1,0] softened within the first 4 days, while samples exposed to the 0,8 activity solution took 22 days to soften. Samples exposed to the lowest activity solution (0,2) showed no signs of softening, while the results for the samples exposed to the 0.4 and 0.6 activity solutions showed some slight changes, indicating some softening. These results reveal that concentrations of methylene chloride below 33.40 mg/d. (0,2 activity, will not cause softening). below 3340 mg/L (0.2 activity) will not cause softening or serious swelling of rigid PVC.

Unconventional energy sources for ice control at lock and dam installations.

Nakato, T., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report, June 1992, SR 92-13, 37p., ADA-255 715, 15 refs. Ettema, R., Toda, K

Locks (waterways), Dams, Ice control, Electric power, Ground water.

Operation of lock and dam installations is made troub Operation of lock and dam installations is made troublesome and hazardous by ice growth along lock walls and by freezing of gates to ice covers. Since considerable amounts of power are required for ice control, lock operators are interested in utilizing economical power sources other than that generated by commercial utilities. This study attempted to determine the feasibilities of using several unconventional power sources for ice control at navigation locks and dams. Considered were sensible heat from groundwater, solar power, wind power and portable hydroelectric sources. Only portable hydroelectric power is feasible. Groundwater is at best of marginal feasibility, and solar and wind power sources are unreliable.

Effects of severe freezing periods and discharge on the formation of ice jams at Salmon, Idaho.
Zufelt, J.E., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Report, Aug. 1992, CR 92-14, 12p., ADA-255 876, 11 refs.

Flood control, Flooding, Ice booms, Ice control, Ice jams, Air temperature, Degree days, Freezeup, United States-Idaho-Salmon River.

States—Idaho—Salmon River.

Large ice jams on the Salmon River have reached Salmon, ID, and resulted in major flood damage during 16 winters since the winter of 1936-37. Two recent ice jams, in Feb. 1982 and Jan. 1984, caused flooding that resulted in damages of 1 and 1.8 million dollars, respectively. A detailed analysis of the winter air temperature records from 1936-37 through 1991-92 revealed a strong relationship between the duration and intensity of severe cold periods, the air temperature record prior to the severe cold periods, and the occurrence of ice jams reaching the city of Salmon that result in flooding. A threshold condition is identified from which the probability of ice jams reaching the city can be determined from inspection of forecasted air temperatures. It was found that once an ice jam reaches the city, average daily air temperature of approximately 18 deg F are necessary to keep the jam in place. The effects of discharge on ice thickness, and therefore ice jam length, are shown to be minor and no relation could be found in this study. An ice control structure located upstream of the city of Salmon appears to be helping to alleviate ice-jam flooding. helping to alleviate ice-jam flooding

Identification of TNT transformation products in soil. Walsh, M.E., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report, June 1992, SR 92-16, 31p., ADA-255 308, 18 refs. Jenkins, T.F.

Explosives, Degradation, Soil pollution, Transformations, Military operation, Military research.

Solvent-extractable TNT transformation products have been identified in explosive-contaminated soils. Soils from U.S. Solvent-extractable TNT transformation products have been identified in explosive-contaminated soils. Soils from U.S. Army installations were extracted with a variety of solvents (acetonitrile, methanol, acetone and methylene chloride) and the extracts were analyzed by RP-HPLC-UV or GC/MS, or both. The TNT transformation products TNB, TNBA, 2-amino-4,6-DNT and 4-amino-2,6-DNT were generally found in concert with TNT. Dinitroaniline, a reduction product of TNB, was also identified in several soils.

47-700

Snow conditions during MLRS-TGW BBU1 Captive Flight Program, Fort Drum, New York, January-February 1991.

Fisk, D.J., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report, July 1992, SR 92-17, 76p., ADB-167 012, 5 refs. Lemieux, G.E.

Snow density, Snow depth, Military operation, Snow cover effect, Airborne radar, Snow crystals, Snow surface, Surface roughness.

face, Surface roughness.

A version of the proposed Multiple Launch Rocket System Terminally Guided Warhead's (MLRS-TGW) radar system was tested at Fort Drum, NY. The radar system was mounted on an airplane and, during the flight, scanned the ground for various targets. The background of the targets (soil, vegetation, water and snow) affects the ability of the radar system to differentiate between targets or even to see the targets, and snow, in some forms, is an especially troublesome background. The purpose of the flight test was to further refine the radar hardware and software to reduce the effects of a snow background, or to develop criteria for the use of the MLRS-TGW. To do this, radar performance must be related to snow conditions. or to develop criteria for the use of the MLRS-TOW. To de this, radar performance must be related to snow conditions. Therefore, while the radar was flying, CRREL measured snow conditions: vertical profiles of depth, density, wetness, and crys-tal sizes and types, and surface roughness. And since snow conditions are closely related to weather conditions, and weather conditions are more commonly reported, weather conditions as measured at Fort Drum's Wheeler-Sack Airfield were reported. This may ultimately aid in developing weather-based criteria for the use of MLRS-TGW.

47-701

Longbow-Apache field experiment: data report. Longow-Apache Hera experiment: user reports
Bates, R.E., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research
and Engineering Laboratory. Special report, July
1992, SR 92-19, 53p., ADB-167 107, 5 refs.
Fiori, J.E., Fisk, D.J., Harrington, B.G.

Icing. Military operation. Snow density, Snow depth, Snow cover effect, Snow crystals, Snow surface. Ther-

mocouples.

U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM) winter field experiments were conducted from Feb. 24 through Mar. 16, 1991 at Fort Drum, NY. The Longbow millimeter was formmw) secker was flown over appropriate target arrays while ground-based sensors were used to evaluate the sensor system under development and to evaluate target-background interaction. In addition, the winter background environmental conditions encountered during the 20-day test period were documented. There was an extreme icing event during the test period, but the Longbow systems were grounded while it was going on owing to its severity. on owing to its severity

47-702

Salmon River experimental ice boom: 1989-90 and 1990-91 winter seasons. White, K.D., U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and

Engineering Laboratory. Special report. July 1992, SR 92-20, 17p., ADA-255 230, 34 refs. Frazil ice, Ice booms, Ice control, Ice jams, Design,

United States-Idaho-Salmon River.

United States—Idano—Salmon Kiver.

The city of Salmon, D. is affected by flooding resulting from a frazil ice jam, known as the Deadwater jam, which forms annually on the Salmon River. Because the river has considerable environmental, economic, aesthetic, and recreational value, an innovative approach to frazil ice control is needed. The steep slope and turbulence of the river also add to ice control design constraints. Past investigations have examined a number of different methods to control the ice. This report documents two years of testing of an experimental ice formation. ber of different methods to control the ice. This report docu-ments two years of testing of an experimental ice formation boom located upstream from the city of Salmon. The observa-tions show that boom configuration is an important factor in ice capture efficiency, and that conventional boom siting criteria may be modified under certain conditions.

47-703

Expedition huts in Antarctica: 1899-1917.

Pearson, M., Polar record, Oct. 1992, 28(167), p.261-

Cold weather construction. Construction materials. Shelters.

During the 'Heroic Era' of antarctic exploration, which lasted from 1895 to 1917, nine huts were erected in Antarctica, three of Scandinavian design, three British, and three Australian. Although all of the huts were specially designed to house expedition personnel, each group drew on different precedents, regional architectural influences, and degrees of conscious inno-

vation for polar conditions. Of particular note was the use of different insulation materials, some of which were traditional and some of which were new or experimental. This paper different insulation materials, some of which were traditional and some of which were new or experimental. This paper looks at the details of design and construction of each hut, and at the factors that might have contributed to the success of failure of a particular hut. These factors included the theoretical thermal efficiency of the design and the construction materials, the effectiveness of the heating and ventilation systems installed, and the amount of floor space available to each man. It is concluded that efficiency depended on a combination of these factors rather than on any one, and that the 'Heroic Era' was probably too short a period of time for the best combination (if one existed) to be recognized and adopted to produce a consistently efficient antarctic hut design. (Auth.)

47-704

Physical and dynamic properties of sea ice in the polar oceans.

Gow, A.J., et al. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Monograph. Sep. 1991, M 91-01, 46p., ADA-256 303, Refs. p.42-46. Tucker, W.B.

Ice growth. Sea ice. Ice structure. Sea ice distribution, Ice salinity, Air water interactions, Ocean currents, Ice density. Ice cover thickness, Surface roughness, Antarctica—Weddell Sea, Antarctica—McMurdo Sound, Fram Strait, USSR-Kara Sea, United States-Alaska Kotzebue Sound.

This monograph provides a current review of the state of knowledge of the growth, properties, and small- and large-scale behavior of sea ice found in the polar oceans of the northern and southern hemispheres. A major focus of the report is to contrast and compare the physical and dynamic properties of ice found in the Arctic seas with those found in the seas surrounding the antarctic continent. Very significant differences in the physical and dynamic properties of the ice are shown to exist that derive directly from differences in land-sea relationships between the two polar regions and their effect on ocean-atmosphere interaction and oceanic circulation. The same factors also determine, to a large degree, major differences in the seasonal distribution and extent of sea ice in the arctic and antarctic oceans. (Auth.) This monograph provides a current review of the state of knowlantarctic oceans. (Auth.)

Shock response of snow: analysis of experimental methods and constitutive model development.

Johnson, J.B., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Report, July 1992, CR 92-12, 19p., ADA-256 300, 25 refs.
Brown, J.A., Gaffney, E.S., Blaisdell, G.L., Solie, D.J.

Snow mechanics, Shock waves, Stress strain diagrams.

A shock impact test was conducted on snow with an initial density of 400 kg/cu m using a large-diameter gas gun and Lagrangian stress gauges between layers of snow. The shock propagation velocity ranged from 240 to 207 m/sec, the peak stresses in the snow were between 20 and 40 MPa, and the compacted snow density was less than 860 kg/cu m. Interpretation of the stress records was complicated by the unsteady nature of the shock, impedance mismatching between gauges and snow, multiply-reflected pulses, and release waves generated at the edge of the target. A dynamic finite-element analysis was used to interpret the data, to construct a constitutive relationship for the snow, and to examine the importance of the release waves. Model calculations indicate two release waves sources: the free edge of the target aluminum buffer and the edge of the snow in contact with the copper container. The aluminum buffer release waves contain both shear and dilatational components. Transmission across the aluminum/snow interface significantly attenuated dilatational waves and essen-A shock impact test was conducted on snow with an initial tional components. Transmission across the aluminum/snow interface significantly attenuated dilatational waves and essentially climinated the shear waves. The snow/copper release wave did not arrive at the stress gauge position until after the end of the experiment. With the aid of model calculations, the pressure volumetric-strain (P-V) curve for initial shock loading was determined from arrival time information and stress measurements at the embedded gauges. Stress signals caused by reflected waves were used to determine the reloading and unloading P-V curve. The P-V response for shock loading was found to be much stiffer than that for quasi-static loading. The unloading P-V curves used in model calculations were nonlinear functions of volumetric strain with linear reloading. functions of volumetric strain with linear reloading

Petrographic and salinity characteristics of brackish water ice in the Bay of Bothnia. Gow, A.J., et al. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research

and Engineering Laboratory. Report, July 1992, CR 92-13, 36p., ADA-256 302, 31 refs. Weeks, W.F., Kosloff, P., Carsey, S.

Ice growth, Ice structure. Ice temperature, Ice crystals, Ice salinity, Frazil ice, Synthetic aperture radar,

Bothnia, Bay. Field observations made during the Mar. 1988 BEPERS (Both-nian Experiment in Preparation for ERS-1) remote sensing ex-periment included measurements of the snow and ice thickness. periment included measurements of the snow and ice thickness, temperature, salinity and crystal structure profiles of the different types of brackish ice that form in the Bay of Bothnia. Both undeformed fast ice and ice that had formed under more disturbed conditions were sampled. Tee thickness varied from 36 to 64 cm in the bay to the east of Umea. Sweden, with somewhat thicker ice (76 cm) occurring in the northernmost, nearly fresh water areas of the Bay of Bothnia. Three major ice crystal types or textures were identified granular, transition and columnar ice with the amount of each depending on the level of disturbance in the water column. At seven of the sixteen sites in estigated, granular (mainly frazil) ice was the dominant

component. At six of the remaining nine sites, columnar-congelation ice was the predominant ice crystal type. A mix of transition and transition-congelation ice types dominated the structure of the remaining three sites. At all but two sites the bottom lice consisted of congelation ice, which in many instances exhibited the ice plate and brine layer substructure so typical of arctic sea ice. A variety of c-axis fabrics were observed in the columnar-congelation ice, including random, vertical and horizontal (planar) orientations. Aligned c-axes were observed at several locations, but in most cases there was no obvious pattern to the geographic arrangement of these fabrics. Surface water salimities ranged from 3 6 to 4.1 per mill except at the northernmost sites near Tornio, where essentially riverine fresh water was present. Bulk salimities ranged from 1.21-0.58 per mill in the area of the main experiment to as low as 0.06 per mill near Tornio. Ice temperatures were usually 1.21-0.38 per mill in the area of the main experiment to as low as 0.06 per mill near Tornio. Lee temperatures were usually higher than -3.5 C. Brine volume profiles were used to estimate representative ice property profiles for comparison with those of more typical sea ice of similar thicknesses from the Arctic Ocean. A variety of structural factors contributing to specific areas of high and low radar return from ice in the Bay of Bothnia are also discussed.

State-of-the-art survey of flexible pavement crack sealing procedures in the United States.
Eaton, R.A., et al. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research

and Engineering Laboratory. Repo. 92-18, 19p., ADA-258 050, 11 refs. Report, Sep. 1992, CR Ashcraft, J.

Concrete pavements, Cracks, Sealing, Cold weather operation, Meetings.

operation. Meetings.

A survey of all 50 United States was conducted in Sc tember of 1990 to determine the state of the art of crack scalling procedures on flexible asphalt concrete pavements. The results were tabulated and a summary report prepared. A meeting was held at the U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory to discuss the draft report; the comments and suggestions received were incorporated into this report. At the meeting the group identified the need for a trade organization to develop uniform specifications and terminology and to promote proper equipment, methodology, materials, training and education in the pavement crack sealing industry.

Supercritical fluid chromatography for the analysis of nitroaromatics, nitramines and nitrate esters.

Miyares, P.H., U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and

Engineering Laboratory. Special report, Aug. 1992, SR 92-21, 14p., ADA-256 297, 42 refs. Explosives, Military operation, Environmental impact, Pollution.

A supercritical fluid chromatographic (SFC) system equipped with a capillary column and a thermionic ionization detector (TID) was evaluated as a potential analytical tool for the simultaneous determination of nitroaromatics, nitramines and nitrate taneous determination of nitroaromatics, nitramines and nitrate esters. Examination of several stationary phases and modified fluids was carried out while determining optimal conditions for a suitable separation. The results indicate that a cyanopropyl stationary phase is best suited for these analytes, but the available percentages of cyanopropyl in the phase (i.e. 25% and 50%) do not give total resolution. The performance and usability of the TTD was evaluated. Detection limits are estimated to be several times greater than those for standard HPLC and GC methods. Also, the usability and performance of the SFC were compared with HPLC and GC SFC-TID can be used for the smultaneous determination of nitroaromatic, nitramines and nitrate esters, but current column and detection capability limitations greatly reduce its potential.

Spectral signature of coupled flow in the refreezing active layer, northern Alaska.

Outcalt, S.I., et al. *Physical geography*, July-Sep. 1992, 13(3), p.273-284, 17 refs. Hinkel, K.M., Nelson, F.E.

Active layer, Soil freezing, Permafrost heat transfer, Permafrost thermal properties, Frozen ground thermo-dynamics, Seasonal freeze thaw, United States—Alas-

47-710

Grimsvötn Caldera, Vatnajökull: subglacial topogra-

phy and structure of caldera infill.
Gudmundsson, M.T., Jokull. 1989, No.39, p.1-20,
With Icelandic summary. 37 refs. Glacial lakes, Subglacial observations, Volcanoes, Bottom topography, Icebound lakes, Ice dams, Subglacial drainage, Mountain glaciers, Lake bursts, Iceland.

Ages of the Fossvogur layers and the Alftanes end-moraine, SW-Iceland. Hjartarson, A., Jokull. 1989, No.39, p.21-31, With Ice-

landic summary. 44 refs. Glacial deposits, Stratigraphy, Paleoclimatology, Moraines, Soil dating, Geochronology, Marine deposits, Quaternary deposits, Iceland.

Volume of Graenalon and changes in the size and Votame of creamages and changes in the size and frequency of jökulhlanps. [Rúmmál Graenalóns og breytingar á staerd og tídni jökulhlaupa, Björnsson, H., et al, Jokull, 1989, No.39, p.90-95, In Icelandic with English summary. 9 refs.

Pálsson, F.

Glacial lakes, Lake bursts, Icebound lakes, Ice dams, Subglacial drainage, Iceland.

Icequakes in Entujökuli and Kötlujökuli. (İsskjálftar

í Entujökli og Kötlujökli, Brandsdóttir, B., et al, *Jokull*. 1989, No.39, p.96-98, In Icelandic with English summary. 7 refs. Menke, W.H.

Icequakes, Glacier flow, Glacier surveys, Earthquakes, iceland.

47-714

Glacier variations: 1930-1960, 1960-1980, 1980-1987 Gracier variations: 1936-1940, 1930-1940, 1946-1940, 1946-1940, 1950-1940, 1950-1950, 19

Snow avalanches in Iceland during the winter 1987/88, (Snjóflód á Íslandi veturinn 1987/88), Magnússon, M.M., Jökull, 1989, No.39, p.114-117, In Icelandic with English summary. Avalanches, Snow cover stability, Avalanche tracks,

Proceedings.

Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987, Nordic Hydrological Programme. NHP report, No.21, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, 243p., Refs. passim. For individual papers see 47-717 through 47-736.

River ice, Runoff forecasting, Ice forecasting, Ice control, Frazil ice, Ice cover effect, River flow, Ice water

interface. Ice growth.

Current North American trends in river ice research. Beltaos, S., Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edited by O. Laasanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p.3-29, 45 refs. River ice, Research projects, Frazil ice, Ice jams.

Discharge and runoff in rivers influenced by ice. Thomsen, T., Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edited by O. Laasanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p.33-51, 19 refs. River ice, Runoff forecasting, Ice cover effect, River flow, Ice water interface, Seasonal variations.

Adjustments for backwater effects due to ice coverthe SMHI method.

Westman, S.E., Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edited by O. Laasanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p.53-66, 1 ref. River ice, Runoff forecasting, Ice cover effect, River flow, Ice water interface, Sweden.

Measuring water level and discharge-practical ex-

Measuring water lever and discharge presences in Greenland.
Kern-Hansen, C., Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edited by O. Lasanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Sudmen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p.67-84, 6

Runoff forecasting, Water level, River flow, Flow measurement, Recording instruments, River ice, Ice cover effect. Greenland.

Some new technics in river ice measuring.

Maunula, M., Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edit-ed by O. Laasanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p.87-93, 1 ref. River ice, Runoff forecasting, Ice cover effect, River flow, Ice water interface, Ice surveys, Finland. 47-722

New equipment for measuring ice thickness.
Wold, K., Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo,
Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edited by O.
Laasanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p.95-97. Lake ice, Ice cover thickness, Ice surveys. Thickness

gages.

Measurement of the spatial distribution of ice thickness and water temperature in the vicinity of a ther-

mal power plant.

Hari, J., Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edited by O. Laasanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p. 99-103, 1 ref. River ice, Ice cover thickness, Ice water interface, Water temperature, Ice surveys, Electric power.

47-724

Lomen project.
Roen, S., et al, Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice,
Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edited by O. Laasanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p.105-109. Wold, K.

Lake ice. Ice cover thickness, Ice water interface, Ice conditions, Water temperature, Electric power.

47-725

River ice forecasting.
Bengtsson, L., Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edited by O. Laasanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p.113-137, 28

River ice, Ice forecasting, Ice conditions, Ice growth, Ice water interface, Frazil ice, Freezeup, Ice breakup, Mathematical models.

47-726

Frazil production in partly filled tunnels. [Sarrdan-

nelse i delvis fylte tunnelerj. Horjen, I., Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edited by O. Laassanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p. 139-140. In Norwegian with English summary. Tunnels, Frazil ice, Culverts.

Frazil ice in rivers near power stations.

Andersson, A., et al, Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edited by O. Lassanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p.141-146. Andreasson, P

River ice. Frazil ice, Research projects, Ice water interface. Electric power.

47.728

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47.729

Mathematical model of border ice formation in rivers. Hammar, L., Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edit-ed by O. Lassanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy). 1988, p.165-179. River ice, Ice formation, Fast ice. Ice forecasting, Ice growth. Ice water interface. Ice cover effect, River flow, Mathematical models.

On the crystal structure and growth of river ice.

Leppäranta, M., et al, Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edited by O. Laasanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p.181-190, 5 refs.

osloff, P.

River ice, Ice crystal structure, Ice growth.

Case study of whirl ice-holes. Hyvärinen, V., Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edit-ed by O. Laasanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p.191-193, 1 ref. Lake ice, Snow ice interface, Snow ice, Ice water inter47-732

Statistical model for prediction of ice breakup in river Tornesiven.

Forsius, J., et al. Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice. Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edited by O. Laasanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p. 195-204, 2 refs. Granholm, G.

River ice, Ice forecasting, Ice breakup, Statistical analysis, Finland.

Carstens, T., et al, Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edited by O. Lassanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p.207-216, 9 refs.

Tesaker, E. River ice, Ice control.

47-734

Reduction of damages from ice jam flooding in river Tornellyen.

Zachrisson, G., Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edited by O. Laasanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p.217-225. River ice, Ice control, Ice jams, Flood forecasting, Finland.

47-735

Ice problems in the Arendal River system, Norway.

(Isproblemer i Arendalsvassdraget, Norget, Björkenes, A., Nordic Expert Meeting on River Ice, Espoo, Finland, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Proceedings. Edit-ed by O. Laasanen and J. Forsius, Helsinki, Suomen Akatemia (Finnish Academy), 1988, p.227-234, In Norwegian with English summary.

River ice. Ice control. Norway.

Ice problems in power plants and rivers in Norway. Results from an inquiry. [Isproblemer ved kraftverk og i vassdrag i Norge. Oppsumering fra en spörreun-

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River ice, Ice control, Norway.

Mercury radar imaging: evidence for polar ice. Slade. M.A., et al. Science. Oct.23, 1992, 258(5082), p.635-640, 31 refs. BJ., Muhleman, D.O. Ice sheets, Mercury (planet). Polar regions.

Priss
Thermal stability of water ice at the poles of Mercury.
Paige. D.A., et al. Science, Oct.23, 1992, 258(5082), p.643-646, Numerous refs.
Wood, S.E., Vasavada, A.R.
Ice sheets, Mercury (planet), Polar regions.

Ozone 'minihole' over northern Scandinavia. Rabbe, A., et al, Journal of atmospheric and terrestrial physics, Nov./Dec. 1992, 54(11/12), p.1447-1451, 3

Larsen, S.H.H.

Ozone, Atmospheric circulation, Scandinavia.

Simple theoretical model of the diffraction of VLF electromagnetic waves by the antarctic icecap. Barr, R., Journal of atmospheric and terrestrial physics, Nov./Dec. 1992, 54(11/12), p.1527-1533, 19

Ice sheets, Electromagnetic properties.

Ice sheets, Electromagnetic properties. The antarctic continent has been modelled as a spherical cap whose pole is coincident with that of the South Pole, which totally absorbs VLF radio waves attempting to propagate over it. The propagation of Omega navigation signals around this model icecap has then been computed using the Kirchhoff diffraction theory. Spherical caps extending to 66.5 and 75.5S have been found to accurately model the signals from Omega La Reunion and Argentina, respectively. received on flights between Christchurch. New Zealand and Scott Base in Antarctica, up to the boundary of the theoretical icecap. These model icecaps were found to be good fits to the boundary of the antarctic continent, when measured at the 1-1.5 km contour of ice thickness, in the region where the VLF waves diffracted around the icecap. The good agreement obtained between the experimental field strength data and those computed theoretically, using only simple diffraction theory, suggests that coastal reusing only simple diffraction theory, suggests that coastal re-fraction plays at most only a secondary role in circumpolar propagation. (Auth.)

Neural network-based adaptive radar detection scheme for small ice targets in sea clutter.

Bhattacharya, T.K., et al, *Electronics letters*, July 30, 1992, 28(16), p.1528-1529, 3 refs.

Haykin, S.

Floating ice, Icebergs, Remote sensing, Radar echoes. Detection, Data processing, Performance, Radar tracking, Accuracy.

Karstic denudation and tufas deposits in high alpine

mountains (Alpes, France). Chardon, M., Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie, Feb. Chardon, M., Zeitschritt für Geomorphologie, Feb. 1992, Vol.85(Suppl), International Conference on Geomorphology: Geomorphology and Geoecology, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, Sep., 1989. Proceedings, Vol.7. Karst. Edited by J. Nicod et al, p.19-38, With German and French summaries. 17 refs. Karst, Landforms, Alpine landscapes, Periglacial processes, Glacial geology, Decomposition, Water erosion, Glacier melting, Springs (water).

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Polymers, Frozen liquids, Temperature measurement, Phase transformations, Heating, Solidification, Ice melting, Temperature effects.

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thawing cyclic processing.
Stauffer, S.R., et al. Polymer, Sep. 1992, 33(18), p.3932-3936, 12 refs.
Peppas, N.A.

Polymers, Low temperature research, Frozen liquids, Freeze thaw cycles, Hydrocarbons, Thermal expansion, Rheology, Mechanical properties, Temperature

47-745

Assessment of respiration rate and nitrogen-fixing and denitrifying activity in high-meadow alpine soils of northwestern Caucasus.

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Mountain soils, Alpine landscapes, Soil microbiology, Plant ecology, Snow cover effect, Nutrient cycle, Soil

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Streams, Thermal regime, Water temperature, Lim-nology, Ecology, Seasonal variations, Temperature effects, Degree days.

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Floating ice. Elastic waves, Ice water interface, Wave propagation, Internal friction, Viscosity, Snow cover effect, Damping, Analysis (mathematics).

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47-784

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Wong, J.Y., Journal of terramechanics, July-Sep. 1992, 29(4/5), p.395-421, 17 refs. Snow vehicles, Tracked vehicles, All terrain vehicles,

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Ice blister observations made by the author in Greenland, Alassee bister observations made by the author in Oreenland, Alaska and Antarctica are discussed. Lee bisters up to 3 m high and tens of meters long were observed on rivers and glaciers as well as on a subsurface glacial pool. Lee bisters observed by other investigators are also discussed, as is ice blister morphology (solid, hollow or water-filled), the processes associated with their formation and their potential as a resource for potable water. water. (Auth.)

Surface water temperature changes in the high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere over the last glacial-interglacial cycle.

Pichon, J.J., et al. *Psleoceanography*. June 1992, 7(3), p.289-318, Refs. p.316-318. Ice cores, Algae, Paleoclimatology, Ocean environ-

ments. Air ice water interaction, Antarctica-Vostok Station.

A set of numerical equations is developed to estimate past sea surface temperatures (SST) from fossil antarctic diatoms. These equations take into account both the biogeographic distri-bution and experimentally derived silica dissolution. The data represent a revision and expansion of a floral data base used previously, and include samples resulting from progressive opal dissolution experiments. Factor analysis of 166 samples (124 Holocene core top and 42 artificial samples) resolved four fac-tors. Three of these factors depend on the water mass distributors. Three of these factors depend on the water mass distribution (one subantarctic and two antarctic assemblages): factor 4 corresponds to a "dissolution assemblage". Inclusion of this factor in the data analysis minimizes the effect of opal dissolution on the assemblages and gives accurate estimates of SST over a wide range of biosiliceous dissolution. The reconstructed SST records present strong analogies with the air temperature record over Antarctica at the Vostok site, derived from changes in the isotopic ratio of the ice. This similarity may be used to compare the oceanic isotope stratigraphy and the Vostok time scale derived from an ice flow model. The oceanic time scale, if taken at face value, would indicate that large changes in ice accumulation rates occurred between warm and cold periods. (Auth. mod.)

47.797

Environmental information from ice cores.
Delmas, R.J., Reviews of geophysics, Feb. 1992, 30(1), p.1-21, Refs. p.19-21.

Ice cores, Ice composition, Paleoclimatology, Atmospheric composition, Snow, Polar regions.

Information recorded in polar ice cores over the last several hundred millennia is invaluable to studies aimed at understandhundred millennia is invaluable to studies aimed at understanding the preindustrial environmental system and anticipating the future evolution of the atmosphere. An excellent understanding of the mechanisms of the ice record formation as well as good assessment of the present polar atmospheric composition (trace gases, aerosol) are prerequisites to interpreting correctly the past variations of the measured parameters. This paper explains what and how atmospheric parameters are recorded. Ambient air samples are encapsulated and stored in the ice bubbled by relatively simple processes. The isotopic composition of the H2O (ice) lattice is a reliable paleothermometer. The data obtained from deep ice cores provide precise information on the ice age environmental conditions. When polar temperatures were some 10 C lower than now, atmo-CO2 and CH4 contents were factors of 2 and 4 respectively, than at present. (Auth. mod.)

47-788

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Arctic landscapes, Ecosystems, History

47-789

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Arctic landscapes, Ecosystems, History, Canada 47-790

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Ice formation, Solutions, Phase transformations, Con-

vection, Heat transfer coefficient, Temperature effects, Ice water interface, Isotherms, Air conditioning, Density (mass/volume).

47-791

Effect of sealers on the freeze-thaw resistance of mor-

Litvan, G.G., Cement and concrete research, Nov. 1992, 22(6), p.1141-1147, 1 ref.

Mortars, Concrete durability, Freeze thaw tests, Protective coatings. Frost resistance. Hygroscopicity, Sealing, Waterproofing.

47-792

Some results of a study of the physical characteristics of the glacial stratum on the slopes of the Klyuchevskoy volcano.

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Volcanoes, Glacier mass balance, Glacier heat balance, Firn stratification, Geothermal thawing, Ice temperature, Boreholes, Temperature distribution, Mathematical models.

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47-795

Cell shape and localisation of ice in leaves of overwin-

tering wheat during frost stress in the field. Pearce, R.S., et al, *Planta*, Oct. 1992, 188(3), p.324-331, 18 refs.

Ashworth, E.N.

Plant tissues. Scanning electron microscopy. Cold stress, Ice formation, Freeze drying, Frost action, Damage, Sampling, Acclimatization

47-796

Slope runoff in the Transural steppe region of Bash-

Mosienko, N.A., et al, Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1991, No.2, p.77-80, Translated from Meteorologiia i gidrologiia. 10 refs. Komissarov, A.V. Steppes, Surface properties, Slope processes, Snow-

melt, Precipitation (meteorology), Runoff, Flood forecasting. River basins, Agriculture, Seasonal variations. 47-797

Preliminary assessments of accuracy characteristics

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1991, No.2, p.101-106, Translated from Meteorologiia i gidrologiia. 9 refs.

Precipitation (meteorology), Precipitation gages, Snow depth, Snow accumulation, Accuracy, Measurement. Water balance.

47-798

Ice nucleation in emulsified aqueous salt solutions: a differential scanning calorimetry study.

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Colloids, Solutions, Ice formation, Heterogeneous nucleation. Homogeneous nucleation, Temperature measurement, Nucleation rate, Liquid cooling, Salt water, Ion density (concentration). Temperature con-

47.799

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Makarov, M.I., Moscow University soil science bulle-tin, 1983, 38(4), p.58-61, Translated from Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Pochvovedenie. Mountain soils, Precipitation (meteorology), Alpine landscapes, Snow composition, Chemical properties. Soil pollution, Ion diffusion, Lichens

47-800

Ice edge contact and failure.

Daley, C., Cold regions science and technology, Sep. 1992, 21(1), p.1-23, 23 refs.

Ice mechanics. Ice breaking, Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice edge, Ice sheets, Dynamic loads, Cracking (fracturing), Mathematical models, Mechanical tests, Design criteria.

47-801

Two-dimensional extrusion of crushed ice. Part 1: experimental.

Sayed, M., et al. Cold regions science and technology. Sep. 1992, 21(1), p.25-36, 11 refs. Frederking, R.M.W.

Ice solid interface, Internal friction, Ice breaking, Ice mechanics, Stresses, Rheology, Cracking (fracturing), Mechanical tests, Layers, Particle size distribution.

47-802

Two-dimensional extrusion of crushed ice. Part 2: analysis.

analysis.

Savage, S.B., et al. Cold regions science and technology. Sep. 1992, 21(1), p.37-47, 7 refs.

Sayed, M., Frederking, R.M.W.

Ice mechanics, Internal friction, Ice solid interface.

Rheology, Ice breaking, Stresses, Analysis (mathematics). Layers.

47-803

Electromagnetic emission (EME) from ice crack for-

mation: preliminary observations.
Thiel, D.V., Cold regions science and technology.
Sep. 1992, 21(1), p.49-60, 18 refs.

Ice breaking, Cracking (fracturing), Detection, Electrical measurement, Crack propagation, Electric charge, Electric fields, Ice strength, Polarity (charge separation).

Stable isotope simulations using a regional stable isotope model coupled to a zonally averaged global mod-

Fisher, D.A., Cold regions science and technology. Sep. 1992, 21(1), p.61-77, 46 refs.

Precipitation (meteorology), Climatology, Isotope analysis, Oxygen isotopes, Ice cores, Hydrologic cycle, Heavy water, Simulation, Surface temperature, Evapo-

ration.

A global zonally averaged stable isotope model is reviewed, checked and used to give input to a regional model that uses precipitation along assumed vapor trajectories to predict (defiaio)—18 and deuterium excess in Arctic Canada, NW Greenland, Central Greenland, East Antarctica, Victoria Land and on the Ross-lee Shelf. Where there is predominantly a single moisture trajectory, the model works well, but it does not fit the data in regions like Central Greenland (Crete) that would seem to have no predominant regional moisture path. Cloud supersaturation, seasonal precipitation and the temperature at which clouds shift from water droplets to ice crystals are emphasized. (Auth mod.) (Auth_mod.)

Preliminary study of the effect of fines on sanded-ice friction.

Blaisdell, G.L., et al. Cold regions science and technology, Sep. 1992, 21(1), MP 3151, p.79-90, 11 refs. Borland, S.L.

Runways, Rubber ice friction, Skid resistance, Fines, Sands, Design criteria. Sliding, Temperature effects. Mechanical tests.

Mechanical tests.

Small-scale laboratory tests were performed on sanded ice.

Four standard sands, as specified by various regulatory agencies, were tested. Sliding friction was measured for a rubber-faced slider for each sand type at a temperature of -10 C on three prepared surfaces; bare ice, loose sanded ice and ice with sand frozen on. Friction coefficients for bare ice were found to be higher than those measured on loosely sanded ice and, in some cases, on ice with sand frozen on. Test results, presented

as a performance ratio (ratio of coefficients for sanded ice to bare ice), allowed a distinct ranking of the sands' effectiveness. Performance ratios for frozen-on sand were significantly greater than for loose sand for a given sand type. The performance ratio showed a strong, linearly increasing trend as the percentage of a given fine grain size in the sand was increased. It was found that this line had a steeper slope for the percentage of material smaller than 0.177 mm as compared with that smaller than 0.297 mm. Also, there were greater increases in traction with increases in fines for frozen-on sand as compared with loosely sanded ice.

47-806

On the melt rate of drifting ice heated from below. Omstedt, A., et al. Cold regions science and technology, Sep. 1992, 21(1), p.91-100, 29 refs. ensson, U.

Floating ice, Ice melting, Ice water interface, Surface roughness, Ice heat flux, Ice bottom surface, Mathematical models, Salinity, Drift.

47-807

Contribution to the Antarctic Expedition 1988-1989. First results. [Contribución a la Campaña Antártica 88/89. Primeros resultadosj.

Spain. Proyecto Español de Glaciología Antártica. (Madrid), E.T.S.I. Minas: Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, [1989]. 101p., In Spanish. Refs. pass-im. For individual papers see 47-808 through 47-816 or E-47234, F-47227 through F-47233 and G-47235. DLC GB2597.C86

Expeditions, Low temperature research, Research projects, Glaciology.

This volume consists of 9 reports discussing preliminary results of investigations carried out at Juan Carlos I Station by mem-bers of the Spanish Antarctic Glacological Project, based at the Universidad Politecinea de Madrid, during the Spanish Antarctic Expedition 1988-1989.

47-808

Record of the 1988-1989 expedition at the Spanish Juan Carlos I Station. Memoria de la Campaña 1988/1989 en la Base Antártica Española Juan Carlos

Eraso, A., et al. Spain. Proyecto Español de Glaciología Antártica. Contribución a la Campaña Antár-tica 88/89. Primeros resultados. (Contribution to the Antarctic Expedition 1988-1989. First results), [Madrid]. E.T.S.I. Minas: Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, [1989], p.3-22. In Spanish.

Antiguedad, DLC GB2597.C86

Glacier surveys, Karst, Subglacial drainage, Antarctica -Juan Carlos I Station.

—Juan Carlos I Station.

Glaciological and hydrological field activities carried out on the Caradora Glacier, which covers the Hurd Peninsula on which be Juan Carlos I Station is located and which is part of Europe stollar, are summarized. The activities consisted mainly in the collection of ice samples for future isotope analysis, and ice measurements at 205 stations, over an area of 15 sq.km, to determine the rate of subglacial drainage in the area. Difficulties encountered during the investigations described are of ties encountered during the investigations described are outlined. Some recommendations for overcoming those difficulties in future studies on the Glacier are presented

47-809

Correlation between discharge and hydrochemical parameters in the river at Juan Carlos I Station. (Correlación entre caudales drenados y parametros hidroquímicos en el río de la Base antártica Española

Juan Carlos I (Isla Livingston, Shetland del Surl). Antiguedad, I., et al, Spain. Proyecto Español de Glaciología Antártica. Contribución a la Campaña Graciologia Antartica. Contribución a la Campana Antártica 88/89. Primeros resultados. (Contribution to the Antarctic Expedition 1988-1989. First results), [Madrid], E.T.S.I. Minas: Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, [1989], p.24-31. In Spanish with

English summary. 3 refs. Eraso, A., Fernandez Rubio, R. DLC GB2597.C86

Subglacial drainage, Glacial rivers, Glacier melting, Glacial hydrology, Meteorological factors, Antarctica

Juan Carlos I Station.

Using the data series available and the observations carried out in Feb. 1989 on the river near Juan Carlos I Station, the authors quantify the cryochemical effect defined by the inverse relationship between conductivity and discharge. These characteristics had been observed before, in the Arctic. On the basis of the hydrochemical data, the hydrogram is decomposed by identifying the provenance of the flows. (Auth. mod.)

Hydrogram characteristics as a function of meteorological data and elaboration of the discharge curve of the river at Juan Carlos I Station. (Características del hidrograma en función de los datos meteorológicos y elaboración de la curva de gastos del río de la Base Antártica Española (Isla Livingston, Shetland del

Antiguedad, I., et al. Spain. Proyecto Español de Antiguedad, I., et al., spain. Projecto Español de Glaciología Antártica. Contribución a la Campaña Antártica 88/89. Primeros resultados. (Contribution to the Antarctic Expedition 1988-1989. First results), [Madrid], E.T.S.I. Minas: Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, [1989], p.32-40. In Spanish with English summary. 1 ref.

English summary. 1 ref. Eraso, A., Mangin, A., Fernandez Rubio, R. DLC GB2597.C86

Subglacial drainage, Meteorological factors, Glacier melting, Glacial rivers, Glacial hydrology, Antarctica
—Juan Carlos I Station.

The hydrogram characteristics of the river near Juan Carlos I The hydrogram characteristics of the river near Juan Carlos I Station, which drains the Cazadora Glacier, are analyzed. These data were obtained from a limnigraph operating in Feb. 1989, and by establishing the discharge curve calculated by watermill daily measurements. The hydrogram shapes are interpreted and the cause-effect relationship is determined between the glacier discharge and meteorological variables such as atmospheric temperature and pressure, precipitation, humidity, and solar radiation. Correlation and spectral analysis enable the authors to fix this relationship. (Auth. mod.)

47-811

Different water types found in the vicinity of Juan Carlos I Station. ¡Diferentes tipologías de aguas encontradas en la proximidad de la Base Antártica Es-

contradas en la proximidad de la Base Antártica Española (Isla Livingston, Shetland del Sur), Antiguedad, I., et al. Spain. Proyecto Español de Glaciología Antártica. Contribución a la Campaña Antártica 88/89. Primeros resultados. (Contribution to the Antarctic Expedition 1988-1989. First results), [Madrid, E.T.S.I. Minas: Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, [1989], p.41-49. In Spanish with English summary. 4 refs.
Eraso, A., Fernandez Rubio, R.

DLC GB2597.C86

Subglacial drainage, Subsurface drainage, Meltwater, Glacial hydrology, Hydrogeochemistry, Antarctica— Juan Carlos I Station.

Juan Carlos I Station.

Variations of some physico-chemical parameters (conductivity, pH, temperature) are studied in a net of 15 water points of different origin (snowpath, permafrost, subsurface drainage, subglacial drainage) which were systematically analyzed, often on a daily basis. Spatial and temporal variations of these parameters, and complementary chemical analyses, allowed the authors to determine the different water families existing close to the Juan Carlos I Station. (Auth. mod.)

47-812

Vertical distribution of stable isotopes in the Cazadovertical distribution of stable isotopes in the Cazadora Glacier near Juan Carlos I Station. [Distribución vertical de isotopos estables (deuterio y oxigeno-18) en el hielo del glaciar Cazadora junto a la Base Antártica Española Juan Carlos I, isla Livingston (Shetland

del Sur), Eraso, A., et al. Spain. Proyecto Español de Glaciología Antártica. Contribución a la Campaña Antártica 88/89. Primeros resultados. (Contribution to the Antarctic Expedition 1988-1989. First results), (Madrid), E.T.S.I. Minas: Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, (1989), p.50-60, In Spanish with English

summary. 1 ref. DLC GB2597.C86

Ice composition, Paleoclimatology, Isotope analysis, Oxygen isotopes, Deuterium oxide ice, Glacier ice, Antarctica-Juan Carlos 1 Station.

Antarctica—Juan Carlos I Station.

The vertical distribution of oxygen 18 and deuterium is analyzed in 22 core barrel samples obtained from a 17.5 m thick sequence of ice located at the border of Caradora Glacier near Juan Carlos I Station. Paleotemperatures and paleoclimate are determined by studying the concentration variations of both components. The r sults are similar to those obtained from data on the Argentine Is, in the files of the International Atomic Agency in Vienna. (Auth. mod.)

47.813

Vertical distribution of some oligo-elements in the Cazadora Glacier near the Juan Carlos I Station. (Distribución vertical de algunos oligoelementos presentes en el Glaciar Cazadora junto a la Base Antártica Española Juan Carlos I. Isla Livingston (Shetland del Sur)1.

Eraso, A., et al. Spain. Proyecto Español de Glaciología Antártica. Contribución a la Campaña Antárologia Antartica. Contribucion a la Campaña Antar-tica 88/89. Primeros resultados. (Contribution to the Antarctic Expedition 1988-1989. First results), (Madrid, E.T.S.I. Minas: Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, [1989], p.61-70, In Spanish with English summary. 5 refs. DLC GB2597.C86

Ice composition, Glacier ice, Volcanic ash, Aerosols, Antarctica—Juan Carlos I Station.

The vertical distribution of 24 oligo-elements was determined in 22 ice samples from a 17.5 m thick sequence obtained at the border of Cazadora Glacier near the Juan Carlos I Station. The authors studied both the influence of the proximity of the marine environment, with its contribution of acrossics, and the intercalation of volcanic ash among the ice layers, which alteration could release some oligo-elements into the ice. (Auth. mod.)

Structural analysis of the Cazadora Glacier ice, directional anisotropy quantification and subglacial drainage prediction. (Analisis estructural del hielo del Glaciar Cazadora, cuantificación direccional de la anisotropia y predicción del drenaje subglaciar. Base Antártica Española Juan Carlos I, isla Livingston (Shetland del Sur)₁, Eraso, A., et al., Spain. Proyecto Español de Glaciales Antártica.

Eraso, A., et al, Spain. Proyecto Español de Glaciología Antártica. Contribución a la Campaña Antártica 88/89. Primeros resultados. (Contribution to the Antarctic Expedition 1988-1989. First results), [Madrid, E.T.S.I. Minas: Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, [1989], p.71-79, In Spanish with English summary. 13 refs.
Antiguedad, I., Taylor de Lima, M.
DLC GB2597.C86

Glacier ice, Anisotropy, Ice structure, Subglacial drainage, Water supply, Antarctica—Juan Carlos I

Station.

The authors quantify, by ice-deformation analysis, the directional anisotropy of the glacier tongues Gaucho. Negro and Johnson of the Cazadora Glacier. The results, obtained by compared and global analysis, are used in the Direction Prediction Method of underground drainage to establish quantitatively the probability degree of each direction mode found. The end purpose of the study is to predict the subglacial drainage and provide a source of drinking water to nearby settlements. (Auth. mod.)

Mineralogic and microsonde analysis of volcanic ash in the vicinity of Juan Carlos I Station. Analisis mineralógico y por microsonda de las cenizas volcánicas existentes junto a la Base Antártica Española Juan Carlos I. Isla Livingston, Shetland del Surj, Eraso, A., et al, Spain. Proyecto Español de Glaci-Eraso, A., et al. Spain. Proyecto Español de Glaciología Antártica. Contribución a la Campaña Antártica 88/89. Primeros resultados. (Contribution to the Antarctic Expedition 1988-1989. First results), [Madrid, E.T.S.I. Minas: Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, [1989], p.80-88, In Spanish with English summary. 6 refs.

DLC GB2597.C86

Subglacial drainage, Ice composition, Volcanic ash, Clay minerals, X ray diffraction, Antarctica—Juan Carlos I Station.

Carlos 1 Station.

Results are presented of analyses of volcanic ash samples from 3 different sources: the underground drainage of the Cazadora Glacier, interlaid in the fossil beach levels where the Juan Carlos I Station is located, and lying openly on bare slopes. The degree was determined of the alteration of volcanic glasses, converted into clay minerals, by X ray diffraction, granulometry of thin sections, and electron microscopy. Analogies and differences between clay types are discussed. (Auth. mod.)

47-816

Plans for the construction of a dam in a fossil lagoon near the Juan Carlos I Station. (Anteproyecto de construcción de un azud en la albufera fósil del sexto nivel de playa existente junto a la Base Antártica Española Juan Carlos I. Isla Livingston (Shetland del Sur)_J,

Eraso, A., et al. Spain. Proyecto Español de Glaci-Eraso, A., et al. Spain. Proyecto Espanoi de Giaci-ología Antártica. Contribución a la Campaña Antár-tica 88/89. Primeros resultados. (Contribution to the Antarctic Expedition 1988-1989. First results), [Madrid, E.T.S.I. Minas: Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, [1989], p.89-101, In Spanish with Eng-lish summary. 5 refs. Sánchez de Toro Larios, A., Fernandez Rubio, R.,

Presa Santos, 1.

DLC GB2597.C86

Dams, Cold weather construction, Water supply, Antarctica-Juan Carlos I Station.

A plan is described, based on a 1:500 scale topographic survey of the fossil lagoon above the 6th beach level where the Juan Carlos I Station is located, for the construction of a small of loose materials and the subsequent restoration of the lagoon to its natural conditions. It is estimated that the resulting reservoir could contain at least 15,000 cum of water, the logistic advantages of which are pointed out, both to the nearby Station which could remain operative over winter, as well as to cargo operations in future expeditions. Estimates of the cost are also presented. (Auth. mod.)

47-817

Calorimetric study of pressure-amorphized cubic ice. Johari, G.P., et al. *Journal of physical chemistry*. Feb. 22, 1990, 94(4), p.1212-1214, 23 refs. Hallbrucker, A., Mayer, E.

Cubic ice, Amorphous ice, Ice crystal structure, High pressure ice, Ice thermal properties, Hydrogen bonds, Water structure, Solid phases.

47-818

Year-to-year variation of snow cover area in the Northern Hemisphere.

Iwasaki, T., Meteorological Society of Japan. Journal, Apr. 1991, 69(2), p.209-217, With Japanese summary. 22 refs.

Snow cover distribution, Snowfall, Long range forecasting, Snow air interface, Snow cover effect, Snow surveys, Atmospheric circulation, Meteorological data, Climatic factors, Statistical analysis

47-819

Local and remote responses to excessive snow mass over Eurasia appearing in the northern spring and

Yes Lurasia appearing in the northern spring and summer climate—a study with MRI-GCM.
Yasunari, T., et al, Meteorological Society of Japan.
Journal. Aug. 1991, 69(4), p.473-487, With Japanese summary. 42 refs.
Kitoh, A., Tokioka, T.

Snow cover effect, Snowfall, Atmospheric circulation, Snow air interface, Snow cover distribution, Long range forecasting, Climatology, Mathematical models. 47-820

Bénard convection in binary mixtures with Soret effects and solidification.

Zimmermann, G., et al, Journal of fluid mechanics.

May 1992, Vol.238, p.657-682, Refs. p.679-682. Muller, U., Davis, S.H.

Solutions, Fluid mechanics, Ice formation, Solidification, Convection, Liquid solid interfaces, Phase transformations, Analysis (mathematics), Liquid phases, Temperature variations.

Angular variation of the infrared emissivity of ice and water surfaces.

Rees, W.G., et al, International journal of remote sensing, Oct. 1992, 13(15), p.2873-2886, 17 refs. James, S.P.

Remote sensing. Sea ice. Ice detection, Radiometry. Infrared radiation, Radiance, Simulation, Orientation, Ice formation.

Observing precipitation through dual-polarization

radar measurements.
Herzegh, P.H., et al., American Meteorological Society.
Bulletin, Sep. 1992, 73(9), p.1365-1374, 50 refs. Jameson, A.R.

Precipitation (meteorology). Remote sensing, Radar echoes, Ice crystal optics, Ice detection, Polarization (waves). Reflectivity. Snow pellets, Hail.

47-823

TAPS reroute meets schedule, beats cost estimate. Newcomer, E.S., et al, Oil & gas journal. Sep. 14, 1992, 90(37), p.49-57.
McDevitt, P.G.

Petroleum industry, Underground pipelines, Pipe laying, Cold weather construction, Design criteria, Protection, Corrosion.

Alternative test for determining the frost resistance of bricks.

Arnott, M.R., et al, Masonry Society journal, Aug. 1990, 9(1), p.105, 3 refs. Maurenbrecher, A.H.P.

Bricks, Frost resistance, Freeze thaw tests, Standards, Accuracy

47.975

Thermogravitational convection of low temperature water in pipes with electric heating elements.

Agapkin, V.M., et al. *Power engineering*, 1991, 29(5), p.115-120, Translated from Izvestiia Akademii

29(3), p.113-120, translated from tzvestna Akademin nauk SSSR. Energetika i transport. 2 refs. Zubkov, P.T., IUgov, V.P. Water pipelines, Pipeline heating, Pipeline freezing, Convection, Water temperature, Heat transfer, Analysis (mathematics), Electric heating.

47-826

Cool rain in a three-dimensional shallow-cloud model. Takahashi, T., et al, Meteorological Society of Japan. Journal, June 1992, 70(3), p.739-748, With Japanese summary. Asuma, Y. 18 refs.

Precipitation (meteorology), Cloud physics, Rain, Ice nuclei, Condensation nuclei. Ice crystal growth, Supercooling, Models, Wind factors.

47-827

Arctic ice shelves and ice islands: origin, growth and disintegration, physical characteristics, structuralstratigraphic variability, and dynamics.

Jeffries, M.O., Reviews of geophysics, Aug. 1992, 30(3), p.245-267, Refs. p.265-267.

lce shelves. Ice islands, Sea ice distribution, Drift, Calving, Physical properties, Geophysical surveys, Air ice water interaction. Stability.

47-828

Advance and retreat of Cordilleran ice sheets in

Washington, U.S.A.
Easterbrook, D.J., Géographie physique et Quaternaire, 1992, 46(1), p.51-68, With French and German summaries. Refs. p.66-68.
Pleistocene, Glaciation, Glacier oscillation, Ice sheets,

Glacial geology, Quaternary deposits, Outwash. Age determination, Sediment transport.

47-829

Pleistocene montane glaciations in the Mackenzie Mountains, Northwest Territories.

Duk-Rodkin, A., et al, Géographie physique et Quaternaire, 1992, 46(1), p.69-83, With French and Ger-13 refs. man summaries.

Hughes, O.L. Pleistocene, Mountain glaciers, Glaciation, Glacial geology, Glacial deposits, Age determination, Landforms.

47-830

Paleoecology of an interglacial peat deposit, Nuyakuk, southwestern Alaska, U.S.A.

Elias, S.A., et al, Geographie physique et Quaternaire, 1992, 46(1), p.85-96. With French and German summaries. 42 refs. Short, S.K.

Paleoecology, Peat, Palynology, Quaternary deposits, Soil analysis, Stratigraphy.

Paleoclimatic implications of new data on the origin of "greze" layering. [Données nouvelles sur l'origine du litage des grèzes: implications paléoclimatiques], Bertran, P., et al, Géographie physique et Quaternaire, 1992, 46(1), p.97-112. In French with English and German summaries. 55 refs.
Paleoclimatology, Periglacial processes, Soil formation, Cryoturbation, Sediment transport, Snow cover

effect, Slope processes. Soil texture.

47-832

Changes in tropospheric methane between 1841 and 1978 from a high accumulation-rate antarctic ice core. Etheridge. D.M., et al. *Tellus*, Sep. 1992, 44B(4), p.282-294, Refs. p.292-294. Pearman, G.I., Fraser, P.J.

Ice cores, Ice composition, Ice dating, Atmospheric composition, Antarctica-Law Dome.

To determine in detail how the concentration of tropospheric methane has changed from pre-industrial until recent times, an ice core with remarkably fine air-age resolution was investigated. The core, called DE08, contains air from as recent as 15.78 ed. The core, called DE08, contains air from as recent as 15-78 with an age resolution of about 14 years. It was drilled from a region of Law Dome with extremely high snow-accumulation rate. The ice chronology was determined from the observed chemical and isotopic scassonal variations, verified against a volcanic horizon. The mean air-age was 35 years younger than the host ice except for air in summer ice layers, which was 37 years younger than the host ice. The extracted ice-core air was analyzed for methane using gas chromatography with flame-

ionization detection. Methane concentrations in the DE08 record increased from 823 parts per billion by volume (ppbv. in dry air) in 1841 to 1481 ppbv in 1978. The DE08 record shows my arran for two types ppos in 1976. The DEUD record shows that methan growth rates have generally increased since the onset of the industrial revolution to a level of 14 ppby/year (about 1% per year) by the 1970s. The exception was between about 1920-1945 when the growth rate stabilized at about 5 ppby/year. (Auth. mod.)

47-833

Ratio of MSA to non-sea-salt sulphate in Antarctic Peninsula ice cores. Mulvaney, R., et al, Tellus. Sep. 1992, 44B(4), p.295-

303, 21 refs.

Ice cores, Ice composition. Atmospheric composition, Climatic factors, Antarctica-Antarctic Peninsula, Antarctica—Dolleman Island.

Methane sulphonic acid (MSA) in an ice core from Dolleman I, shows significantly high concentrations compared to values recorded in ice cores and in snowfall from elsewhere in Antarctica. MSA data from two other higher altitude Antarctic Peninsula ice cores, Dyer Plateau and Gomez Nunatak, show that the high concentrations measured at Dolleman I, are not representative of the Peninsula region as a whole. Exceptionally high concentrations observed at Dolleman I, may be related to its proximity to the biologically productive Weddell Sea, an important source of dimethyl sulphide (DMS), the precursor of MSA. The MSA data from this site are also unusual in that in deeper sections of this core they demonstrate a well-defined seasonal maximum in winter rather than in summer, and are out of phase with non sea-salt sulphate, another product of the decomposition of DMS. In contrast, in a near-surface section, MSA variations are in phase with non sea-salt sulphate, with a Methane sulphonic acid (MSA) in an ice core from Dolleman decomposition of DMS. In contrast, in a near-surface section, MSA variations are in phase with non sea-salt suiphate, with a maximum concentration in the summer layer. A change in the season of deposition of MSA from winter to summer in the recent past is not considered likely. An alternative explanation is that there has been a relocation of the MSA from summer to winter layers during burial. (Auth. mod.)

1000 years of explosive volcanism recorded at the South Pole.

Delmas, R.J., et al, Tellus, Sep. 1992, 44B(4), p.335-350, Refs. p.349-350. Kirchner, S., Palais, J.M., Perit, J.R.

Ice cores. Ice composition, Volcanic ash, Ice dating, Atmospheric composition, Antarctica-Amundsen-Scott Station.

Scott Station.
Cataclysmic volcanic cruptions generally disturb the global atmosphere markedly for around 2 years. During that time, long-life volcanic products (mainly H2SO4), stored in the stratosphere gradually return to the troposphere. Antarctic snow may be subsequently contaminated and acid signals recorded. The recovery of these signals along antarctic ice cores provides a history of past volcanic events, most often of global, but sometimes of just regional, significance. Several physical and chemical techniques have been used to analyze a 1000-year ice core drilled near Amundsen-Scott Base. Acid and ultrafine ash deposits of volcanic origin have been carefully investigated. 23 major volcanic cruptions have been detected, dated and tentatively identified. The results have been compared with similar antarctic and Greenland records. The amount of volcanic sulfate deposited in antarctic snow, calculated and averaged over the last millennium, is, however, minor (13% of the raged over the last millennium, is, however, minor (13% of the total sulfate) in comparison with that of marine biogenic source. The 19th century was the period of the millennium most seriously disturbed by global explosive volcanic activity. The chlorine cycle, as recorded in antarctic ice, seems to be little affected even by such a large event as Tambora in 1815. (Auth.)

47.835

Seasonal input of heavy metals to antarctic snow Suttie, E.D., et al, Tellus, Sep. 1992, 44B(4), p.351-357, 21 refs. Wolff, E.W.

Snow composition, Snow impurities, Marine atmospheres, Antarctica-Dolleman Island.

Cadmium, cop. 11, lead and zinc concentrations have been measured on a sequence of snow blocks covering 2 years' accumulation at a site on the east coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Careful collection and analysis techniques have ensured good data quality despite the very low concentrations, which averaged Cd 0.08 ng/kg. Cu 4 ng/kg. Pb 4 ng/kg. Zn 0.4 ng/kg. The elements show significant variations through the year. Pb has peaks in the autumn/winter period when both the crustal and marine aerosol are also at their maxima; despite a probable pollutant origin. Pb appears to be associated with natural aerosol in long range transport. No clear seasonal signal is observed for the other metals. At this site, the marine contribution to the concentrations of some metals may be significant. (Auth.) sured on a sequence of snow blocks covering 2 years' accumulasignificant. (Auth.)

47-836

Simulations of desert dust and sea-salt aerosols in Antarctica with a general circulation model of the atmosphere.

Genthon, C., 76 Refs. p.387-389. Tellus, Sep. 1992, 44B(4), p.371-389,

Aerosols, Simulation, Paleoclimatology, Climate, Atmospheric composition, Snow composition, Dust, Salinity, Sea ice. Antarctica- Amundsen-Scott Sta-

A coupled aerosol climate model, elaborated on the basis of a general circulation model of the atmosphere, is used to study

the features of desert dust and sea-sait aerosols in the antarctic the features of desert dust and sea-sait acrosols in the antarctic region. Some of the observed seasonal characteristics of the two tracers are well simulated, and they are interpreted in terms of their relations with components of the atmospheric circulation. The model exhibits a strong influence of the boundary layer stability on the acrosols' vertical distributions near the surface. Observation at surface level may therefore be very misleading with respect to concentrations and seasonal variability higher in the atmosphere. An increase apprintment is the ity higher in the atmosphere. An ice age experiment is run with the same aerosol/climate model, but fails to reproduce an expected large increase of dust and sea-salt concentrations in surface snow. The simulated enhancements of the production rates and atmospheric transport efficiency are weak. Changes in the distribution of the sources of dust, ignored in the experiment, could therefore have largely contributed to the last ice age dust increase. (Auth. mod.)

Time-trends in the pattern of ocean-atmosphere exchange in an ice core from the Weddell Sea sector of Antarctica.

Peel, D.A., et al, Tellus, Sep. 1992, 44B(4), p.430-442. Refs. p.441-442.

Mulvaney, R. Ice cores, Sea ice distribution, Atmospheric composition, Air ice water interaction, Ice composition, Antarctica-Dolleman Island

tarctica—Dolleman Island.

The east coast of the Antarctic Peninsula is strongly influenced by air masses that have traversed the Weddell Sea zone. A continuous record of annual-average values for delta O-18. delta D. Cl and non sea-salt sulphate ion in snowfall deposited since 1975 has been obtained on an ice core drilled on Dolleman I. Chemical changes along the ice core seem to be linked techanges in the concentration of the ice cover in the marginal ice zone. In the period since 1936, these variations appear to be coupled to the atmospheric circulation, as indexed by the atmospheric pressure gradient across the marginal ice zone. The largest anomaly in the 200-year sequence occurs in the period 1820-1880, during the final stages of the Little Ice Age. During the past century, there has been a marked decrease in deuterium excess of about 4 per mill. The implication is that there may have been significant weakening of the ice cover in this zone during the past century, despite satellite evidence which reveals during the past century, despite satellite evidence which reveals no significant change in the position of the ice edge, at least since 1973. (Auth. mod.)

47-838

Lagrangian discrete parcel simulation of two dimensional river ice dynamics.

Chen, Y.C., Lulea, Sweden, University of Technology, 1992, 147p., Licentiate thesis. 70 refs.

River ice, Ice jams, Ice mechanics, Ice forecasting, Ice water interface, Ice cover effect, Ice models, River flow, Hydrodynamics, Mathematical models.

47-839

Tropical ice core paleoclimatic records, Quelccaya Ice Cap, Peru, A.D. 470 to 1984.
Thompson, L.G., et al. Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Research Center. Miscellaneous publication. 1992, No.321, 106p. + 5.25" floppy disk, 46 refs. Mosley-Thompson, E. Ice cores, Paleoclimatology, Isotope analysis, Peru.

47-840 Snow-meteorological yearbook of the Veneto Region

Snow-meteorological yearbook of the veneto kegon mountains, 1988. [Annale nivometeorologico della montagna Veneta, anno 1988], Cagnati, A., ed. Arabba, Italy, Regione del Veneto, Dipartimento Foreste, Centro Sperimentale Valanghe e Difesa Idrogeologica, 1989, 209p., In Italian. Snow surveys. Snow depth. Snow temperature, Air temperature, Weather stations, Wind velocity, Humidity, Salar radiation, Albedo, Italy ity, Solar radiation, Albedo, Italy

Snow-meteorological yearbook of the Veneto Region mountains, 1989. [Annale nivometeorologico della montagna Veneta, anno 1989],

Cagnati, A., ed, Arabba, Italy, Regione del Veneto, Dipartimento Foreste, Centro Sperimentale Valanghe e Difesa Idrogeologica, 1990, 239p., In Italian. Snow surveys, Snow depth, Snow temperature, Air temperature, Weather stations, Wind velocity, Humidity, Solar radiation, Albedo, Italy.

Snow-meteorological yearbook of the Veneto Region

mountains, 1991. [Annale nivometeorologico de'ila montagna Veneta, anno 1991]. Cagnati, A., ed, Arabba, Italy, Regione del Veneto, Dipartimento Foreste, Centro Sperimentale Valanghe e Difesa Idrogeologica, 1992, 247p., In Italian. Snow surveys, Snow depth, Snow temperature, Air temperature, Weather stations, Wind velocity, Humidity, Solar radiation, Albedo, Italy.

[Hearing on monitoring the arctic and antarctic environments₃.

ronments₃.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Subcommittee on Science, and Transportation. Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992, 119p. Environmental protection, Polar regions.

The Hearing convened on May 13, 1991 and had as one of its major goals the comparison of the U.S. research effort in Antarctica and the Arctic. A second goal was to discover if the compromise protocol on antarctic minerals activities, negotiated in Madrid in 1991, accurately reflected the thoughts of the Congress on what those activities should be. A third goal was to gain information on the status of the ice cover with its annual and seasonal variations in both polar regions and to interpret the changes on a global basis. changes on a global basis.

47-844

Periglacial geomorphology; Proceedings.

Binghamton Symposium in Geomorphology, 22nd, Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991, Chichester, England, John Wiley and Sons, 1992, 354p., Refs. passim. dividual papers see 47-845 through 47-858. Dixon, J.C., ed. Abrahams, A.D., ed.

DLC GB642.B56 1991

Periglacial processes. Frost weathering, Mass movements (geology), Permafrost, Alpine landscapes, Ground ice, Active layer, Patterned ground, Frost mounds, Freeze thaw cycles, Sediment transport.

Periglacial geomorphology: what, where, when.
Thorn. C.E., Binghamton Symposium in Geomorphology, 2nd, Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991. Proceedings, Periglac I geomorphology. Edited by J.C. Dixon and A.D. Abrahams, Chichester, England, John Wiley and Sons, 1992, p.1-30, Refs. p 25-30.

Periglacial processes. Geomorphology. Frost action, Ground ice, Permafrost, Thempokarst, Landscape de-

47-846

Origin of certain high-elevation local broad uplands in the central appalachians south of the giscial bor-

der, U.S.A.—a paleoperiglacial hypothesis. Clark, G.M., et al, Binghamton Symposium in Geo-morphology, 22nd, Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991. Proceedings. Periglacial geomorphology. Edited by J.C. Dixor and A.D. Abrahams, Chichester, England, John Wiley and Sons, 1992, p.31-61, 79 refs.

Hedges, J.

Alpine landscapes, Periglacial processes, Paleoclimatology, Geomorphology, Altiplanation, United States—Appalachian Mountains.

Spatial patterns of geochemical denudation in a Colorado alpine environment.

Colorado alpine environment.

Caine, N., Binghamton Symposium in Geomorphology, 22nd, Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991. Proceedings.

Periglacial geomorphology. Edited by J.C. Dixon and A.D. Abrahams, Chichester, England, John Wiley

and Sons. 1992, p.63-88, 55 refs. Hydrogeochemistry, Nivation, Snow erosion, Snow cover effect, Snowmelt, Alpine landscapes, Weather-ing, Sediment transport, United States—Colorado.

47-848

Zonation of freeze-thaw temperatures at a glacier headwall, Dome Glacier, Canadian Rockies.

neadwall, Dome Glacier, Canadian Rockies.

Gardner, J.S., Binghamton Symposium in Geomorphology, 22nd, Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991. Proceedings.

Periglacial geomorphology. Edited by J.C. Dixon and A.D. Abrahams, Chichester, England, John Wiley

and Sons, 1992, p.89-102, 26 refs.
Cirque glaciers, Periglacial processes, Frost weathering, Freeze thaw cycles, Frozen rock temperature.

47.849

Mechanical weathering in the Antarctic: a maritime perspective.

Hall, K. J., Binghamton Symposium in Geomorphology, 22nd, Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991. Proceedings. Periglacial geomorphology. Edited by J.C. Dixon and A.D. Abrahams, Chichester, England, John Wiley and Sons, 1992, p.103-123, 64 refs.

Periglacial processes, Frost weathering, Marine atmospheres, Freeze thaw cycles, Frozen rock temperature, Frozen rock strength, Antarctica—Signy Island.

Considerations of mechanical weathering in the Antarctic are usually limited to the continent and to the dry valleys in particular However, the oft-unrecognized maritime aniarctic differs climatically from the continent, particularly in terms of mois-ture availability, and consequently experiences a markedly dif-ferent weathering regime. Data are presented on mechanical ferent weathering regime. Data are presented on mechanical weathering processes, with special emphasis on freeze-thaw, from a maritime antarctic location. The interrelationship of the various weathering mechanisms is shown and the manner in which those factors controlling freeze-thaw can exert an influ

ence on other processes is demonstrated. For the first time an attempt is made to integrate a combination of field and simulation data to deduce the actual freeze-thaw mechanism causing rock breakdown. It is shown that, compared to the continent, despite the potentially more dynamic maritime weathering environment, weathering rates are still slow. (Auth.)

47-850

Miniature sorted stripes in the Páramo de Piedras

Blancas (Venezuelan Andes).

Pérez, F.L., Binghamton Symposium in Geomorphology, 22nd, Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991. Proceedings. Periglacial geomorphology. Edited by J.C. Dixon and A.D. Abrahams, Chichester, England, John Wiley and Sons, 1992, p.125-157, 78 refs.

Periglacial processes, Patterned ground, Sorting, Ice needles, Freeze thaw cycles, Venezuela.

Model of water movement in rock glaciers and associated water characteristics.

Suciated water characteristics. Giardino, J.R., et al, Binghamton Symposium in Geomorphology, 22nd, Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991. Proceedings. Periglacial geomorphology. Edited by J.C. Dixon and A.D. Abrahams, Chichester, England, John Wiley and Sons, 1992, p.159-184, 55 refs. Vitek, J.D., DeMorett, J.L.

Rock glaciers, Glacial hydrology, Subglacial drainage, Periglacial processes, Water chemistry.

Snow-avalanche paths: conduits from the periglacialalpine to the subalpine-depositional zone. Butler, D.R., et al. Binghamton Symposium in Geo-

morphology, 22nd, Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991. Proceedings. Periglacial geomorphology. Edited by J.C. Dixon and A.D. Abrahams, Chichester, England, John Wiley and Sons, 1992, p.185-202, 39 refs.

Malanson, G.P., Walsh, S.J.

Periglacial processes. Avalanche deposits, Avalanche tracks, Avalanche erosion, Sediment transport.

Long-term rates of contemporary solifluction in the anadian Rocky Mountains.

Smith, D.J., Binghamton Symposium in Geomorphology, 22nd, Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991. Proceedings. Periglacial geomorphology. Edited by J.C. Dixon and A.D. Abrahams, Chichester, England, John Wiley and Sons. 1992, p.203-221, 55 refs.

Periglacial processes, Solifluction, Mass movements.

(geology). Permafrost mass transfer. Sediment transport, Geomorphology, Slope processes, Canada-

47-854

Rocky Mountains.

Factors influencing the distribution and initiation of active-layer detachment slides on Ellesmere Island,

Lewkowicz, A.G., Binghamton Symposium in Geo-morphology, 22nd, Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991. Proceedings. Periglacial geomorphology. Edited by J.C. Dixon and A.D. Abrahams, Chichester, England, John Wiley and Sons, 1992, p.223-250, 33 refs.

Periglacial processes, Active layer, Landslides, Mass movements (geology), Sediment transport, Slope pro-cesses, Canada—Northwest Territories—Ellesmere

47-855

Buoyancy forces induced by freeze-thaw in the active Buoyancy forces induced by freeze-thaw in the active layer: implications for diapirism and soil circulation. Hallet, B., et al, Binghamton Symposium in Geomorphology, 22nd, Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991. Proceedings. Periglacial geomorphology. Edited by J.C. Dixon and A.D. Abrahams, Chichester, England, John Wiley and Sons, 1992, p.251-279, 50 refs.
Waddington, E.D.

Periglacial processes, Active layer, Thaw consolidation, Patterned ground, Sorting, Freeze thaw cycles, Ground thawing, Cryoturbation, Buoyancy. Mathematical models.

Formation of seasonal ice bodies.

Pollard, W.H., et al. Binghamton Symposium in Geomorphology. 22nd. Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991. Proceedings. Periglacial geomorphology. Edited by J.C. Dixon and A.D. Abrahams, Chichester, England, John

Wiley and Sons, 1992, p.281-304, 76 refs. Van Everdingen, R.O. Frost mounds, Naleds, Permafrost hydrology, Icing, Seasonal freeze thaw, Periglacial processes, Ground water. Ice (water storage).

Palsa-scale frost mounds.

Nelson, F.E., et al, Binghamton Symposium in Geo-morphology, 22nd, Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991. Proceedings. Periglacial geomorphology. Edited by J.C. Dixon and A.D. Abrahams, Chichester, England, John Wiley and Sons, 1992 p.305-325, 86 refs.
Hinkel, K.M., Outcalt, S.I.
Frost mounds, Permafrost hydrology, Periglacial processes, Terminology, Ground ice, Permafrost indica-

47-858

47-858

Recent ground warming inferred from the temperature in permafrost near Mayo, Yukon Territory,
Burn, C.R., Binghamton Symposium in Geomorphology, 22nd, Buffalo, NY, Sep. 1991. Proceedings,
Periglacial geomorphology. Edited by J.C. Dixon and A.D. Abrahams, Chichester, England, John Wiley and Sons, 1992, p.327-350, 44 refs.

Ground thawing. Permafrost thermal properties. Soil.

Ground thawing, Permafrost thermal properties, Soil temperature, Permafrost thickness, Permafrost distribution. Permafrost forecasting, Ground ice, Climatic changes, Mathematical models, Canada—Yukon Territory.

47-859

Yukon Territory snow survey bulletin and water sup-

Ply forecast, March 1, 1992.
Canada. Indian and Northern Affairs. Water Resources Division, Whitehorse, 1992, 27p. Snow surveys, Runoff forecasting, Snow depth, Snow water equivalent, Stream flow, Canada—Yukon Terri-

47-860

Study in skid resistance on compacted snow and ice covered road surfaces.

Kaku, T. Jidosha gijutsu (Society of Automotive Engineers of Japan Journal), 1984, 38(5), p.600-606, In Japanese. 5 refs.

Road icing, Rubber snow friction, Skid resistance, Snow surface, Snow compaction, Tires, Traction, Mathematical models.

Cold weather compaction.

Brakey, B., National Asphalt Pavement Association. Quality improvement publication, 1992, QIP 118, 16p., 22 refs.

Cold weather construction, Paving, Pavements, Subgrade preparation, Bitumens, Compaction.

Comparison of analytical methods for determination

of volatile organic compounds in soils. Hewitt. A.D., et al. Environmental science and technology. 1992. 26(10), MP 3152, p.1932-1938. 29 refs. Miyares, P.H., Leggett, D.C., Jenkins, T.F. Soil pollution, Soil chemistry, Chemical analysis, De-

tection, Waste disposal, Environmental impact. This study compares aqueous extraction headspace/gas chromatography and purge-and-trap gas chromatography mass spectrometry (EPA SW-846, method 8240) for the determination of four volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soil. Comtion of four volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soil. Comparisons were performed on two fortified soils and two soils obtained from sites where hazardous waste had been spilled or disposed. In only two of the cases studied were significant differences consistently found; for the two most hydrophobic compounds in a high organic carbon soil, and for TCE in a field-contaminated soil that had previously shown slow aqueous VOC desorption. The findings strongly suggest that aqueous extraction/headspace GC using a portable instrument can be used to screen soils on site for VOCs, providing rapid same-day results, that will consistently identify the presence of these analytes and provide quantitative results which are generally not significantly different from slower and more expensive laboratory-based purge-and-vrap analysis.

Freeze-thaw durability of air-entrained CSF concrete.

Sabir, B.B., et al, Cement and concrete composites, 1991, Vol.13, p.203-208, 5 refs.

Kouviali, K. Concrete durability, Concrete freezing, Frost resistance. Concrete admixtures, Freeze thaw tests, Air entrainment, Compressive properties.

Effect of inoculation on the biodegradation of weathered Prudhoe Bay crude oil.

Mueller, J.G., et al. Journal of industrial microbiology.
1992, Vol. 10, p. 95-102.

Resnick, S.M., Shelton, M.E., Pritchard, P.H.

Oil spills, Oil recovery, Crude oil, Degradation. Decomposition. Bacteria, Microbiology. United States Alaska-Prince William Sound.

First ERS-1 SAR image acquired at Kiruna Salmijar-

vi, Spitsbergen (Norway). ESA Public Relations Division, International journal of remote sensing, Sep. 20, 1992, 13(14), p.2515-2516. Remote sensing, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Sea ice, Ice detection, Radar photography

47-866

Geomorphology of James Ross Island. [Geomorfologia de la isla James Ross], Strelin, J., et al. Geología de la isla James Ross (Geolo-

gy of James Ross I.). Edited by C.A. Rinaldi, Buenos Aires, Dirección Nacional del Antártico, 1992, p.7-36, In Spanish with English summa, v. 25 refs.

Malagnino, E.C. Glacier flow, Glacial erosion, Geomorphology, Glacial geology. Cryogenic structures. Antarctica—James Ross Island.

geology. Cryogenic structures. Antarctica—James Ross Island. The main geomorphologic features of James Ross I. are the results of glacial processes and on this basis the island is divided into two sectors: one related to the Mount Haddington Ice Cap and the other to a more restricted glaciation. The first sector is characterized by a pattern of ice flow that moves radially from the Haddington and Dalinger ice domes. The James Ross I. glaciers are classified as of the subpolar type, with partial superficial thawing at high altitudes and partial basal thawing at low altitudes. During glacial and interglacial periods several marine terraces were formed as a consequence of glacieustatic and combined tectonic movements. A minimum of seven marine terraces were located at altitudes of 0.75-1 m; 2-3 m; 4-6 m; 10-14 m; 20-22 m; 30-40 m; and 100 m. Other flat surfaces that could have a similar origin were found at altitudes of 140-300 and 550-600 m. James Ross I. has been traditionally considered as consisting of a single Plio-Pleistocene volcanic cone. However, very Recent volcanic activity was also detected at the eastern margin of the island. This younger volcanic activity consists of three post-glacial maar craters that preserve the record of two superimposed volcanic activities. The initial vulcanism is of hydroclastic type and the latter is pyroclastic; the products of both volcanic activities are of ofivine-basaftic composition. The study of the volcaniclastic sequence and of the younger deposits allowed for a summarized reconstruction of events. (Auth. mod.)

47-867

Minimum sampling for spectral analysis of nonstationary turbulence.

Treviño, G., et al. MP 3153, Symposium on Turbulence and Diffusion, 10th, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.289-292, 10 refs.

Andreas, E.L.

Atmospheric disturbances, Turbulence, Time factor, Statistical analysis, Mathematical models

47.868

Air-ice drag coefficient in the Weddell Sea deduced from profile measurements.

Andreas, E.L., et al. MP 3154, Symposium on Turbu-

lence and Diffusion, 10th, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J5/109-J5/112, 12 refs.

Claffey, K.J. Ice air interface. Drift, Wind pressure, Wind velocity, Ice surface, Ice cover effect, Surface roughness, Turbulent boundary layer, Statistical analysis, Antarctica-Weddell Sca.

The air-ice drag coefficient provides a convenient way to estimate the surface stress on sea ice from a measurement of the average wind speed at some reference height, in this case at 10 meters, multiplied by the root-mean-square sea ice surface meters, multiplied by the root-mean-square sea are surface roughness in centimeters. Air-ice drag coefficients were determined from wind speed profiles collected on Ice Station Weddell Sea on a multiyear ice floe from February to June 1992. The drag coefficients at 10 m ranged from .0013 to .0025 with an average of .0019. However, calculating the surface stress on an ice floe from the surface roughness and average drag coefficient value is an oversimplification because a 10 degree shift in wind direction may change the surface stress by a factor of two

tion may change the surface stress by a factor of two 47-869

Glaciation of the Verkhovansk-Kolyma region, Oledenenie Verkhoiansko-Kolymskoi oblastij.

Koreisha, M.M., Moscow, Mezh. geof. komitet AN SSSR, 1991, 143p., In Russian with English summary and table of contents. Refs. p.130-141.

Glaciation, Naleds, Glacier surveys, Geocryology, Icing.

47-870

Volcanic aerosol and ozone depletion within the an-

tarctic vortex during the austral spring of 1991. Deshler, T., et al. Geophysical research letters, Sep. 23, 1992, 19(18), p.1819-1822, 16 refs. Aerosols, Volcanoes, Ozone, Antarctica-McMurdo

In the spring of 1991 the antarctic lower stratosphere was char acterized by a layer of volcanic aerosol from the Cerro Hudson eruption. This aerosol layer was observed from McMurdo Sta-tion with both lidar and balloonborne particle counters begin-

ning around Sep. 10. After Sep. 20 the aerosol was observed daily at between 9 and 13 km. In this layer homogeneous nucleation of new aerosol was observed with concentrations > 6000 cu cm. Comparisons of scattering ratio calculated from measured particle size distributions agree best with the lidar measurements when a real index of refraction near 1.5 is used. In the past 5 years of measurements, zoone below 13 km has been relatively unchanged during the annual antarctic ozone depletion; however, in 1991 ozone below 13 km decreased at a rate of 4-8 ppb/day over 30 days. This change began shortly after the appearance of the volcanic aerosol, providing direct measurements correlating volcanic aerosol, and ozone deplemeasurements correlating volcanic aerosol and ozone deple-(Auth)

47-871

Observations of correlated behavior of stratospheric ozone and aerosol at Thule during winter 1991-1992. Di Sarra, A., Geophysical research letters. Sep. 23, 1992, 19(18), p.1823-1826, 20 refs. Aerosols, Ozone, Greenland—Thule.

47-872

Antarctic ice sheets at risk?. Sugden, D.E., Nature, Oct. 29, 1992, 29(6398), p.775-776. 8 refs.

Ice sheets, Ablation, Antarctica—East Antarctica. Two opposing views are presented as possible consequences of global warming. Tending toward the instability of the antarctic ice sheet is the interpretation of deposits by deglaciation of leaves and pollen of the southern beech and marine diatoms, thought to have existed only in the Phocene, in the Sirius Group of the Transantarctic Mountains. A recent observation of dating volcanic ash in a borehole in the Dry Valleys confirms an earlier dating and leads to a rendering of an Antarctica having several open seaways and basins during the Phiocene. Tending toward the stability of the ice sheet is other evidence. Recently (Sep/Oct 1992) presented laser fusion measurements of volcanic ash found in the Dry Valleys indicate the great age of the landscape. Ash falls—up to 14 million years old are trapped in frost wedges. This close association of ash with cold desert conditions is explained by an unbroken line of cold desert features without water activity. Glacial landforms show the same pattern: there is no evidence of meltwater activity. Se cores show no evidence of changes that would have accompanied a Ice sheets, Ablation, Antarctica-East Antarctica show no evidence of changes that would have accompanied a Pliocene collapse of the ice sheet. Lee sheets in cold, dry envi-ronments increase in size rather than decrease because a 5 C rise in temperature is sufficient to produce more snow but insufficient to melt the ice. An increase of 20-25 C would be necessary to remove the interior ice sheet.

Accumulation of suspended barite at mesopelagic depths and export production in the southern ocean. Dehairs, F., et al. *Science*, Nov. 20, 1992, 258(5086), p.1332-1335, 33 refs. Baeyens, W., Goeyens, L.

Minerals, Sea water, Sea ice, Water chemistry

The relation between the accumulation of barite (BaSO4) microcrystals in suspended matter from the mesopelagic depth region (100 to 600 m) and the type of production in the euphotic layer (new versus recycled) was studied for different southern ocean environments. Considerable subsurface barite acocean environments. Considerable subsurface barite ac-cumulated in waters characterized by maintained new produc-tion and limited grazing pressure during the growth season. On the other hand, little if any barite accumulated in areas where relatively large amounts of photosynthetically fixed car-bon were transferred to the microheterotrophic community and where recycled production became predominant. (Auth.)

47-874

Isotopic peculiarities of meteoric water in polar regions. Wetzel, K., Freiberger Forschungshefte. C. 1990,

Vol.442, Isotope und ihre Anwendung in den Geowissenschaften, in der Bergbausicherheit und im Umwelt-schutz: Vortrage des 4. Internationalen Isotopenkolloquiums 1988 in Freiberg, p.52-56, 9 refs. DLC OE1.F73 Vol.442

Ground water, Hydrologic cycle, Isotope analysis,

Geochemistry. Knowledge of isotopic peculiarities of meteoric water in polar regions is a precondition of the use of deltaD and deltaO-18 records in polar ice for paleoclimatic research. Therefore the slope m and the intersect q of the meteoric water line deltaD-18 deltaO-18 4+ q) have been studied in the typical climatic zones. As for the climatic zones of the Northern Hemisphere, the southern equatorial zone, and southern tropical zone and the southern equatorial zone, annual mean deltaD and deltaO-18 data of the IAEA-WMO precipitation network have been applied. According to antarctic data from Halley Station of this network, data published by various researchers have been investigated. The climatic zones have been selected such that they comprise at least 6 stations where precipitation has been sampled over a series of years. Results are summarized in a table. (Auth.) Knowledge of isotopic peculiarities of meteoric water in polar

Investigations of accumulation on the Filchner/-Ronne Ice Shelf (Antarctica) using isotopic stratigrahy. (Untersuchungen zur Akkumulation auf dem

phy. (Untersuchungen zur Akkumulation auf dem Filchner/Ronne-Schelfeis (Antarktis) unter Anwendung von Isotopenmethoden,. Moser, H., et al. Freiberger Forschungshefte. C. 1990, Vol.442. Isotope und ihre Anwendung in den Geowissenschaften, in der Bergbausicherheit und im Ismalischutz Vortrage des 4. Internationalen Isoto-Umweltschutz: Vortrage des 4. Internationalen Isotopenkolloquiums 1988 in Freiberg, p.57-71, In German with English summary. 15 refs.
Stichler, W., Graf, W., Reinwarth, O.
DLC QE1.F73 Vol.442

Ice shelves, Ice growth, Isotope analysis, Antarctica-Filchner Ice Shelf, Antarctica—Ronne Ice Shelf.

The accumulation rates in the eastern part of the Ronne Ice Shelf as determined by isotopic stratigraphy (O-18) decrease from 21.3 at Filchner Station to 13.3 g/5q cm/a at measuring point 341, located 270 km up-stream of the ice edge. The O-18 content of the near-surface layers decreases in the same area from -25 to -29 per mill due to the isotopic continental effect. The O-18 profile of a 100 m ice core drilled in 1984 at point 340, 220 km from the ice edge, reveals 520 annual layers. The deduced accumulation rates in the catchment area of the ice core, using a simple ice-flow model, show variations which can be interpreted as variations of past accumulation rates. (Auth.)

47-876

Satellite observation of katabatic-wind propagation for great distances across the Ross Ice Shelf.
Bromwich, D.H., et al, Monthly weather review,
Sep. 1992, 120(a), p 1940-1949, 23 refs.

Carrasco, J.F., Stearns, C.R. Spaceborne photography, Radiometry, Ice shelves, Wind (meteorology), Atmospheric disturbances, Ice air interface, Turbulent boundary layer, Wind direction, Ice air interface, Glacier surfaces, Antarctica-Ross Ice Shelf.

Five winter months (Apr.-Aug. 1988) of thermal infrared satellite images were examined to investigate the occurrence of dark (warm) signatures across the Ross Ice Shelf. These features are inferred to be generated by katabatic winds that descend from southern Marie Byrd Land and then blow horizontally across the ice shelf. Significant mass is added to this airstream by katabatic winds blowing from the major glaciers that flow through the Transantarctic Mountains from East Antarctica. These negatively buoyant katabatic winds can reach the northwestern edge of the shelf, a horizontal propagation distance of up to 1000 km. 14% of the time. Where the airstream crosses from the ice shelf to the ice-covered Ross Sea, a prominent coastal polynya is formed. Because the downslope buoyancy force is near zero over the Ross Ice Shelf, the northwestward propagation of this katabatic air mass requires pressure gradient Five winter months (Apr.-Aug. 1988) of thermal infrared satelpropagation of this katabatic air mass requires pressure gradient support. The study shows that the extended horizontal propa-gation of this atmospheric density current occurs in conjunction gation of this atmospheric density current occurs in conjunction with the passage of synoptic cyclones over the southern Amundsen Sea. These cyclones can strengthen the pressure figidatoriable for northwestward movement of the katabatic winds from West Antarctica across the ice shelf in a geostrophic direction. The glacier winds from East Antarctica are further accelerated by the synoptic pressure gradient, usually undergo abrupt adjustment beyond the exit to the alacier valles and merce into the mountain-passage of the stabatic properties and merce into the mountain-passage of the synoptic pressure. glacier valley, and merge into the mountain-parallel katabatic air mass. (Auth. mod.)

47-877

Great Lakes winter-weather 700-hPa PNA teleconnections.

Assel, R.A., Monthly weather review, Sep. 1992, 120(9), p.2156-2163, 19 refs. Air temperature, Temperature variations, Atmospher-

ic circulation. Lake ice, Atmospheric pressure, Snow accumulation, Lake effects, Climatic factors, Correlation, Seasonal variations.

47-878

Effect of temperature on the strength of adhesive

Adams, R.D., et al, International journal of adhesion and adhesives, July 1992, 12(3), p.185-190, 9 refs. Coppendale, J., Mallick, V., Al-Hamdan, H. Joints (junctions). Strength, Polymers, Adhesion, Temperature effects, Thermal stresses, Design criteria,

Construction materials

Potential of common well casing materials to influ-

ence aqueous metal concentrations.
Hewitt, A.D.. Ground water monitoring review,
Spring 1992, MP 3155, p.131-136, 14 refs.
Soil pollution, Well casings, Water pollution, Ground
water, Water chemistry, Chemical analysis, Environmental protection, Metals, Statistical analysis.

mental protection, Metals, Statistical analysis. Static leaching and sorption laboratory studies were performed to assess the potential of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polytetra-fluoroethylene (PTFE), and two types of stainless steel (SS 304 and SS 316) well easing materials to influence metal concentrations in ground water solutions with low dissolved oxygen. Overall, PTFE was inert, whereas one or both stainless steels significantly altered the solution concentrations of Cd. Cr. Cu. Pb. Fe. and Ni. PVC was generally more reactive than PTFE, but did

not significantly alter the solution metal concentrations as often, or as greatly, as either of the stainless easings

Predicted heights of buoyant convection above open leads in the winter arctic pack ice cover. Serreze, M.C., et al, MP 3156, Conference on Polar

Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J3/45-J3/48, 18 refs.
Maslanik, J.A., Stone, R.S., Schnell, R.C., Kahl, J.D., Andreas

Andreas, E.L. Air ice water interaction, Ice openings, Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Pack ice, Ice cover effect, Convection, Mathematical models.

47-881

Penn, L.S., et al, U.S. Strategic Highway Research Program. Report, 1992, SHRP-W/UFR-92-606, 102p., PB92-188184, 20 refs. Myerson, A.

Road icing, Ice adhesion, Road Maintenance, Ice prevention, Ice removal, Ice solid interface.

47-882

Enhanced research program on the long-range climatic effects of increased atmospheric carbon dioxidecontinuation. Summary of research activities for

Washington, W.M., et al, Boulder, CO, National Center for Atmospheric Research, Jan. 1991, Var. p., DO-E/ER/60995, Refs. passim. Meehl, G.A.

Global warming, Air ice water interaction, Research projects, Carbon dioxide, Atmospheric composition.

47-883

Eastern-western arctic sea ice analysis: 1990.

U.S. Naval Polar Oceanography Center. Suitland, MD, [1991], n.p. ADA-250 238. Ice surveys. Sea ice distribution, Ice cover thickness, Ice edge, Ice reporting, Maps.

Preliminary report on the observation of polar atmosphere and cryosphere by MOS-1 data received at

Syowa Station.
Yamanouchi, T., et al. Proceedings on MOS-1 data evaluation. Edited by K. Maeda and S. Ogawa, Tokyo, National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA), Earth Observation Center, 1990, p.175-188, N92-23481, In Japanese with English summary.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Radiometry, Ice edge, Spaceborne photography, Data processing, Polar atmospheres, Cloud cover, Weather observations, Meteorological data, Antarctica—Showa Station.

The multipurpose satellite data receiving system (11 m antenna) has received data from the Marine Observation Satellite-1 (MOS-1) since Feb. 1989. The MOS-1 data have enabled the analysis of cloud liquid water content and water vapor amount. derivation of sea ice information and concentration, and moni-toring of the ice sheet edge. Using images from the MOS-I processed data, applicability of the data to the research subject is examined. Multispectral Electronic Self Scanning Radiomeis examined. Multispectral Electronic Self Scanning Radiometer (MESSR) imagery is applicable to the monitoring of the ice sheet edge. The Visible and Thermal Infrared Radiometer (VTIR) supplies important data to observe synoptic and large scale meteorology. However, the detection of clouds over snow and free surfaces is difficult, especially in polar night. One of the main uses for the Microwave Scanning Radiometer (MSR) data is to survey the condition and distribution of the sea ice. However, the data are affected by the atmospheric liquid water and water vapor, and may result in large estimation errors of the sea ice concentration. It is difficult to derive the liquid water and water vapor concentration from these data over snow or ice covered surfaces. (Auth.)

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47-886

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47-888

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Ice surveys, Ice cover thickness, Ice surface, Lake ice, River ice, Ice electrical properties, Radio echo soundings, Radar, Scattering, Computer applications.

47-889

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Izmailov, V.V.
Hydrocarbons, Ecology, Microbiology, Marine biology, Water pollution, Oil spills, Impurities.

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47-904

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Colhoun, E.A.

Glaciation, Glacial deposits, Geomorphology, Ice sheets, Geochronology, Antarctica—Bunger Hills. sheets. Geochronology, Antarctica—Bunger Hills. The Bunger Hills were covered by the Antarctic Ice Sheet during the last glaciation. During deglaciation the ice sheet margin collapsed into the marine inlets and the sea entered the oasis before 7.7 ka BP. Raised beaches occur widely below 8.5 m and indicate uplift at 1.4 m/ka during the Middle and Late Holocene. After the coastal inlets were formed, the Edisto Ice Tongue and Apfels Glacier still impinged on land margins in the west of the oasis. Two sets of marginal moraines were formed: the Older Edisto Moraines after 6.2 ka BP and the Younger Edisto Moraines during the last few centuries. The margins of the Antarctic Ice Sheet and Apfels Glacier in the south have maintained their present positions since at least 5.6 ka BP and probably 10 ka BP. (Auth.)

47-905

Short-offset seismic refraction results near Rothera

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Seismic velocity, Snow, Firn, Seismic refraction, Bedrock, Equipment, Antarctica-Rothera Point.

drock, Equipment, Antarctica—Rothera Point. Details are presented of seismic velocities at a site near Rothera Point. Adelaide I. The snow/firn velocity structure was obtained using a 24-channel Bison 9000 seismograph, recording the outputs of geophones of 40 Hz natural frequency attached to 150 mm snow spikes. The refraction velocity of the underlying bedrock was measured using a 48-channel DFS V recorder and 10 Hz geophones. The records were obtained during trials of equipment and techniques which took place in the 1988-89 and 1990-91 seasons. The data will be of interest to other investigators studying firn structure around Antarctica, or considering crustal seismology in the Antarctic Peninsula region.

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Performance of battlefield millimeter-wave infrared and visible Performance of battlefield millimeter-wave infrared and visible target acquisition systems during snowfall is a function, in part, of snowfall intensity. Snowfall intensity varies widely spatially and temporally within individual storms, as well as within regions. Regional snowfall intensity was computed and mapped from the National Weather Service (NWS) 6-hour synoptic reports to show general CONUS patterns. The percentage of annual snowfall events that are high in intensity is greatest in mountainous areas and along the East Coast. Intensities in most cases show no strong relationship to seasonal snow cover depth or persistence. Synoppic interpretation of two storms demonor persistence. Synoptic interpretation of two storms demonstrates one approach to mapping high intensity snowfall areas on a global scale from CONUS analogues. Supporting maps and statistics are presented in the paper.

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spect to optical effects.

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47-914

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47-915

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47-916

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47-917

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Water, Liquid phases, Thermodynamic properties, Thermal expansion, Temperature effects, Isotherms.

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47-919

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47-920

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47-922

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Electric power. 47-923

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Cost analysis. 47-926

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Road maintenance, Snow removal, Road icing, Weather forecasting, Safety, Cost analysis, Switzerland.

47.928

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47-929

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Teppo, M.P.K., Rahja, J., Lappalainen, H. Road maintenance, Snow removal, Route surveys, Highway planning, Cost analysis, Finland.

47-931

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Road maintenance, Salting, Chemical ice prevention, Road icing, Brines, Norway.

47-932

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McGrane, E.J., Bauer, K.M., Fleege, E.J.

Road maintenance, Salting, Chemical ice prevention, Sanding, Road icing, Research projects.

47-933

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Road maintenance. Salting. Chemical ice prevention. Road icing, Finland.

47-935

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Spaid, J.R., Jr., Bowers, D.

Road maintenance. Chemical ice prevention, Salting, Sanding, Road icing, Environmental impact, Cost analysis, United States—Washington.

47-936

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Perchanok, M.S.

Road maintenance, Chemical ice prevention, Salting, Sanding, Road icing, Snowstorms, Standards, Canada -Ontario

Thermally modified sand: an alternative for the treat-

ment of icy roadways.
Gilfilian, R.E., International Symposium on Snow Removal and Ice Control Technology, 3rd, Minneapolis, MN, Sep. 14-18, 1992. Preprints. Vol.1, Washington, MN, Sep. 14-18, 1992. Preprints. Vol. I, Washington, D.C., National Research Council, Transportation Research Board, 1992, 4p., 3 refs. Road maintenance, Sanding, Salting, Road icing, Environmental impact, Cost analysis, Sands.

47-939

Borland S.L.

Braking traction on sanded ice at low slip rates. Blaisdell, G.L., et al, MP 3159, International Symposium on Snow Removal and Ice Control Technology. 3rd, Minneapolis, MN, Sep. 14-18, 1992. Preprints. Vol.1, Washington, D.C., National Research Council. Transportation Research Board, 1992, 28p., 7 refs.

Road icing, Sanding, Traction, Rubber ice friction, Road maintenance, Sands, Environmental tests. Road maintenance, Sands, Environmental tests. Ice traction enhancement on pavements using abrasives was evaluated in this study. The abrasives tested were five distinct gradations of sand built from a single host material. Four of the sands represented standard gradations as specified by the Federal Aviation Administration, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Society for Testing and Materials, and Transport Canada. Braking traction at a constant slip rate was measured with a full-size, self-contained instrumented vehicle. All tests were performed on an ice sheet located inside a large refrigerated room. Results showed that coarse sands perform best on cold ice surfaces and finer sands excel on warm ice. retrigerated room. Results snowed that coarse sands perform best on cold ice surfaces and finer sands excel on warm ice. Good performance independent of ice temperature can be expected for sands with the bulk of their grains in the 1-2 mm diameter range. The authors also found that the concentration of a sand on ice very strongly influences the degree of traction enhancement as does the temperature of the sand grains when they are applied to the ice. they are applied to the ice.

47-940

Methods and reasons for cutting usage of salt in Fin-

Kuusela, R., et al. International Symposium on Snow Removal and Ice Control Technology, 3rd, Minneapolis, MN, Sep. 14-18, 1992. Preprints. Vol.1, Washington, D.C., National Research Council, Transporta-

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Road maintenance, Salting, Road icing, Environmental impact, Environmental protection, Cost analysis, Finland

47-941

Environmental effects of alternative deicers: review and assessment method for CMA-BOD applied to an Illinois example case.

Eheart, J.W., et al. International Symposium on Snow Removal and Ice Control Technology, 3rd, Minneapolis, MN, Sep. 14-18, 1992. Preprints. Vol.1, Washington, D.C., National Research Council, Transportation Research Board, 1992, 12p., 18 refs.
Chemical ice prevention, Salting, Water pollution.

Road maintenance, Water chemistry, Environmental impact, Nutrient cycle, Microbiology, Streams, United States-Illinois.

47-942

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47-943

Approach to the design of treatments to prevent snow drifting on highways.

Perchanok, M.S., et al, International Symposium on Snow Removal and Ice Control Technology, 3rd, Minneapolis, MN, Sep. 14-18, 1992. Preprints. Vol. 1. Washington, D.C., National Research Council, Transportation Research Board, 1992, 18p., 10 refs.

McGillivray, D.G., Smith, J.D.

Snowdrifts, Road maintenance, Snow retention, Blowing snow, Snow hedges, Highway planning, Computerized simulation.

Trapping efficiency of snow fences and implications

Tapping efficiency of saw feeces and implications for system design.

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47-957

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tical analysis, Mathematical models.

47-972

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47-973

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47-974

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nance. Soil air interface, Fog. Turbulent boundary layer. Diurnal variations, Mathematical models.

47-975

Laboratory test on construction of ice domes and

Hannuki, T., et al. Antarctic record. July 1992, 36(2), p.203-226. In Japanese with English summary.

Ishizawa, K., Futami, K., Tsukui, K

Ice (construction material), Ice loads, Low temperature research, Ice models.

ture research, ice moders lee domes will be used as a shelter of depot and laboratory space without heating systems which will be constructed on the ice field in the Arctic or Antarctica. Experiments on construction technique of ice domes and their load-carrying capacity were carried out in a low-temperature laboratory. It was confirmed that ice domes could be made by spraying water on a spherically inflated membrane form under the condition of holding a temperature below -18 C. The mechanical properties of artificial

ice made in the laboratory are examined by bending tests of simply supported ice beams so as to obtain a constitutive model of ice for numerical analysis. Load-carrying capacity and creep behavior of ice dome models were examined in the laboratory, and analytical models of ice structure for a numerical procedure of the design are discussed and compared with the tests. The suitability of an elastic-plastic model for the mechanical behavior of ice structures in a short term loading, and that of a Maxwell model for the long-term creep of ice structure, was confirmed. (Auth. mod.) was confirmed. (Auth. mod.)

47-976

Crystallographic analyses of clathrate hydrates included in Vostok ice cores.

Hondoh, T., et al. Antarctic record. July 1992, 36(2), p.268-278, In Japanese with English summary.

Ice cores. Crystals. Structural analysis, Clathrates, Antarctica-Vostok Station.

tarctica—Vostok Station.

The purpose and methods of crystallographic analyses of clathrate hydrates included in ice cores recovered at Vostok are briefly reviewed. The clathrate hydrate is a crystal composed of a cage structure formed by water molecules, and includes individual air molecules in the molecular cages. The crystallographic structure is described of the clathrate hydrate crystals found in deep ice cores determined by X-ray diffraction and Raman scattering measurements, and the formation process of the crystals in the ice sheet is discussed. Also discussed as a future prospect in core analysis is what new information and knowledge relating to climatic changes can be deduced from crystallographic analysis of the clathrate hydrates. (Auth.)

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Gases.

47-980

Theoretical and methodological aspects of an eco-geo chemical evaluation of large industrial regions in the arctic zone. [Teoreticheskie i metodicheskie aspekty ekogeokhimicheskol otsenki krupnykh promralonov arkticheskoi zonyj.

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images to improve definition of arctic leads.

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Sea ice, Polynyas, Remote sensing, Detection, Radiometry, Image processing, Radiance, Analysis (mathematics), Ice edge.

47-983

Thermal maturity and source-rock potential in north-western Melville Island, arctic Canada.

Gentzis, T., et al, *Energy sources*, Oct.-Dec. 1992, 14(4), p.423-442, 31 refs. Goodarzi, F.

Geophysical surveys. Rock drilling. Drill core analysis. Hydrocarbons. Exploration, Stratigraphy, Geologic structures, Geochemistry.

Characteristics and processing of seismic data collected on thick, floating ice: results from the Ross Ice Shelf, Antarctica.

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Tarctica—Ross Ice Shelf.

Coincident reflection and refraction data, collected in the austral summer of 1988-89, imaged the crust beneath the Ross Ice Shelf. Antarctica, which is a unique acquisition environment for seismic reflection profiling because of its thick floating ice cover. The ice shelf velocity structure is multilayered with a high velocity-gradient firn layer constituting the upper 50 to 100 m. This near surface firn layer influences the data character by amplifying and frequency modulating the incoming wavefuld. In addition, the ice-water column introduces pervasive high In addition, the ice-water column introduces pervasive high energy scaftoor, intra-ice, and intra-water multiples that have moveout velocities similar to the expected subseafloor primary velocities. Successful removal of these high energy multiples which relies on predictive deconvolution, inverse velocity stack filtering, and frequency filtering, reveals a faulted, sedimentary wedge which is truncated at or near the scaftoor. Beneath this wedge the reflection character is diffractive to a two-way travel time of approx. 7.2 s. At this time, a prominent reflection is evident on the southeast end of the reflection profile. This reflection is interpreted as Moho, indicating that the crust is approx. 21 km thick beneath the profile. These results provide seismic evidence that the extensional features observed in the Ross Sea region of the Ross Embayment extend beneath the Ross Ice Sheif. (Auth. mod.)

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lce physics, Liquid cooling, Water structure, Dielectric properties, Phase transformations, Cubic ice, Temperature effects. Hydrogen bonds.

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Sublimation and reformation of icy grains in the primitive solar nebula.

Lunine, J.I., et al. *Icarus*, Dec. 1991, 94(2), p.333-344,

43 refs Engel, S., Rizk, B., Horanyi, M.

Extraterrestrial ice. Atmospheric physics, Cosmic dust, Ice sublimation, Ice composition, Grain size, Condensation, Cryogenics, Solid phases.

47-991

Brine volcanism and the interior structures of aster-oids and icy satellites.

Kargel, J.S., Icarus, Dec. 1991, 94(2), p.368-390, Refs. p.387-390.
Satellites (natural), Regolith, Extraterrestrial ice, Vol-

canoes, Geologic processes, Ice composition, Chemical composition, Frozen liquids, Viscosity.

Ground freezing to provide support for tunneling using vertical refrigeration pipes.

Sopko, J.A., Jr., et al, Rapid Excavation and Tunneling Conference. Seattle, WA, June 16-20, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by W.D. Wightman et al, Baltimore. Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, 1991, p.267-272.

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Synoptic-statistical method for surface air tempera-ture forecasting for 12, 24, and 36 hours under heavy snowfalls over the European territory.

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DeltaN-15 of N2 in air trapped in polar ice: a tracer

of gas transport in the firm and a possible constraint on ice age-gas age differences.

Sowers, T. et al, Journal of geophysical research.

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Bender, M., Raynaud, D., Korotkevich, IU.S.

lce sheets, lce cores, Gas inclusions, Drill core analysis, Vapor diffusion, Age determination, Paleoclimatology, Firn stratification, Isotope analysis, Ice vapor interface.

vapor interface.

In this paper data are presented on the deltaN-15 of N2 in recently trapped air samples from 12 ice cores, along with numerous downcore samples from Byrd, Vostok, and Dome C. Bubble close-off depths for these cores (calculated from a densification model) ranged from 51 to 114 m below the surface. These data and the barometric equation are used to calculate the thickness of the diffusive air column, and it is found that it comprised 46 to 93% of the total film thickness at the study sites. Paleo-close-off depths calculated from the densification model for glacial sections of Byrd, Vostok, and Dome C are 15-25 m deeper than close-off depths today. Diffusive column heights, calculated from deltaN-15, varied in a more complex manner. The diffusive column height calculated from deltaN-15, varied in a more complex manner. The diffusive column height calculated from deltaN-15, varied in a more complex manner. The diffusive column height calculated from N-15 increased from about 65 m during the last glacial period to about 80 m in the Holocene. Records of surface temperature and CO2 at Byrd and Vostok, along with their respective chronologies, are used to constrain the ice age-gas age difference throughout the section of the Vostok ice core corresponding to the last glacial termination. In principle, ice age-gas age difference throughout the section of the Vostok ice core corresponding to the last glacial termination in principle, ice age-gas age difference throughout the section of the Vostok ice core corresponding to the last glacial termination in principle, ice age-gas age difference values calculated from these data can be used to discriminate whether gas in the firm mixes to the bubble close-off depth or to a depth equivalent to column height. In practice, however, uncertainton of the last termination, ice age-gas difference for Vostok are too great to allow colored to the column height. In practice, however, uncertainton of the last termination, ice age-gas difference for Vostok are too great t In this paper data are presented on the deltaN-15 of N2 in

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Bradley, R.S., et al. *Journal of geophysical research*.

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Climatology, Temperature inversions, Polar atmo-

spheres. Air temperature, Surface temperature, Radio echo soundings, Periodic variations, Radiation bal-

47-998

Simulation of the last glacial cycle by a coupled, sectorially averaged climate-ice sheet model. 2. Response to insolation and CO2 variations.

Gallée, H., et al. Journal of geophysical research. Oct. 20, 1992, 97(D14), p.15,713-15,740, 97 refs. Climatic changes, Paleoclimatology, Ice sheets, Carbon dioxide, Glacier oscillation, Insolation, Simulation. Periodic variations. Heat balance.

47-999

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47-1000

Collapse of peroxide-scavenging systems in apple flower-buds associated with freezing injury.

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Plant physiology, Plant tissues, Freeze thaw cycles, Damage, Cold tolerance, Cold stress, Chemical anal-

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Houses, Foundations, Frost heave, Damage, Soil freezing, Cracking (fracturing), Structural analysis.

47-1002

Climate and glacier change: the dilemma of the representative station.

Marcus, M.G., et al. Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie. Mar. 1992. Suppl.86, International Conference on Geomorphology: Geomorphology and Geoecology, 2nd, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, Aug. 30-Sep. 3, 1989. Proceedings, Vol.8. Glacial and polar geomorphology. Edited by G. Stäblein et al, p.1-14, With French summary. 48 refs.

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Glacier oscillation, Meteorological data, Climatic changes, Glacier mass balance, Weather stations, Ice air interface. Microclimatology, Accuracy. Geomorphology.

47-1003

Summer energy balance on West Gulkana Glacier, Alaska, and linkages to a temporal synoptic index. Alaska, and linkages to a temporal symoptic index. Brazel, A.J., et al. Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie. Mar. 1992, Suppl.86, International Conference on Geomorphology: Geomorphology and Geoecology, 2nd, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, Aug. 30-Sep. 3, 1989. Proceedings, Vol.8. Glacial and polar geomorphology. Edited by G. Stäblein et al., p.15-34, 27 refs. Chambers, F.B., Kalkstein, L.S.

Glacier ablation. Glacier heat balance, Micro-climatology, Ice air interface, Surface energy, Glacier surveys, Glacial meteorology, Ice heat flux, Statistical

47-1004

Report on the Franz Josef Glacier.
Brazier, V., et al. Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie.
Mar. 1992, Suppl.86, International Conference on Geomorphology: Geomorphology and Geoecology, 2nd, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, Aug. 30-Sep. 3, 1989. Proceedings, Vol.8. Glacial and polar geomorphology. Edited by G. Stäblein et al, p.35-49, 17 refs. Owens, I.F., Soons, J.M., Sturman, A.P. Geomorphology, Glacier surveys, Glacier oscillation, Glacier mass balance, Firn.

Glaciers and glacial geomorphology in China. Shi, Y.F., Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie, Mar.

1992, Suppl.86, International Conference on Geomorphology: Geomorphology and Geoecology, 2nd, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, Aug. 30-Sep. 3, 1989. Proceedings, Vol.8. Glacial and polar geomorphology. Edited by G. Stäblein et al, p.51-63, Refs. p.61-

Geomorphology, Glaciation, Glacier surveys, Classifications. Pleistocene

47-1006

Geomorphology and climate of the cool oxygen isotope stage 3 in comparison with the cold stages 2 and 4 in the Netherlands.

Vandenberghe, J., Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie, Vandenberghe, J., Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie, Mar. 1992, Suppl.86, International Conference on Geomorphology: Geomorphology and Geoecology, 2nd, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, Aug. 30-Sep. 3, 1989. Proceedings, Vol.8. Glacial and polar geomorphology. Edited by G. Stäblein et al. p.65-75, With French summary. 43 refs.

Geomorphology, Periglacial processes, Paleoclimatology, Geocryology, Isotope analysis, Stratigra-phy Correlation.

phy. Correlation.

47-1007

Cenozoic sedimentary processes on the antarctic continental margin and the record from deep drilling. Hambrey, M.J., et al, Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie, Mar. 1992, Suppl.86, International Conference on

Mar. 1992, Supprior. Inc. Mar. 1992, Supprior. Mar. 1992, Supprior. Mar. 1992, Supprior. Mar. 1992, and Geoecology. 2nd, Frankfurt/Main, Germany. Aug. 30-Sep. 3, 1989. Proceedings. Vol.8. Glacial and polar geomorphology. Edited by G. Stäblein et al., p.77-103, With Pafe n.100-103. gy. Edited by G. Stäbiem et al, p./ French summary. Refs. p.100-103. Barrett, P.J., Ehrmann, W.U., Larsen, B.

Glacial deposits, Marine deposits, Bottom sediment, Offshore drilling, Sediment transport, Drill core analysis, Glacier oscillation, Marine geology, Antarctica—Ross Sea.

Ross Sea.

Recent drilling on the antarctic continental shelf, combined with seismic surveys, has yielded not only a long-term record of glacial processes, but also evidence concerning the mode of build-up of the continental shelf under the influence of a major ice sheet. The CIROS-1 drill site in McMurdo Sound penetrated 702 m of glacigenic sediment dating back to earliest Oligocene time (c. 36 Ma). The lower part of this sequence illustrates the interaction of deposition from floating ice, sediment gravity flows and background muddy marine sedimentation derived from a subglacial source. The upper part is flatlying and characterized by fluvial basal till and shallow glaciomarine facies. The core only spans Oligocene to Early Miocene time, since most of the younger sedimentary record was cene time, since most of the younger sedimentary record was stripped off when the Ross Ice Shelf advanced to the edge of the

continental shelf during Phocene to Quaternary time. The younger part of the record, however, which was recovered at the drill-site, located in the inner part of Ferrar Fjord landwards of CIROS-1, shows a complex interaction of ice derived from the Ross Sea direction due to expansion of the West Antarctic lee Sheet, and local ice from the Transantarctic Mountains. Another area drilled was Prydz Bay, seaward of the Lambert Glacier-Amery Ice Sheff. A series of five holes was drilled between the inner continental shelf and the continental slope. The recovered sequence comprises a lower composite sequence of sediments interpreted principally as waterlain till, deposited close to the grounding line as the glacier became decoupled from the bed at the continental shelf break. The sequence further shows evidence of loading events which are inferred to represent glacial advances across the shelf. (Auth. mod.)

Further evidence for a glacial maximum in Antarctica

during the Late Neogene.

Höfle, H.C., et al, Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie,
Mar. 1992, Suppl.86, International Conference on
Geomorphology: Geomorphology and Geoccology,
2nd, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, Aug. 30-Sep. 3, 1989. Proceedings, Vol.8. Glacial and polar geomorphology. Edited by G. Stäblein et al. p.125-137. With

French summary. 15 refs. Glacial geology, Nunataks, Glacier flow, Geomorphology, Glacier oscillation, Antarctica—Shackleton

Range.
Glaciogeological and glaciological observations during the West German GANOVEX IV expedition to North Victoria land (1984/85) yield evidence for at least one glacial maximum during the Upper Neogene. Equivalent observations were madeduring a West German Expedition to the Shackleton Range at the end of Filchner lee Shelf (Geisha 1986/87). Glacial deposits, ice-polished rock surfaces, strine, crescentic goiges and "roches moutonies" indicate a former ice stream from the Sor SW that moved across the Shackleton Range. Based on exposed bedrock characteristics and elevation of once-glaciated terrain above the current ice level in the Shackleton Range and in North Victoria! I and it is estimated that the minimum additerrain above the current ice level in the Shackleton Kange and in North Victoria Land, it is estimated that the minimum additional ice thickness of the regional ice sheets must have been more than 1,000 m. Isotope analysis of ice-free rock surfaces suggests that the last glacial maximum ended during the lower Pliocene. (Auth. mod.)

47-1009

Investigations of present and former periglacial, nival and glacial features in central Helan Shan (Inner Mongolia/Peoples Rep. of China). Hofmann, J., Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie, Mar.

1992, Suppl.86, International Conference on Geomorphology: Geomorphology and Geoecology, 2nd, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, Aug. 30-Sep. 3, 1989. Proceedings, Vol.8. Glacial and polar geomorphology. Edited by G. Stäblein et al. p. 139-154, With German and French summaries. 22 refs. Geomorphology, Periglacial processes, Geocryology.

Paleoclimatology, Glaciation, Mountains

47-1010
Self-organization of glacial landforms.
Mazo, V.L., Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie, Mar.
1992. Suppl.86. International Conference on Geomorphology: Geomorphology and Geoecology, 2nd.
Frankfurt/Main, Germany, Aug. 30-Sep. 3, 1989.
Proceedings, Vol.8. Glacial and polar geomorphology. Edited by G. Stäblein et al. p.155-160, 18 refs. gy. Edited by G. Stablein et al. p. 1961-100. To Landforms, Glacial geology, Glacial erosion, Valleys, Geologic processes, Ice solid interface, Glacier beds.

Arctic push moraines, a case study of the Thompson Glacier moraine, Axel Heiberg Island, N.W.T., Cana-

Lehmann, R., Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie, Mar. 1992. Suppl.86, International Conference on Geomorphology: Geomorphology and Geoecology, 2nd, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, Aug. 30-Sep. 3, 1989. Proceedings, Vol.8. Glacial and polar geomorphology. Edited by G. Stäblein et al. p.161-171, With French and German summaries. 14 refs.

Geomorphology, Glacier flow, Ice push, Moraines, Permafrost mass transfer, Glacial geology, Sediment transport, Frozen ground mechanics.

Nature and geomorphological relationships of earth hummocks (thufa) in Iceland.

Gerrard, J., Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie, Mar. 1992. Suppl. 86, International Conference on Geomorphology: Geomorphology and Geoecology, 2nd. Frankfurt/Main, Germany, Aug. 30-Sep. 3, 1989. Proceedings, Vol.8. Glacial and polar geomorphology. Edited by G. Stablein et al., p.173-182, 14 refs. gy. Edited by G. Stäblein et al, p. 173-102, 17 1610. Geomorphology, Landforms, Hummocks, Periglacial processes, Soil patterns, Slope processes, Frost action.

Advances in ice technology; proceedings of the 3rd international conference.

International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd,

Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, 365p., Refs. passim. For individual papers see 47-1014 through 47-1046.

Murthy, T.K.S., ed. Sackinger, W.M., ed. Wadhams,

P., ed.

Sea ice, Ice crystals, Ice creep, Ice cover strength, Ice cover thickness, Ice models, Ice loads, Ice floes, Ice jams, Ice solid interface, Ice forecasting, Ship icing, Ice (construction material), Stress strain diagrams, Mathematical models.

47-1014

Assessment of the mathematical modelling of the

Assessment of the mathematical modelling of the creep of ice and frozen soils.

Azizi, F., International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.3-14, 16 refs. Ice creep. Soil creep. Mathematical models, Frozen ground mechanics. Stress strain diagrams.

47-1015

On computer simulation of motion of broken ice. Vinogradov, O., International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.15-24, 17

Computerized simulation, Ice breakup, River ice, Ice jams, Mathematical models.

Numerical simulation of river ice dynamics.

Wasantha Lal, A.M., et al, International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, 23 24 15 cofe. p.25-36, 15 refs. Shen, H.T.

River ice. Mathematical models, Ice cover thickness, Ice jams.

47-1017

Landing and parking a C5 Galaxy on sea ice: McMurdo Station, Antarctica.

Barthelemy, J.L., International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd. Cambridge, MA. Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.37-49, 10 reference. refs.

Sea ice. Aircraft landing areas, Ice runways, Computer programs, Ice (construction material), Antarctica-McMurdo Station.

MCMUTGO Station.

The Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory was tasked in 1989 to verify the feasibility of using a C5 Galaxy, the world's largest cargo aircraft, to boost the United States Antarctic Program during its yearly resupply effort. The finite-element computer program VISICE was employed to develop landing and parking curves for the annual sea-icc runway located each season near McMurdo Station. As a result of that effort, a fully-loaded C5B made an unprecedented safe landing and takeoff in Oct. 1989. (Auth.)

47-1018

Topside icing probabilities for naval combatants in the Bering Sea.
Thomas, W.L., III. International Conference on Ice

Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.51-63, 10 refs.

Ship icing, Ice accretion, Sea spray, Ice forecasting, Military operation, Bering Sea.

47-1019

Ice plates as laminated composite structures.

Vinogradov, A.M., International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA. Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.65-75, 27 refs.

Ice floes, Ice cover strength, Ice cover thickness, Ice creep, Bearing strength, Ice (construction material), Analysis (mathematics), Time factor, Temperature ef47-1020

Study of ice borehole closure by finite element meth-

Li. F., et al. International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd. Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.77-89, 10 refs.

Koci, B.R., Kelley, J.J. Boreholes, Drilling, Mathematical models, Ice models, Greenland, Antarctica-Byrd Station.

lee borehole closure may affect an ice drilling operation when the closure rate reaches some critical level. It is essential to es-timate the closure rate of ice boreholes for ice drilling program timate the closure rate of ice boreholes for ice drilling program planning. To estimate ice borehole closure under complex ice and boundary conditions, a finite element model was developed. The ice in this study was treated as a nonlinear, visconcompressible fluid. Glen's ice flow power law was employed. A direct iteration method was used. Verification studies using Nye's formula show that the model gives accurate results in closure rate, strain rate and stresses with errors at the 4th digit in strain rate. Tests with field measurements from Byrd Status and Dev 3. (Georalized show that the new rate is not provided and the strain rate.) in strain rate. Tests with field measurements from Byrd Statution and Dye 3 (Greenland) show that the power law exponent should be considered as a variable of ice effective stresses to get more accurate results. An empirical relation between the exponent and effective stress was obtained with field measurements. Nye's formula is effective under ordinary ice conditions. (Auth. mod.)

47-1021

Boundary element analysis of macrocracking of ice in a large test basin.

a large test basin.

Marcellus, R.W., et al, International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, 1911 104, 144 and 1992. p.91-104, 14 refs.

Prodanovic, A., Croasdale, K.R. lee cracks, Cracking (fracturing), Crack propagation, lee cover strength, Ice models, Ice loads, Shear stress, Analysis (mathematics).

Computational modeling of antarctic lake ice.

Lindner, B.L., et al. International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.105-116,

McKay, C.P., Clow, G.D., Wharton, R.A. Lake ice. Ice models, Ice cover thickness, Ice air interface, Computerized simulation, Climatic changes, Carbon dioxide, Antarctica-Hoare, Lake.

lee thickness is measured at 6 perennially-frozen freshwater lakes in the dry valleys of Antarctica. A steady thinning of the ce has occurred over the last 15 years, by as much as a factor of 2. Is this thinning related to climatic changes in CO2, O3 or cloud abundance? A computer model of atmospheric radiative transfer was constructed and will be coupled with a computer model of lake ice physics to study the ice-atmosphere link.

47-1023

47-1023
Arctic marine R&D program.
Peirce. T.H., International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.119-133. Icebreakers, Design, Design criteria, Research process.

47-1024

Nonsimultaneous failure and local pressure of ice in

ice/vertical structure interaction.

Takeuchi, T., et al, International Conference on Ice Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.135-145,

Ice solid interface. Ice loads. Lake ice. Ice cover strength, Ice pressure.

47-1025

Estimate of sea ice freezing.

Mizuno, Y., et al, International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.147-154, 6

Hirasawa, M., Umezawa, N., Tokikawa, K. Sea ice. Sea water freezing. Water temperature, Ice forecasting.

47-1026

Determination of compressive strength, flexural strength and static elastic modulus of sea ice by sonic method.

Takahashi, Y., et al, International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.155-168, 8

Sea ice, Ice elasticity, Ice strength, Compressive properties, Flexural strength, Measuring instruments.

Full-scale trials on hull resistance and bow ice load in level ice on board the cutter M.S. Uisko. Kivimaa, S., International Conference on Ice Tech-

Kivimaa, S., International Conference on the recinology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.169-180, 6 refs. Ships, Ice loads, Ice solid interface,

Determination of creep damage parameters for polycrystalline ice.

Mahrenholtz, O., et al. International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd. Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.181-192, 19 refs.

Wu, Z.

Ice crystals, Ice creep, Tensile properties, Analysis (mathematics)

47-1029

Three-dimensional viscoplastic flow model of poly-

crystalline ice.
Fish, A.M., MP 3160, International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.193-207,

22 refs. lee creep, Ice models, Ice strength, Ice mechanics, Rheology, Mathematical models. A three-dimensional constitutive equation has been developed for viscoplastic flow (secondary creep) of polycrystalline ice. The stress dependency of the minimum creep shear strain rate is described by a flow equation that includes a yield criterion of ice. The latter is selected either in the form of an extended (parabolic) von Mises-Drucker-Prager or an extended (parabolic) Mohr-Coulomb rupture model in which the ice strength is characterized by three parameters; the cohesion, the friction characterized by three parameters: the cohesion, the friction angle on the octahedral plane, and the ice melting pressure, i.e. the magnitude of the hydrostatic stress at which the ice strength reaches a maximum

Stress and time effects on the creep rate of polycrys-

Kuo, S.S., International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd. Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and ings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.209-224, 8 refs. Ice crystals, Ice creep, Ice mechanics, Ice deformation, Time factor, Stress strain diagrams. Analysis (math-

ematics). 47-1031

Minerals Management Service regulation of floating drilling unit operations in the Beaufort and Chukchi Outer Continental Shelf.

Kuranel, R.Y., et al, International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.227-241, 14 refs.

Regg, J.B. Offshore drilling, Cold weather operation, Environmental protection.

Research on hovercraft and suction bow icebreakers. Hinchey, M.J., et al, International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sack-inger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.243-251, in refs

Colbourne, D.B.

Icebreakers, Air cushion vehicles, Design.

Effect of naturally-occurring ice thickness variations in reducing global loads on offshore structures. Sackinger, W.M., et al, International Conference on

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Ice floes, Sea ice, Ice solid interface, Ice loads, Pack ice, Ice cover thickness.

On ice-coupled waves: a comparison of data and theo-

Squire, V.A., et al. International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.269-280, 13 refs. Fox, C

Ice water interface, Wave propagation, Ocean waves, Sea ice, Ice models, Mathematical models, Attenuation. Theories.

Probabilistic approach to the problem of ice floe colli-sion under wave action in the Marginal Ice Zone. Gao, L., et al, International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.281-291, 7 refs. Clark, J.I.

Ice floes, Ice water interface, Analysis (mathematics), Ice mechanics.

47-1036

Large amplitude sea/ice coupling. Fox, C., International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.293-304, 14 refs. Sea ice, Ice water interface. Ocean waves, Ice models, Mathematical models, Ice cover, Wave propagation, Ice breakup, Boundary value problems, Ice edge.

Ship operations in ice: practical speed considerations. Parnell, G.Q., International Conference on Ice Techrarient O.Q., international Conference on the Fechnology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.307-312, 8 refs. Ice navigation, Ships, Damage.

Forecasting sea ice clearing in the Labrador Sea.
Newell, J.P., International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational P. Wadhams, Southampton, Computational P. Wadhams, Southampton, Computational P. Wadhams, Computational tional Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.313-323, 9 refs. Sea ice, Ice cover, Ice forecasting, Atmospheric pressure, Labrador Sea.

47-1039

Trend analysis of the Barents Sea ice cover.

Vefsnmo, S., et al, International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.325-335, 7

Lövas, S.M., Mathiesen, M., Kjelaas, A.G. Sea ice. Ice edge, Ice cover, Analysis (mathematics),

Airborne video as satellite imagery ground truthing. Johannessen, B.O., et al. International Conference on Jonannessen, B.O., et al, International Conference on Ice Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.337-349, 4 refs. Lovas, S.M.

Synthetic aperture radar, Airborne radar, Remote sensing, Spaceborne photography. Spacecraft, Airborne equipment, Measurement, Ice surveys, Imaging

47-1041
Extending the shipping season in the Canadian Arctic and prospects for the future.
Sneyd, A.R., et al. International Conference on Ice

Technology, 3rd, Cambridge, MA, Aug. 11-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by T.K.S. Murthy, W.M. Sackinger and P. Wadhams, Southampton, England, Computational Mechanics Publications, 1992, p.351-365, 22 refs.

Luce, M.P Ice navigation, Ships, Marine transportation.

47-1042

47-1042
Results of calculating the parameters for theoretical models of ice jams according to data on hydrometric changes. [Rezul'taty rascheta parametrov teoreticheskikh modelet zatorov l'da po dannym gidrometricheskikh izmerenilj.

Buzin, V.A., Leningrad. Gosudarstvenny) gidrologi-cheskii institut. Trudy, 1991, Vol.354, p.3-11, In cheskii institut. Russian. 12 refs.

Ice jams, River ice, Mathematical models.

47-1043

Calculating the maximum water levels in areas of backwater curves in designing the Khingan reservoir on the Amur River. (Raschet maksimal'nykh zatornykh urovnej vody na uchastke vyklinivanija krivykh podpora pri proektirovanii Khinganskogo vodokh-

ranilishcha na r. Amurej,
Bolotnikov, G.I., Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyl gidrologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1991, Vol.354, p.12-16, In Russian. 5 refs.
Reservoirs, Design criteria, Water level, Ice pans.

River ice, Analysis (mathematics), USSR-Amur Riv-

Space-time variability in ice jams on the Amur and Lena rivers. [Prostranstvenno-vremennaia izmenchivost' zatornykh iavlenii na Amure i Lenej, Shanochkin, S.V., et al, Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gidrologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1991. Vol.354, p.17-23. In Russian. 3 refs. Buzin, V.A.

Lee jams, River ice, Variations, USSR—Amur River, USSR—Lena River.

Determining parameters of ice jams and accumulation of bottom ice based on field studies of the Amgun' River. [K opredeleniju parametrov zazhorov i sko-

plenii donnogo i'da po materialam naturnykh issledovanii na r.Amguni, Kiselev. A.A., et al. Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gidrologicheskii institut. Trudy. 1991, Vol.354, p.24-29, In Russian. 4 refs.

Filippov, A.M.

Bottom ice, Ice jams, River ice, Analysis (mathematics), USSR—Amgun' River.

47-1046

Laboratory studies of hydraulic resistance to ice jams. Laboratornye issledovanija gidravlicheskikh so-protivlenii zazhornykh skoplenii, Kiselev, A.A., Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gi Kiselev, A.A., Leningrad. drologicheskā institut. Trudy. 1991, Vol.354, p.30-37, In Russian. 5 refs. Ice jams, River ice, Hydraulics, Laboratory tech-

niques.

Field studies of the freezing processes of the Amgun' River. Naturnye issledovanija protsessov zamer-zanija r.Amgunij, Bolotnikov, G.I., et al, Leningrad. Gosudarstvenny

gidrologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1991, Vol.354, p.38-46, In Russian. 1 ref.

Kiselev, A.A. Ice jams, River ice, Freezeup, Analysis (mathematics), USSR—Amgun' River.

47-1048

Problem of variations in the amount of slush ice in river beds during an icebound period. ¡K voprosu ob izmeneniiakh zashugovannosti rusel rek v period ledostava₁.

Alekseenko, R.I.A., Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gi-drologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1991, Vol.354, p.47-53. In Russian. 7 refs. River ice, Slush, Icebound rivers.

47-1049

Controlling river runoff with artificial glaciers. [Regulirovanie stoka rek iskusstvennymi lednikamij, Faiko, L.l., et al, Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gi-drologicheskii institut. Trudy. 1991, Vol.354, p.54-59, In Russian. 6 refs.

River ice, Runoff, Glaciers, Artificial ice.

Effect of an aerodynamic impact load on ice cover. Vozdelstvie udarnol aerodinamicheskol nagruzki na

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(forces), Analysis (mathematics).

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Military operation, Dispersions, Snow cover effect, Snow air interface, Snow surface temperature, Air temperature, Models.

temperature, Models. It is now frequently necessary to prepare an estimate of atmospheric dispersion of acrosols, vapors, and gases before beginning Engineer operations. Several dispersion models prepared by the DOD/DOE/NOAA community have been examined for application in data-sparse winter settings. The combustion rate terms, or thermodynamic properties of gases, used to estimate the contaminant input to the atmosphere from uncontrolled sources acquire an additional degree of complexity over snow-covered ground. Multiple inversions may limit the applicability of even nearby soundings of atmospheric structure to wind field analysis. Some analyses of organic vapor permeation in snow cover, coincident with nearby atmospheric structure observations, are presented as a preliminary approach to oversnow dispersion modelling.

47-1070

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DMSP special sensor data.

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DLC OC244.O34 1991

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47-1076

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47-1085

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Glacier surfaces, Snow impurities. Air pollution, Dust,

Sampling, Origin, Chemical composition, Accuracy.

47-1086

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Heat balance, Runoff forecasting, Mathematical models, Microclimatology.

47-1090

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Paleoclimatology, Glacier oscillation, Mountain glaciers, Age determination, Glacial deposits, Lacustrine deposits, Glacial lakes, Climatic changes.

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Shan mountains, China.
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Kadota, T.

Mountain glaciers, Glacier mass balance, Air temperature, Temperature variations, Glacier ablation, Ice air interface, Periodic variations, Global warming,

47-1093

Jökulhlaups in Iceland: prediction, characteristics and simulation.

and simulation.

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Glacier ablation, Ice sheets, Ice air interface, Humidity. Glacier heat balance. Glacial meteorology. Temperature effects, Analysis (mathematics), Evaporation.

47-1095

Evaluation of scale-dependent effects of atmosphere-

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Glacial meteorology, Glacier heat balance, Ice air interface, Glacier oscillation, Ice heat flux, Heat transfer, Climatic changes, Radiation absorption, Wind factors.

47-1096

Basal deformation of Urumqi Glacier No.1, Tien Shan mountains, China.

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Kruss, P.D.
Glacier oscillation. Mountain classes. Classes alto

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Mountain glaciers, Glacier surveys, Glacier mass balance. Simulation. Periodic variations.

ance, Simulation, Periodic variations.

47-1099

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Xinjiang, China.
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Lake bursts, Glacial hydrology, Subglacial drainage, Glacial lakes, Flooding, Glacier oscillation, Periodic variations, Global warming.

47-1100

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Glacier melting, Glacial hydrology, Ice (water storage), Meltwater, Glacier surveys, Limnology, Water suppiv.

47-1102

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Avalanches, Distribution, Climatic factors, Topographic effects.

47-1103

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Trabant, D.C.

Glacier, Jow. Glacial, hydrology, Glacier, tongues.

Glacier flow, Glacial hydrology, Glacier tongues, Photographic techniques, Photointerpretation, Velocity measurement, Periodic variations, Ice water inter-

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Wold, B.
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Glacial hydrology, Glacier oscillation, Calving, Ice water interface, Water level, Lake water, Simulation, Periodic variations.

Recent fluctuations of glaciers in the Gongga moun-

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Mountain glaciers, Glacier oscillation, Glacier surveys, Moraines, Topographic effects, Soil analysis.

47-1106

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The Tibetan Plateau.

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Glacier mass balance, Mountain glaciers, Glaciation,

Glacier surveys, Altitude, River basins, Analysis (mathematics), Runoff forecasting.

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Lake bursts, Glacial lakes, Glacial hydrology, Flooding. Moraines, Ice dams, History.

47-1109

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Liu, Z.C., Yang, Z. Snow temperature, Snow cover, Thermal regime, Temperature variations, Snow air interface, Mathematical models, Temperature gradients.

47-1110

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Glacier surfaces, Classifications, Spaceborne photography, Image processing, Surface structure, Glacier surveys.

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Snow cover distribution, Spaceborne photography, Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, River basins, Altitude, Ассигасу.

Differences in mass-balance calculations resulting from alternative sampling and estimation techniques on Glacier No.1, Tien Shan, China-

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Glacier mass balance, Glacier surveys, Sampling, Snow depth, Accuracy, Snow water equivalent.

47-1113

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Mountain glaciers, Research projects, Glacier surveys, Glaciology.

47-1114

Industrial influence on glacial processes in mountains

of circumpolar regions.
Grebenets, V.I., et al, Annals of glaciology, 1992, Vol.16, Symposium on Mountain Glaciology Relating to Human Activity, Lanzhou. China, Aug. 26-30, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by R.L. Hooke et al. p.212-214, 3 refs. Fedoseev, D.B.

Arctic landscapes, Snow impurities, Landscape development, Cold weather construction, Environmental impact, Topographic effects, Erosion.

Use of microwave radiometer data for characterizing snow storage in western China.

Now storage in western China.

Chang, A.T.C., et al. Annals of glaciology, 1992.

Vol. 16, Symposium on Mountain Glaciology Relating to Human Activity, Lanzhou, China, Aug. 26-30.

1991. Proceedings. Edited by R.L. Hooke et al.

p.215-219, 9 refs.
Snow cover distribution, Snow surveys, Water storage, Remote sensing, Radiometry, Scattering, Snow water equivalent, Accuracy, Microwaves.

47-1116

Influence of local factors on the distribution of snow resources in northern Tien Shan.

Severskii, S.I., et al. Annals of glaciology, 1992. Vol.16, Symposium on Mountain Glaciology Relating to Human Activity, Lanzhou, China, Aug. 26-30, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by R.L. Hooke et al., p.220-224, 4 refs.

Snow cover distribution, Snow depth, Snow surveys, Slope orientation, Vegetation factors, Water storage, Topographic effects, Accuracy.

47-1117

Factors delaying spring runoff in the upper Urumqi River basin, China.

Kattelmann, R., et al, Annals of glaciology, 1992, Vol.16, Symposium on Mountain Glaciology Relating to Human Activity, Lanzhou, China, Aug. 26-30, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by R.L. Hooke et al., p.225-230, 23 refs. Yang. D.Q.

Snow hydrology, Snowmelt, Runoff, Water retention, Stream flow, Regelation, Watersheds.

47-1118

Radical polymerization of N.N-dimethyl-N-decylacetylmethacryloylethylammonium bromide in frozen aqueous solutions.

Egorov, V.V., et al, *Polymer science USSR*, Feb. 1992, 34(2), p. 95-97, Translated from Vysokomolekuliarne soedineniia. 7 refs. Leizerovich, V.S., Sergeev, B.M.

Polymers, Cryogenics, Ultraviolet radiation, Frozen liquids, Phase transformations, Chemical analysis, Molecular structure, Temperature effects.

Vertical retrieval of solar and infrared irradiances in the stratiform regions of EMEX cloud clusters. Churchill, D.D., Journal of applied meteorology. Nov. 1992, 31(11), p.1229-1247, 42 refs. Cloud physics, Radiant heating, Radiance, Ice crystal optics, Solar radiation, Infrared radiation, Heat balance, Radia cabber, Parmet, Parker, Spraine, Parker, Parmet, Parker, Spraine, Parker, Park ance. Radar echoes, Remote sensing.

Subvisual-thin cirrus lidar dataset for satellite verifi-

cation and climatological research.

Sassen, K., et al. Journal of applied meteorology. Nov. 1992, 31(11), p.1275-1285, 22 refs.

Cho. B.S.

Cloud physics, Data processing, Lidar, Ice crystal optics. Scattering, Radiance, Detection, Remote sensing, Climatology.

47-1121

Uncertainty in a path-averaged measurement of the friction velocity u*. Andreas, E.L., Journal of applied meteorology, Nov.

1992, 31(11), MP 3165, p.1312-1321, 39 refs. Turbulent boundary layer, Turbulent flow, Turbulent

diffusion, Atmospheric physics, Surface energy, Heat flux, Scintillation, Analysis (mathematics), Measurement.

Several electro-optical methods exist for measuring a path-averaged value of the inner scale of turbulence — By virtue of Monn-Obukhov similarity, in the atmospheric surface layer such measurements are related to the friction velocity or to the surface stress.—Because the inner scale of turbulence is a path-averaged quantity, so, too is the friction velocity. Here the question of how precisely friction velocity can be measured its investigated by combining these inner-scale measurements with two-wavelength scintillation measurements that yield the sensible and latent heat fluxes, and thereby facilitate stability corrections. The analysis suggests that current path-averaging instruments can generally measure friction velocity to $+\sim 20$ -30%.

47-1122
Snowmelt and heat balance in snow-covered forested

Yamazaki, T., et al. Journal of applied meteorology, Nov. 1992, 31(11), p.1322-1327, 5 refs.

Forest canopy, Snow air interface, Snow cover effect, Snowmelt, Heat balance, Radiation absorption, Mathematical models, Solar radiation.

Doppler radar wind and reflectivity signatures with overrunning and freezing-rain episodes: preliminary

Prater, E.T., et al, Journal of applied meteorology, Nov. 1992, 31(11), p.1350-1358, 13 refs. Borho, A.A.

Rain, Freezing, Atmospheric physics, Radar echoes, Detection, Boundary layer, Aircraft icing, Wind fac-

47-1124

Effect of arctic ice cover on the monthly temperature

and precipitation in China.

Chen, Y.S., et al. Acta meteorological sinica. 1992, 6(3), p.275-286, 9 refs. Chen, L.X.

Sea ice. Climatology, Ice cover effect, Precipitation (meteorology), Air temperature, Ice air interface, Periodic variations. Climatic factors.

Experimental examination of growing and newly submerged sea ice including acoustic probing of the skele-

Williams, K.L., et al, Acoustical Society of America. Journal. Oct. 1992, 92(4)Pt.1, p.2075-2092, 23 refs. Garrison, G.R., Mourad, P.D.

Sea ice, Ice acoustics, Underwater acoustics, Ice bottom surface, Sound waves, Scattering, Porosity, Thermal diffusion, Ice water interface.

Temperature and suction profiles beneath highway pavements: computed and measured.
Pufahl, D.E., et al, Transportation research record.

1991, No.1307, p.268-276, 7 refs.

Lytton, R.L. DLC TE7.H5

Pavement bases, Temperature variations, Stability, Frost penetration, Seepage. Water pressure. Design criteria, Climatic factors, Computerized simulation, Profiles.

47-1127

Measuring negative pore water pressures in a freezing environment.

Fredlund, D.G., et al, Transportation research record. 1991, No.1307, p.291-299, 15 refs.

Gan, J.K., Rahardjo, H. DLC TE7.H5

Soil freezing, Soil water migration, Water pressure, Thermal conductivity, Measurement, Sensors, Soil physics, Unfrozen water content.

47-1128

Field testing of a model for water flow and heat transport in variably saturated, variably frozen soil. Xu, X., et al, Transportation research record. 1991, No.1307, p.300-308, 34 refs. Nieber, J.L., Baker, J.M., Newcomb, D.E.

DLC TE7.H5

Soil freezing, Soil tests, Thaw depth. Freeze thaw cycles, Frozen ground thermodynamics, Pavements, Analysis (mathematics), Soil profiles.

Effect of a geotextile on water migration and frost

heave in a large-scale test basin.
Shoop, S.A., et al, Transportation research record.
1991, No.1307, MP 3164, p.309-318, 15 refs.

Henry, K.S. DLC TE7.H5

Soil freezing, Soil tests, Geotextiles, Soil water migra-tion, Frost heave, Frozen ground mechanics, Water table, Countermeasures, Capillarity.

The objective of this study was to examine the effect of a needle-punched polyester geotextile on moisture migration and frost punched polyester geotextile on moisture migration and frost heave during freezing and thawing in a large test basin. Non-woven polypropylene geotextiles have proved effective in reducing frost heave in laboratory tests. In this case, a needle-punched polyester geotextile separator was monitored for its influence on frost heave and soil moisture tension for four freeze-thaw cycles in a large test basin. Results from freezing tests in the test basin without a water table and with a water table present 12.7 cm below the fabric suggest that use of the fabric results in greater frost heave. When the water table was above the fabric, the fabric had no influence on frost heave or water distribution in the soil. Laboratory tests indicate that the separator had no effect on frost heave. Tensiometer data in the test basin indicate that lateral transmission of water through the fabric may have occurred, so transmission of water from thaved test basin indicate that lateral transmission of water through the fabric may have occurred, so transmission of water from thawed soil to freezing soil may have contributed to increased frost heave. It is concluded that if a geotextile is used in frost-susceptible soil, proper drainage and the correct fabric type must be used to prevent increased frost heave.

47-1130

Construction of a geogrid- and geocomposite-faced soil-nailed slope reinforcement project in eastern

Alston, C., Transportation research record, 1991, No.1330, p.87-95, 9 refs. DLC TE7.H5

Slope protection, Anchors, Soil stabilization, Geotextiles, Construction materials, Freeze thaw cycles, Design, Frost action.

Comparison of four aggregates using the Washington hydraulic fracture test.

Janssen, D.J., et al, Transportation research record. 1991, No.1301, p.57-67, 30 refs.

Almond, D.K. DLC TE7.H5

Concrete aggregates. Freeze thaw tests, Saturation. Concrete durability. High pressure tests, Cracking (fracturing), Simulation, Design criteria.

47-1132

Laboratory tests for predicting coarse aggregate per-

formance in Ontario.
Senior, S.A., et al, Transportation research record, 1991, No.1301, p.97-106, 12 refs.

DLC TE7.H5

Concrete aggregates, Frost resistance, Mechanical tests, Freeze thaw tests, Weathering, Concrete durability, Accuracy.

47-1133

Proceedings of the 37th Annual Conference. Annual Conference of Canadian Technical Asphalt

Association, 37th, Victoria, BC, 1992, Canadian Technical Asphalt Association. Proceedings. Nov. 1992, Vol.37, 307p. + appends., Refs. passim. F selected papers see 47-1134 through 47-1139. Thompson, E., ed. Pavements, Subgrades, Bituminous concretes, Frost

penetration, Low temperature research, Low temperature tests, Cracking (fracturing).

47-1134

Evaluation of frost action mitigation procedures for highly frost-susceptible soils.

MacKay, M.H., tal, Canadian Technical Asphalt Association. Proceedings, Nov. 1992, Vol.37, p.91-109,

Hein, D.K., Emery, J.J. Frost action, Frost heave, Damage, Frost protection, Frost penetration, Pavements, Roads, Subgrades, Construction.

47-1135

Performance of asphalt concrete airport pavements during thaw weakening periods: a field study.

during thaw weakening periods: a field study. Janoo. V.C., et al. Canadian Technical Asphalt Association. Proceedings, Nov. 1992, Vol. 37, MP 3166, p.167-183, 14 refs.
Berg, R.L., Tomita, H.
Thaw weakening, Loads (forces), Freeze thaw cycles, Pavements, Subgrades, Bituminous concretes, Airports, Thaw depth, Frost penetration, Analysis (mathematical) ematics).

Many airport pavement structures are subjected to freezing in the winter and thawing in the spring. In winter, the load-earrying capacity of the pavement increases dramatically due to freezing of the pavement structure. In spring, the pavement

structure thaws and can become saturated with water from the structure thaw and can become saturated with water from the melting ice lenses, thus reducing the strength of the base, subbase and or subgrade. The U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (U.SACRREL) conducted Falling Weight Deflectioneter (FWD) measurements for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) at several airports in Wisconsin. One was Wittman Field in Oshkosh, where the pavement surface was mainly applied to proceed the addition to FWD. surface was mainly asphalt concrete. In addition to FWD measurements, surface and subsurface pavement temperatures were measured at selective sites. The objective of the study was to determine the change in the load-bearing capacity of was to determine the change in the load-bearing capacity of airport pavement structures in a seasonal frost area during thaw-weakening periods, using the FWD and methods developed at CRREL from test results other field the Frost Effects Research Facility (FERF). This paper gives a general description of the airport pavement structures and summarizes the results of the FWD programment from Wittens Auffald alysis of the FWD measurements from Wittman Airfield. Oshkosh.

47-1136

Statistical analysis of low temperature thermal stress

restrained specimen test results. Jung, D.H., et al. Canadian Technical Asphalt Association. Proceedings. Nov. 1992, Vol.37, p.200-223, 17 refs.

Vinson, T.S. Cracking (fracturing), Thermal stresses, Statistical analysis, Bituminous concretes, Pavements, Low temperature research, Low temperature tests, Concrete aggregates, Models

47-1137

Evaluation of polymer-modified asphalts in Ontario. Joseph, P., et al, Canadian Technical Asphalt Associa-tion. Proceedings, Nov. 1992, Vol.37, p.243-269, 12

Dickson, J.H., Kennepohl, G.

Bitumens, Cold weather performance, Polymers, Low temperature tests, Roads, Pavements, Fracturing

Concepts and procedures for evaluation/design of materials and flexible pavements.

Ruth, B.E., et al, Canadian Technical Asphalt Association. Proceedings, Nov. 1992, Vol.37, p.270-288, 13

Cracking (fracturing), Pavements, Low temperature research, Design criteria, Subgrade soils.

47-1139

Low temperature cracking experiment at USACR-REL Frost Effects Research Facility.
Kanerva, H.K., et al. Canadian Technical Asphalt As-

sociation. Proceedings, Nov. 1992, Vol.37, MP 3167, p.289-307. Vinson, T.S., Brickman, A.M., Janoo, V.C.

Low temperature research, Low temperature tests, Cracking (fracturing), Pavements, Bituminous concretes, Cements, Thermocouples.

cretes. Čements. Thermocouples.
Under Strategic Highway Research Program Contract A-003A. several field test roads related the Thermal Stress Restrained Specimen Test (TSRST) laboratory fracture temperature to the cracking temperature and crack frequency in the field. However, observing the moment of cracking and temperature for the field test sections is very difficult. In addition, variations in microclimate, restraint conditions, pavement structure and subgrade complicate an interpretation of observations in the field. For these reasons, a low temperature cracking experiment was conducted at USACRREL Frost Effects Research Facility (FERF) in summer 1991. The test program consisted of two phases. In Phase I the influence of the pavement geometry and slab thickness on low temperature cracking was investigated. Phase II focused on the low-temperature performance of differ-Phase II focused on the low-temperature performance of different asphalt cements. In this phase, four sections were constructed. Each section contained a different asphalt cement. Temperatures at the bottom and top of the insulation, in the middle of the base course and at the bottom and surface of the placed directly on the surface of the pavement. Cracking temperatures for a total of 17 cracks were recorded.

47-1140

Iceberg/seabed interaction events observed during the DIGS experiment.

Lever, J.H., et al, Journal of offshore mechanics and arctic engineering. Feb. 1991, Vol.113, MP 3168, p.74-87, 33 refs. For another version see 43-2629.
Bass, D.W., Lewis, C.F.M., Klein, K., Diemand, D.,

Dyke, M.

Icebergs, Ice scoring, Drift, Grounded ice, Bottom topography, Ocean bottom, Subsurface investigations, Labrador Sea.

The Dynamics of Iceberg Grounding and Scouring (DIGS) ex-periment was conducted in the Labrador Sea during Aug. 1985. The objectives of the experiment were to obtain full-seale data The objectives of the experiment were to obtain full-scale data sets documenting iceberg/seabed interactions, and to obtain by direct observation new information regarding the processes of iceberg scour formation and degradation. Utilizing a vessel and a helicopter, measurements were made of icebergs' above and below-water shapes, plus local winds, waves, currents and tides. Special self-contained motion monitoring packages were deployed by helicopter on icebergs thought to be good grounding candidates. Scabed observations were made directly using ing candidates. Seabed observations were made directly using the submersible Pisces IV, and extensive side-scan sonar data

were collected. This paper describes two dynamic iceberg-iseabed interaction events documented during DIGS, the roll-pitting behavior of the 1.2 million-ton domed iceberg "Bertha." and the split grounding behavior of the 7.7 million-ton tabular iceberg "Gladys." This latter event is particularly interesting due to its very energetic nature, and the fact that it represents the only full-scale observation of any iceberg impact with suffi-cient documentation to yield estimates of the interaction force. cient documentation to yield estimates of the interaction forces. Subsequent to the experiment, the recorded above and below-water shapes were used to obtain hydrostatic stability maps for these icebergs. A time stepping procedure was also developed to re-create these two dynamic events, and comparisons between the observed and simulated motions are provided.

47-1141

Hydroelastic stability of marine risers.

Rzentkowski, G., et al. MP 3169, Marine Dynamics Conference, St. John's, Newfoundland, [1991], p.31-41, 37 refs.

Hinchey, M.J., Lever, J.H.
Offshore structures, Pipelines, Damping, Hydrodynamics, Dynamic loads, Ocean currents, Ocean waves, Water pressure, Stability, Mathematical models.

This paper presents an overview of hydroelastic stability con-This paper presents an overview of hydroelastic stability concepts for multi-pipe marine risers. Marine risers extending over large depths are exposed to a variety of hydrodynamic loads arising from wave and current actions. These loads may induce two types of oscillations: (i) an overall riser motion due to waves, and (ii) relative pipe motions due to waves and current. Relative pipe motions can be generated by asymmetric vortex shedding, in a process known as Strouhal periodicity, and by the turbulence in the stream set-up by flow separation and wake formation behind upstream pipes. They may also be generated by hydroelastic phenomens. Here, the elastic array can extract energy from the flow leading to violent self-excited generated by hydroclastic phenomens. Here, the clastic array can extract energy from the flow leading to violent self-excited oscillations. Since these mechanisms can exist simultaneously, the state of riser motion is rather complex, and it may be stable in one respect and unstable in another. In the present paper, the authors investigate the question of hydroclastic stability from various points of view, depending on the source of excitation and its physical properties, by considering a particularly simple non-linear oscillator. Implications for riser design are also outlined and discussed.

47-1142
Effects of temperature on an ISL-PVDF shock sensor between ± 20 C and 4-40 C.
Solie, D.J., et al, MP 3170, American Physical Society Topical Conference, 7th, Williamsburg, VA, June 17-20, 1991. Shock compression of condensed matter—1991. Edited by S.C. Schmidt, R.D. Dick, J.W. Forbes, and D.G. Tasker, Amsterdam, Elsevier Science Publishers, 1992, p.891-892, 4 refs.
Johnson, J.B., Dutta, P.K., Kalafut, J.
Shock waves. Strain measuring instruments. Snow

Shock waves, Strain measuring instruments, Snow compression, Temperature effects.

compression. Temperature effects.

Temperature calibration tests were done on a Metravib ISL-PVDF shock sensor using a Hopkinson bar from +20 C to -40 C at three pressure levels: 22 MPa, 38 MPa and 48 MPa. Nearly a 50% decrease in peak signal amplitude at all three pressure levels was observed for a shock sensor temperature decrease from +20 C to -40 C. The data were well described using a linear fit. The average sensor output decreased (relative to 20 C) -0.72% +/- 0.10%/deg C down to -40 C.

47-1143

47-1143

Shock wave studies of snow.

Johnson, J.B., et al, MP 3171, American Physical Society Topical Conference, 7th, Williamsburg, VA, June 17-20, 1991. Shock compression of condensed mathematical Conference of Stability & D. Dick, J.W. 17-20, 1991. Shock compression of condensed matter—1991. Edited by S.C. Schmidt, R.D. Dick, J.W. Forbes, and D.G. Tasker, Amsterdam, Elsevier Science Publishers, 1992, p.107-110, 10 refs. Brown, J.A., Gaffney, E.S., Blaisdell, G.L., Sturm, M.,

Shock waves, Snow compression, Snow deformation, Wave propagation, Snow density, Snow temperature. Wave propagation. Snow density, Snow temperature. Shock-wave studies of snow have been conducted at stress levels of up to 40 MPa. Analysis of embedded gauges and shock-reverberation techniques were used to determine shock pressure-density data for snow with initial densities ranging from 100 kg/cu m to 520 kg/cu m and temperature ranging from 2 C to -23 C. Shock velocities ranged from about 170 m/s for low density snow to about 280 m/s for high density snow. At constant density and impact velocity, but varying temperature, there was little variation in shock velocity. This indicates that the internal energy and any temperature dependent strength of the bonds do not measurably affect shock propagation in snow over the temperature and pressure range of these tests. The results also indicate that snow is a highly rate-sensitive material.

47-1144

Simulating multidimensional snow temperature response to a buried object under changing meteorological conditions.

Albert, M.R., et al, MP 3172, Winter annual meeting, Anaheim, CA, Nov. 8-13, 1992, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1992, 7p., 4 refs. McGilvary, W.R.

Snow surface temperature, Infrared photography, Detection, Subsurface investigations, Snow thermal properties, Snow cover effect, Mathematical models.

A multidimensional finite element model is used to conduct preliminary numerical investigations of the effect of a buried cylinder on snow surface temperatures. The effects of two cylinder materials (aluminum and phenolic) and two snow type are investigated under varied meteorological influences. For the cases investigated, the variability of snow surface temperatures resulted from the ability of the buried object to conduct heat at different rates than the snow and from the ability of the object to retain heat differently than snow. These effects are sufficient to cause a significant thermal contrast at the snow surface. The thermal characteristics of the snow play a large part in the heat balance, and thus the metamorphosis of the snow pack characteristics may control thermal imagery results from objects buried under the snow. The snow surface temperature variability from this investigation is in excess of one centigrade degree, a sufficient amount to be of importance in infrared imagery. evlinder on snow surface temperatures. The effects of two cyl-

47-1145

Physical variation of water vapor, and the relation

rysical variation of water vapor, and the relation with carbon dioxide.

Egan, W.G., et al. Geophysical research letters, Dec. 1991, 18(12), MP 3173, p.2245-2248, 30 refs. Hogan, A.W., Zhu, H. Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric composition, Water vapor, Carbon dioxide, Atmospheric circulation, Marine atmospheres, Air ice water interaction, Air masses, Humidity, Seasonal variations.

masses, Humidity, Seasonal variations.

Analysis of the long-term NOAA carbon dioxide flask sample records to examine the exchange among the continental antarctic air mass and other air masses shows a meteorological variation of carbon dioxide concentration. There is an inverse relation between the seasonal variation of carbon dioxide concentration and water vapor at all stations examined. Well established diffusion coefficients indicate an interaction of water and carbon dioxide vapor on the molecular scale. Laboratory experiments using a Fourier transform spectrometer show carbon dioxide to be removed from an airstream in proportion to water vapor precipitated. The authors propose that interaction of carbon dioxide and water vapor in the atmosphere provides temporary sinks that can influence the balance of the carbon dioxide budget.

Development of a component-based scaling system

for ship-ice model tests.
Colbourne, D.B., et al, Journal of ship research, Mar. 1992, 36(1), MP 3174, p.77-87, 20 refs. Lever, J.H.

Icebreakers, Ice breaking, Metal ice friction, Ice solid interface, Ice pressure, Ice navigation, Environmental tests, Mathematical models.

This paper presents the development and verification of a meth-od for conducting and scaling ice resistance model tests based on division of the total resistance into three components. It is on division of the total resistance into three components. It is shown that each of these components is subjected to a separate scaling law. A comprehensive literature review traces development of the concept of independent components in icebreaking resistance and covers development of nondimensional scaling parameters. A system of analysis and presentation is developed based on nondimensional parameters unique to each of the identified components. A set of experiments was carried out on a highly simplified bull form model to verify the proposed experimental procedure. Data from these experiments demonstrate the excellent data collapse which can be achieved using the developed nondimensional presentation.

47-1147

Synopsis of research conducted under the 1991/1992 northern contaminants program.

Murray, J.L., ed, Northern Affairs Canada. Environ-

mental studies, 1992, No.68, 213p., From a workshop in support of the technical and science managers committees on Northern Ecosystems and Native Diets, Ottawa, Mar. 24-25, 1992. Pefs. passim.

Shearer, R.G., ed.
Polar atmospheres, Air pollution, Water pollution, Atmospheric circulation. Snow impurities, Environmental impact, Ecosystems, Marine biology, Health, Research projects, Canada.

47-1148

ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992, Atlanta, GA, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, 756p., Refs. passim. For selected papers see 47-1149 through 47-1166.

Thermal insulation, Walls, Weatherproofing, Cold weather performance, Ventilation, Houses, Residential buildings.

Gas-filled panels: a thermally improved building insu-

Griffith, B.T., et al, ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference for the Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.96-102, 13 refs.

Thermal insulation, Buildings. Refrigeration, Cellular plastics, Construction materials, Weatherproofing, Panels.

Performance of an attic radiant barrier for a simulated Minnesota winter.

Chen, H., et al. ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference ron they Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992 Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Soreiety of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.114-122, 7 refs.

Larson, T., Erickson, R.W.

Roofs, Vapor barriers, Thermal insulation, Cold weather performance, Frost protection, Heat loss, Vapolitating, Wanthersperfing.

Ventilation, Weatherproofing.

Experimental long-term performance of some thermal foundation systems.

Goldberg, L.F., et al, ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference on the Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, or Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.127-136, 3 refs. Luke, K.W.

Foundations, Thermal insulation, Cold weather per-formance, Modular construction, Heating, Frost pro-tection, Heat loss, Dehumidification, Weatherproofine.

47-1152

47-1152
Comparison of energy performance of commonly used insulation configurations for slab-on-grade floors. Krarti, M., ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference for the, Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.137-146, 9 refs.
Foundations, Thermal insulation, Floors, Cold weather performance. Frost protection, Heat loss, Weather-

er performance. Frost protection, Heat loss, Weatherproofing.

Assessment of apparent soil thermal conductivity. Sterling. R.L., ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference ion the Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Society of Heating. Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.147-157, 15 refs. Foundations, Soil temperature, Thermal conductivity,

Soil classification, Soil surveys, Soil water, Thermal insulation, Cost analysis, Data processing.

Soil thermal conductivity: effects of saturation and

Fricke, B.A., et al, ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference on the Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.158-165, 17 refs. Misra, A., Becker, B.R., Stewart, W.E., Jr. Frozen ground thermodynamics, Thermal conductivity, Soil classification, Soil temperature, Soil water, Soil texture. Saturation, Mathematical models.

47-1155

Thermal properties of wood and wood products.

Goss. W.P., et al. ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference ton the Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL. Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.193-203, 31 refs. Miller, R.G.

Wood, Thermal conductivity, Walls, Thermal insulation, Construction materials, Manuals, Mathematical models.

47-1156

Convergence criterion in measuring building R-val-

Flanders, S.N., MP 3175, ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference (on the Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA. American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.204-209, 11 refs. Walls, Thermal insulation, Frost resistance, Construction materials, Cold weather tests, Cold weather performance. Thermal stresses, Heat flux, Weatherproofing, Building codes, Mathematical models.

ASTM C 1155. Standard Practice for Determining Thermal Resistance of Building Envelope Components from In-Situ Data. requires that a calculation of R-value converge on a steady value within criterion bounds. Some field experience Data, requires that a calculation of N-value converge on a steady value within criterion bounds. Some field experience suggests that this criterion is often easily met. Some theoretical studies suggest that the criterion may be blind to certain temperature-change conditions. In this paper, long-term field data are converted into synthetic pure wave forms and employed in a computational model. The convergence criterion is tested for several delay periods to determine the worst case for that set of frequencies. The investigation highlighted the effect on R-value calculations of low-frequency temperature inputs, representing periodicities of up to 500 hours. The mathematical simulations allow discrimination between conditions that cause lack of convergence and those that represent a long-term change in R-value. While the convergence strategy suggested in C 1155 is adequate, a more sophisticated algorithm would increase the reliability of the test. The automated data collection process would include periodic Fourier transforms of the hourly data that have been collected, perform a power spectrum analysis, and select the most stringent delay period for performing the convergence test.

Impact of hygrothermal gradients on juvenile wood. Larson, T., et al, ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference fon the Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.210-218, 14 refs. Erickson, R.W.

Wood, Frost resistance, Walls, Thermal insulation,

Construction materials.

Thermal performance of a residential dynamic wall. Morrison, I.D., et al. ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference on the Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Science (1992). can Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.229-234, 21 refs.

Karagiozis, A.N., Kumaran, M.K.

Walls, Thermal insulation, Houses, Residential buildings, Weatherproofing, Ventilation.

47-1159

Application of the transfer function approach in the thermal analysis of dynamic wall structures. Virtanen, M., et al. ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Confer-

ence fon the Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, Ameri-Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings. Atlanta, GA. American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.240-251, 4 refs. Heimonen, I., Kohonen, R. Walls, Thermal insulation, Heat transfer, Houses,

Residential buildings, Ventilation, Heat balance, Ther-

mal analysis, Mathematical models. 47-1160

Performance of wood-based siding in energy-efficient

homes located in cold climates.

Kroll, R.E., et al. ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference fon they Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.260-267, 8 refs. Au, K.C., Gertjejansen, R.O. Walls, Thermal insulation, Wood, Houses, Frost resistance, Weatherproofing, Cold weather tests.

47-1161

Analysis of moisture accumulation in a wood-frame wall subjected to winter climate.

Burch, D.M., et al. ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference fon the Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, Ameri-Divelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.467-479, 17 refs. Thomas, W.C.

Walls, Thermal insulation, Moisture transfer, Wood, Weatherproofing, Cold weather performance, Math-

ematical models.

47-1162
Air exfiltration and moisture accumulation in residential wall cavities.

Ojanen, T., et al, ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference (on the Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.491-500, 5 refs. Kumaran, M.K.
Walls, Thermal insulation, Moisture transfer, Residen-

tial buildings, Vapor barriers, Weatherproofing, Cold weather performance, Mathematical models.

47-1163

Moisture control in a ventilated attic. Samuelson, I., ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference [on the] Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.512-516.

Roofs, Thermal insulation, Ventilation, Weatherproof-

47-1164

Power demand and energy savings through air leakage control in high-rise residential buildings in cold climates.

Parekh, A., ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference on the Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.632-642, 13 refs. Residential buildings, Air leakage, Ventilation, Cold weather performance, Vapor barriers, Weatherproof-

ing. 47-1165

Creating effective air barriers: materials and tech-

Rousseau, J. ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference [on the] Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American So-7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, OA, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.646-651, 7 refs.

Walls, Thermal insulation, Vapor barriers, Houses, Residential buildings, Air leakage, Weatherproofing.

Airtightness standards for residential buildings in Ja-

pan.
Yoshino, H., ASHRAE/DOE/BTECC Conference con the Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Buildings, 5th, Clearwater Beach, FL, Dec. 7-10, 1992. Proceedings, Atlanta, GA, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1992, p.718-724, 38 refs.

Walls, Thermal insulation, Air leakage, Houses, Residential buildings, Weatherproofing, Building codes.

47-1167

Performance predictions for a passive infrared intru-

reformance predictions for a passive infrared intra-sion detection system. Lacombe, J., MP 3176, 33rd annual meeting, Orlando, FL, July 19-22, 1992. Proceedings, Northbrook, IL, Institute of Nuclear Materials Management, 1992,

p. 133-140, 6 refs. Infrared reconnaissance, Warning systems, Detection, Sensors, Infrared equipment, Radiometry, Statistical analysis, Mathematical models.

analysis, Mathematical models.

A study was conducted to assess the capabilities of an exterior passive infrared (PIR) intrusion detection sensor. The study involved a series of field tests and the development of a sensor performance model. This paper describes the model and presents examples of model output. System sensitivity to changes in target and background surface temperatures, target size, target range, and target speed are shown. The PIR model should prove useful as an aid in determining the proper configuration of such sensors within a fixed-facility or tactical surveillance application. application

47-1168

Effects of seasonal variation in the thermal background scene on the detection capability of passive infrared intrusion detection systems.

Peck, L., MP 3177, 33rd annual meeting, Orlando, FL.

July 19-22, 1992. Proceedings, Northbrook, IL, Institute of Nuclear Materials Management, 1992, p.141-144. 3 refs.

Infrared reconnaissance, Warning systems, Detection, Sensors, Infrared equipment, Snow cover effect, Seasonal variations.

Sonal variations.

The interaction of a passive infrared intrusion detection system (IDS) with its environment has been studied by continuously monitoring a voltag, indicative of the sensor's proximity-to-alarm status to determine its behavior as the thermal background scene changes diurnally and seasonally. Alarm voltages caused by the detection of a low-threat human intruder

have also been recorded occasionally. Concurrently, site characterization data such as solar illumination, air and soil surface temperature and wind speed have been recorded for correlation with the recorded system voltages. This approach identifies situations when the background scene dynamics render the detection capability of this type of IDS unreliable, either by masking the presence of an intruder or by causing frequent non-intruder alarms. In conjunction with a performance model for a specific passive infrared IDS, such as described by J. Lacombe, an understanding of the environment-dependent variation in thermal background scene permits security personnel to set appropriate alarm criteria for the IDS on a daily or seasonal basis, as required. or seasonal basis, as required.

47.1169

Real time system for flood forecasting of an ice dam outburst.

Fernández, P., et al, International Conference on River Flood Hydraulics, Wallingford, England, Sep. 17-20, 1990. Edited by W.R. White, Wallingford, United Kingdom, Hydraulics Research Limited, 1990, p.85-91, 16 refs.
DLC GB1399.1574 1990

Glacial lakes, Lake bursts, Ice dams, River flow, Flood forecasting, Glacier surges, Hydraulics.

Composition and distribution of saturated and aromatic hydrocarbons in nearshore sediments, river sediments, and coastal peat of the Alaskan Beaufort Sea: implications for detecting anthropogenic hydrocarbon inputs.

Steinhauer, M.S., et al, Marine environmental research, 1992, 33(4), p.223-253, 20 refs.

Oceanographic surveys, Environmental impact, Marine deposits, Bottom sediment, Soil pollution, Hydrocarbons, Geochemistry, Chemical analysis, Origin.

47-1171

Analysis of the Beaufort-Mackenzie Basin, Canada: burial, thermal and hydrocarbon histories.

Tang, J., et al, *Marine and petroleum geology*, Oct. 1992, 9(5), p.510-525, 32 refs. Lerche, I.

Marine geology, Hydrocarbons, Exploration, Geologic structures, Tectonics, Thermal analysis, Stratigraphy, Petroleum industry.

Spectroscopic studies of model polar stratospheric cloud films.

Tolbert, M.A., et al, Spectrochimica acta, Sep. 1992,

ABA(9), p.1303-1313, 17 refs.
Koehler, B.G., Middlebrook, A.M.
Cloud physics, Simulation, Infrared spectroscopy,
Heterogeneous nucleation, Water films, Ice sublimation, Spectra, Chemical properties, Ozone.

Two polar lows affecting Denmark.
Rasmussen, E.A., et al, Weather, Sep. 1992, 47(9), p.326-338, 10 refs.
Aakjaer, P.D.

Air masses, Fronts (meteorology), Atmospheric disturbances. Cloud cover, Air flow Classifications, Spaceborne photography, Weather forecasting, Atmospheric pressure.

47-1174

Alamosa's amazing anomalies.

Doesken, N.J., Weatherwise, Oct.-Nov. 1992, 45(5), p.19-22. Air temperature, Records (extremes), Winter, Snow

cover effect, Deserts, Periodic variations, Topographic effects.

Friction against ice and snow.
Balakin, V.A., et al, Soviet journal of friction and wear, 1991, 12(3), p.132-143, Translated from Trenie i iznos.

Pereverzeva, O.V.

Metal snow friction, Metal ice friction, Sliding, Ice solid interface. Ice melting, Thermal conductivity, Analysis (mathematics), Mechanical tests.

Atmospheric general circulation/mixed layer ocean model for climate studies and long-term weather fore-

casting.

Meleshko, V.P., et al, Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1991, No.5, p.1-9, Translated from Meteorologiia i gidrologiia. 37 refs.

Air ice water interaction, Atmospheric circulation, Long range forecasting, Snow cover effect, Radiation balance, Mathematical models, Climatic changes. 47-1177

Deposition of sulfur and nitrogen compounds over the

Vasilenko, V.N., et al, Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1991, No.5, p.19-24, Translated from Meteorologiia i gidrologiia. 6 refs. Air pollution, Snowfall, Snow impurities, Distribution, Snow surveys, Maps, Scavenging, Chemical properties Caracteria.

ties, Sampling.

Results of investigating the middle atmosphere at antarctic station Molodezhnaya.

Ivanova, I.N., et al, Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1991, No.5, p.30-34, Translated from Meteorologia i gidrologiia. 9 refs.
Polar atmospheres. Air temperature, Atmospheric

composition, Cooling, Ozone, Periodic variations, Antarctica—Molodezhnaya Station.

tarctica—Molodezhnaya Station.

This paper analyzes data on air temperature and wind obtained at Molodezhnaya Station in 1969-1988 and on Heiss I. in 1964-1988. It was found that during these periods virtually the entire middle atmosphere had been cooled. Differences in the behavior of amplitudes and phases of semiannual, annual and II-year variations are apparently caused by more intensive dynamic processes in the Northern as against the Southern Hemisphere. An analysis is made of the relative variations in total ozone and air temperature, and of the absolute values of wind components observed at Molodezhnaya in 1987-1988. The absence of the spring ozone minimum in 1988 in contrast to 1987, and the difference in the mean vertical wind speed apparently resulted from an intensification of dynamic processes over the Antarctic in 1988. (Auth. mod.)

Variations of sea ice area and thickness in the south-

ern ocean due to climate warming. Balkova, I.M., Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1991, No.5, p.41-45, Translated from Meteorologiia i

gidrologiia. 18 refs. Sea ice distribution, Air temperature, Ice cover thick ness, Ice air interface, Radiation balance, Global warming, Climatic changes, Seasonal variations.

Variations in the monthly mean thickness and area of sea ice cover in the antarctic region of the southern ocean due to clicover in the antarctic region of the southern ocean due to climate warming are determined at the points of a geographic grid, with 1-5 deg latitudinal and 5 deg longitudinal steps. The layer of growing sea ice in the cold season is determined by Zubov's method: that of melting ice in summer months by the method of Budyko. The calculations are made using Strokina's data on radiation balance at the ocean surface. The monthly mean paterns of the ice cover area are presented for modern conditions and also account for a possible 3 C increase in planetary mean air temperature. The analysis is also compared to other studies. (Auth. mod.) (Auth. mod.)

Evolution of atmospheric circulation over the North Atlantic in the period of hydrological front displace-

Semenov, M.V., et al, Soviet meteorology and hydrology. 1991, No.5, p.85-89, Translated from Meteorologiia i gidrologiia. 4 refs. Pereskokov, A.I.

Marine atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Fronts (meteorology), Atmospheric disturbances, Subpolar regions, Boundary layer, Atmospheric pressure.

47-1181

Black carbon concentration in a Greenland Dye-3 ice

Chýlek, P., et al, Geophysical research letters, Oct. 2, 1992, 19(19), p.1951-1953, 18 refs. Johnson, B., Wu, H. Ice cores, Ice composition, Greenland,

Radiation balance of ridge-tillage with modeling

strategies for slope and aspect in the subarctic. Sharratt, B.S., et al, Soil Science Society of America. Journal, Sep.-Oct. 1992, 56(5), p.1379-1384, 16 refs. Schwarzer, M.J., Campbell, G.S., Papendick, R.I. Subarctic landscapes, Agriculture, Soil tests, Soil temperature, Radiation absorption, Radiation balance, Slope orientation, Solar radiation, Topographic effects, Temperature control.

Topography and soil acidity in an arctic landscape. Valentine, D.W., et al, Soil Science Society of America. Journal, Sep.-Oct. 1992, 56(5), p.1553-1559, 25

refs. Binkley, D

Arctic landscapes, Soil analysis, Soil chemistry, Landscape types, Topographic effects, Chemical properties, Ion diffusion, Ecosystems.

Seasonal soil loss and erodibility variation on a

Miamian silt loam soil.

Bajracharya, R.M., et al, Soil Science Society of America. Journal, Sep. Oct. 1992, 56(5), p.1560-America. Jo 1565, 25 refs.

Lal. R

Loams, Soil erosion, Seasonal freeze thaw, Soil tests, Seasonal variations, Runoff, Soil conservation, Seepage.

47-1185

Rockslide and debris flow from Mount Cayley, B.C., in June 1984.

Cruden, D.M., et al, Canadian geotechnical journal, Aug. 1992, 29(4), p.614-626, With French summary 41 refs.

Landslides, Mass flow, Rock mechanics, Snow cover effect, Damage, Ice dams, Topographic effects.

47-1186

New computerized approach to estimating the ther-

mal properties of unfrozen soils.

Tarnawski, V.R., et al. Canadian geotechnical journal,
Aug. 1992, 29(4), p.714-720, With French summary. 14 refs.

Wagner, B.

Soil temperature. Thermal conductivity, Thermal properties, Computerized simulation. Forecasting, Computer programs, Soil water migration, Soil compo-

Root cold hardiness and native distribution of subalpine conifers.

Coleman, M.D., et al, Canadian journal of forest re-search, July 1992, 22(7), p.932-938. With French summary. 32 refs.

Hinckley, T.M., McNaughton, G., Smit, B.A. Roots, Plant tissues, Cold tolerance, Cold weather tests, Trees (plants), Forestry, Temperature effects.

Effects of summer frosts and subsequent shade on foliage gas exchange in peatland tamarack and black

Dang, Q.L., et al. Canadian journal of forest research. July 1992, 22(7), p.973-979, With French summary.

Lieffers V.J. Rothwell R.L.

Trees (plants), Plant physiology, Frost, Cold weather tests, Light effects, Photosynthesis, Simulation, Temperature effects.

47-1189

Surface melting of the (0001) face of TIP4P ice.

Kroes, G.J., Surface science, Sep. 15, 1992, 275(3), p.365-382, 52 refs.

Ice physics, Ice melting, Ice surface, Ice water interface, Self diffusion, Molecular energy levels, Hydrogen bonds, Temperature effects, Simulation.

Mechanical properties of undisturbed Tone River gravel obtained by in situ freezing method. Goto, S., et al. Soils and foundations, Sep. 1992, 32(3), p.15-25, 9 refs.

Suzuki, Y., Nishio, S., Oh-Oka, H.
Soil tests, Artificial freezing, Alluvium, Soil freezing, Laboratory techniques, Soil strength, Mechanical properties, Shear strength.

47-1191

Angular width of the coherent back-scatter opposition effect: an application to icy outer planet satellites.

Mishchenko, M.I., Astrophysics and space science, Aug. 1992, 194(2), p.327-333, 25 refs. Extraterrestrial ice, Satellites (natural), Regolith, Light

scattering, Backscattering, Ice optics, Ice cover effect, Remote sensing. Analysis (mathematics).

47-1192

Turbulent structure of wind flow over ice-covered sea

Naito, G., et al. Journal of wind engineering and industrial aerodynamics. Oct. 1992, Vol.41, International Conference on Wind Engineering, 8th, Ontario, Canada, July 8-12, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by A.G. Davenport et al. p.283-294, 9 refs.

Sasaki, Y., Nakamura, H. Sea ice, Turbulent flow, Ice air interface, Wind veloci-

ty. Shear stress, Ice cover effect. Turbulent boundary layer, Drift.

47-1193

Galloping instability of ice coated poles.

Durgin, F.H., et al. Journal of wind engineering and industrial aerodynamics. Oct. 1992, Vol.41, International Conference on Wind Engineering, 8th, Ontario. Canada, July 8-12, 1991. Proceedings. A.G. Davenport et al, p.675-686, 7 refs. Edited by

Palmer, D.A., White, R.W.

Pipes (tubes), Wind factors, Ice cover effect, Ice air interface, Stability, Oscillations, Wind tunnels, Analysis (mathematics), Design criteria, Power line icing. 47-1194

Mapping Alaska's North Slope with aerial photogra-

phy. Harrison, B.V., Wetlands, Sep. 1981, p.179-182, 10

Aerial surveys, Terrain identification, Soil mapping, Infrared mapping, Tundra, Wetlands, Permafrost surveys, United States-Alaska-North Slope.

47-1195

Bromoform in the Nansen Basin in the Arctic Ocean. Krysell, M., Marine chemistry, Apr. 1991, 33(1/2), p.187-197, 27 refs.
Water chemistry, Polar atmospheres, Air water interactions, Algae, Marine biology, Sea water, Ozone.

47-1196

Hydrological principles of the Bavarian Alps. (Wasserwirtschaftliche Grundlagen im bayerischen Alpen-

raum₁. Pfundl, D., Wasser und Boden, Aug. 1989, 41(8), P.450-453. In German with English summary. 8 refs. Water balance. River flow. Alpine landscapes, Forest land. Water reserves, Germany—Alps.

47-1197

Avalanche protection in the Bavarian Alps. [Lawinenschutz in den bayerischen Alpenj, Göttle, A., Wasser und Boden, Aug. 1989, 41(8),

p.458-462 (p.463 missing). In German. Avalanche engineering, Snowsheds, Germany-- Alps.

Rehabilitation of avalanche protection forests. [Die Sanierung von Lawinenschutzwäldern, Konetschny, H., et al. Wasser und Boden. Aug.

1989, 41(8), p.482-486. In German with English summary. 8 refs. Zenke, B.

Avalanche erosion, Protective vegetation, Forest strips, Snow stabilization, Revegetation, Land recla-

47-1199

Non cosine response of optics in the evaluation of bi-

hemispherical reflectance of antarctic surfaces. Zibordi, G., et al. Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.34, Bologna, sphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.34, Bolog Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.149-157, 11 refs Meloni, P

Albedo, Ice surface, Snow surface, Reflectivity, Solar radiation. Atmospheric density. Antarctica-Victoria

Bathermispherical reflectance of earth's surfaces is an important parameter in climatology because of its role in the energy exchange between atmosphere and biosphere. Experimental values of bi-hemispherical reflectance can be obtained by irradiance measurements performed with 2 pi steradian radiometers provided that the non-cosine response of optics, which could strongly affect the retrieved bi-hemispherical reflectance as a feasible of the non-cosine response of optics, which could strongly affect the retrieved bi-hemispherical reflectance as a feasible of the non-cosine response of optics. function of the sun zenith, is accounted for in data analysis. By simulating irradiance measurable with a 2 pi steradian non-cosine collector radiometer, accounting for the angular transmission function of optics and sky radiance non-isotropy, theoretical factors have been computed to correct the bi-hemispherical reflectance obtained from irradiance measurements. The description of the correction methodology and retrieved bihemispherical reflectance of representative Victoria Land surfaces are given.

47-1200

Interaction of gravity driven flows at Nansen Ice Sheet.

Mastrantonio, G., et al, Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.34, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.159-166, 13 refs. Ocone, R., Argentini, S., Fiocco, G. lee sheets, Ice surface, Wind (meteorology), Topographic effects, Antarctica – Nansen Ice Sheet.

graphic effects, Antarctica:—Nansen Ice Sheet.

During the 1988-89 summer expedition, a three-axis Doppler sodar system was deployed on the Nansen Ice Sheet, a large flat area at the confluence of the Reeves and Priestley glaciers, and ran continuously for about 45 days. The observations show a larger degree of variability in comparison with those recorded during the previous year at the base site. The direction of arrival and the structure of the wind profile reflect the orientation of the axes of the two glaciers and the merging of the two air currents. Some statistical analyses of the collected data are currents. Some statistical analyses of the und field observed. currents—Some statistical analyses of the collected data are presented, together with examples of the wind field observed. Episodes of the interaction between flows coming from the two glaciers are also discussed. (Auth.) 47-1201

New lidar systems: the DIAL, first calibration campaign at OHP; the automatic backscattering system, state of the art.

Castagnoli, F., et al. Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.34, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.185-203, 7 refs. Ozone, Lidar, Meteorological instruments.

A detailed description of the IROE and SA-CNRS lidar for tropospheric and stratospheric ozone measurements, assembled in June 1990, is presented. The various subsystems, the relia-bility of the lasers and the acquisition electronics were tested, and the results are discussed. Also described is the automatic backscattering lidar.

O3 and NO2 absorption cross section measurements by multipath spectrophotometer.

Bonasoni, P., et al. Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.34, Bologna, mosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol. 34, Bolo Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.205-211, 7 refs. Evangelisti, F., Giovanelli, G.

Ozone. Data processing. Atmospheric composition. Stratosphere.

Stratosphere.

The measurements of the absolute absorption cross sections of O3 and NO2 in the wavelength ranges 295.0-345.0 nm and 400.0-460.0 nm respectively, were measured in laboratory at room temperature. They were taken by a spectrophotometer with variable multipath cell. This paper discusses the instrumental setup and the processing procedures employed in measuring the O3 and NO2 differential absorption cross sections. The resulting values were subsequently fed into the community. suring the O3 and NO2 differential absorption cross sections. The resulting values were subsequently fed into the computing programs of the O3 and NO2 vertical column amounts that were measured by DOAS (Differential Optical Absorption Spectrometer, called "GASCOD") during the last two (Italian scientific expeditions to Antarctica, 1988-1990. (Auth. mod.)

47-1203

Energy-balance and surface layer measurements in

Georgiadis, T., et al. Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.34, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.213-218, 11 refs. Giovanelli, G., Bonasoni, P.

Surface temperature, Low temperature research, Heat flux, Weather stations.

Hux. Weather stations.

This paper reviews studies of the physical behavior of the atmospheric surface layer of Antarctica and the energy balance related to the turbulent fluxes of scalar quantities as calculated by the Monin-Obukhov similarity theory. A broad range of analytical results are examined, along with the instruments used in formulating for future national expeditions in Antarctica a new Energy Balance Remote Station. This is designed to provide for iced over and ice-free areas a complete set of micrometeorological data capable of assessing all the terms of the energy balance equation. (Auth.)

47-1204

International efforts in the study of stratospheric ozone depletion: a 1990 status report.

Kurylo, M.J., Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.34, Bologna, sphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.34, Bolog Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.221-226, 11 refs Research projects. Ozone, Stratosphere.

Research projects, Ozone, Stratospheric. A review is presented of research projects, organizations and instruments involved in studying stratospheric ozone changes both in Antarctica and in the Arctic. It is pointed out that in large part, this research has been motivated by the desire to understand the response of stratospheric ozone to the atmospheric emission of trace gases from both natural and anthropogenic sources, and thereby to predict the possibility and scope of future ozone perturbations.

Ozone absorption and Rayleigh scattering features in sun-photometric measurements taken at ultraviolet wavelengths.

Tomasi, C., et al, Italian Research on Antarctic Atmo-Tomasi, C., et al, Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere. Conference proceedings. Vol.34, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.227-245, 27 refs. Vitale, V., Gasperoni, L., Marani, S. Ozone, Solar radiation, Aerosols, Mathematical mod-

els, Data processing. Antarctica-Terra Nova Bay Sta-

The solar ultraviolet radiation measurements taken at the Terra Inc solar uttraviolet radiation measurements taken at the terra Nova Bay Station in both 1988 and 1989 with the sun photome-ter, model UVISIR, were examined by separately calculating the various attenuation effects produced by atmospheric gases. Rayleigh scattering and aerosol particles. The sun photomet-ric output voltages were first corrected for the sky-diffuse radi-ance errors and then for the extinction effects produced by nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and airborne aerosol particles to as to determine the output single attenuated by Rayleigh so as to determine the output signals attenuated by Rayleigh scattering and ozone absorption only. On the basis of results obtained, an empirical method is proposed for measuring the short-time changes in vertical atmospheric content of ozone using the sun photometric measurements routinely taken within one of the ultraviolet wavelength intervals. (Auth. mod.)

Ice clouds in the antarctic stratosphere: evidence for water removal.

Di Girolamo, P., et al, Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.34, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.271-275, 10 refs. Clouds (meteorology), Stratosphere, Water vapor.

Clouds (ineteofology), stratosphere, water vapor. Clouds form in the antaretic stratosphere during the winter season when the temperature drops below approximately 200K. Clouds composed of intric acid hydrates (Type 1) appear at temperatures a few degrees above the water (see point. Water (see clouds (Type 11) start forming as soon as saturation conditions are reached. Lidar echoes obtained at South Pole have been studied and a criterion for distinguishing Type II from Type I clouds based on the sensitivity of backscattering to temperature has been applied. Water vapor vertical profiles in the perature has been applied. Water vapor vertical profiles in the presence of clouds have been inferred, and evidence for the water vapor removal by the clouds is discussed. (Auth.)

47-1207

Use of the Brewer spectrophotometer in measure-ments of total O3, SO2, NO2, UVB and for Umkehr profiling.

Anay, A., et al, Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere. Conference proceedings. Vol.34, Bolo Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.277-284, 3 refs. Ciattaglia, L., Guerrini, A., Valenti, C. Vol.34, Bologna,

Ozone, Measurement, Atmospheric composition, Air Pollution, Antarctica—Scott Base, Antarctica—Showa Station.

Station. The use of the Brewer spectrophotometer in Antarctica and in Rome is discussed. Measurements taken at Scott Base show evidence of an ozone hole during the period of Sep.-Oct. every year. Contemporary data, also taken at other sites in Antarctica, confirm values as low as 130-150 D.U. The results of a new program made by A.E.S. (Canada) based on an inversion technique (Umkehr) are shown for Rome and some vertical profiles of ozone are reported. Some data for total SO2 and ozone are examined with the aim to interpret the characteristics of the air pollution due to urban sources. (Auth.)

47-1208

Stratospheric GCM for polar ozone studies: a progress report.

Pitari, G., et al, Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.34, Bologna, Italian Physical Society. 1992, p.285-316, 31 refs. Palermi, S., Visconti, G. Ozone, Mathematical models. Stratosphere.

A progress report is given on the upgrading of a general circula-tion model of the stratosphere in view of its use for polar ozone tion model of the stratosphere in view on its use for polar ozone studies. Particular emphasis is given to the explicit and detailed parameterization of diabatic processes in the lower stratosphere, in substitution of a simple thermal relaxation law that was present in the original version of the model. Problems connected with spatial truncation and ozone transport are also taken into account. As a result a much better simulation of the stratospheric dynamics is obtained (for example, the closure of stratospheric dynamics is obtained (for example, the closure of the upper stratospheric jet) as well as a noticeable improvement in ozone transport. Finally, a first experiment of polar ozone depletion through heterogeneous processes has been made using a simple parameterization of these chemical reactions. (Auth.)

Antarctic temperature perturbation due to the QBO and the secular ozone trend.

sand the secular ozone trend.

Pitari, G., et al, Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.34, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.317-329, 28 refs. Visconti, G., Verdecchia, M., Mancini, E. Ozone, Mathematical models, Air temperature. Numerical models, Polar regions.

A study of the temperature perturbation associated with ozone depletion in the antarctic region was made with a two-dimensional model of the stratosphere and troposphere. The thermodynamic equation is solved using a diabatic forcing which includes the difference of the radiative heating due to ozone absorption of solar radiation with respect to a reference unper-turbed case. The same approach has been used to evaluate the high-latitude temperature oscillation introduced by the QBO of the equatorial zonal winds. A significant feedback of ozone on stratospheric temperatures is shown which could have important consequences in the frequency of occurrence for both type 1 and type 2 polar stratospheric clouds. (Auth.)

47-1210

Role of sulfate aerosols in the stratospheric ozone climatology.

Cinatology.

Pitari, G., Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere,
Conference proceedings. Vol.34, Bologna, Italian
Physical Society, 1992, p.331-347, Refs. p.346-347,
Models, Ozone, Stratosphere, Aerosols, Atmospheric composition.

composition.

A 2D model has been used to study the effects of sulfate aerosols on stratospheric ozone. The authors have included in their study background and volcanic aerosols, using different scenarios. The model includes a complete chemical code for both homogeneous and heterogeneous reactions; the basic temperature field is prescribed, while the perturbation introduced by the presence of volcanic aerosols is explicitly predicted. A delta-Eddington approximation is used to evaluate the photic dissociation rates with aerosols present. It is shown that the partition inside ClOy and NOy families is a key point to assess

the potential O3 destruction induced by the presence of sulfate aerosols. Increase of total chlorine in the stratosphere causes a well-known ozone depletion by itself, but the effects could be highly enhanced in the presence of a large amount of volcanic dust, which can also produce different equilibria in the NOy and COO presentials. (A) and COO presentials. ClOy reservoirs. (Auth.)

47-1211

Soils of alpine mountains.

Legros, J.P., Weathering, soils & paleosols. Edited by I.P. Martini and W. Chesworth, Developments in Earth Surface Processes. No.2, Amsterdam, Netherlands, Elsevier Science Publishers, 1992, p.155-181, Refs. p.176-181. DLC QE570.W43 1991

Alpine landscapes, Soil classification, Mountain soils, Weathering, Soil formation, Climatic factors, Vegetation patterns, Soil science, Altitude.

47-1212
Soils of cold climate regions.
Campbell, I.B., et al, Weathering, soils & paleosols.
Edited by I.P. Martini and W. Chesworth, Development Facility Surface Processes. No.2, Amsterdam, 1992 p. 183-Netherlands, Elsevier Science Publishers, 1992, p.183-201, 30 refs.

Claridge, G.G.C. DLC QE570.W43 1991

Soil formation, Permafrost weathering, Cryogenic soils, Periglacial processes, Soil composition, Cryoturbation, Chemical properties.

The world's coldest climates are found in the north and south The world's coldest climates are found in the north and south polar lands and within these regions temperature has the greatest influence on weathering and soil development. The arctic and antarctic regions are frigid because they receive little solar radiation owing to their high latitude. In the atmosphere, law humidity and precipitation are a consequence of the cold while significant amounts of fluid water are present in the soils only for short periods during warm months. Thus, water is largely unavailable for weathering and transfocation of the weathering products. With increasing latitude, chemical weathering unavailable for weathering and translocation of the weathering products. With increasing latitude, chemical weathering, which is the dominant weathering process in tropical and temperate regions, declines in importance, while physical processes become much more important in soil formation. The soils of cold climate regions differ therefore in many ways from those of temperate regions of the earth. This paper examines processes of weathering and soil formation in such cold regions. (Auth mod.) (Auth. mod.)

I kill avalanches. Atwater, M.M., Avalanche review, Nov. 1992, 11(1), p.4-5.

Avalanche triggering. Rescue operations.

Effects of impulse waves on storage reservoirs. [Auswirkungen von Schwallwellen auf Stauanlagen, Müller, D., et al. Wasser. Energie. Luft. 1992, 84(5/6), p.96-100, In German with English summary.

Huber, A.

Reservoirs, Avalanche engineering, Avalanches, Shock waves, Ice loads.

ANARE first aid manual (5th ed.). Gormly, P., Kingston, Tasmania, Australian Antarctic

Division, Sep. 1992, 82p.
Cold weather survival, Rescue operations, Health, Safety, Cold exposure, Manuals.

This pocket size manual is designed as a ready reference to be carried on the person. First aid instructions are provided for carrice on the person. First aid instructions are provided for both general medical emergencies and particularly cold-related emergencies such as hypothermia and frostbite. General emergencies include cardiopulmonary resuscitation, bleeding, shock, fractures, dislocations, sprains, head injuries, wounds, dehydration, and burns. An index of medical supplies and drugs is also included.

47-1216

MINSALT. An experiment with unsalted road in Västerbottens county. [MINSALT. Försök med osaltad väg i Västerbottens län].

Oberg, G., et al, Sweden. Statens vag- och trafikin-stitut. VTI meddelande, 1991, No.636, 69p. + ap-pends., In Swedish with English summary. 14 refs. Gregersen, N.P.

Road maintenance, Road icing, Salting, Environmental impact, Cost analysis, Sweden.

47-1217

Effects of studded tyres: consequences of amended regulations. [Effekter av dubbdäck: konsekvenser avändrade bestämmelser].

Carlsson, A., et al, Sweden. Statens vag- och trafikin-stitut. VTI meddelande, 1992, No.674, 53p. + ap-pends., In Swedish with English summary. 26 refs.

Nordström, O., Perby, H.
Road maintenance, Road icing, Tires, Legislation,
Safety, Environmental impact, Cost analysis, Sweden.

Scientific cruise report of the 1991 Arctic Expedition ARK VIII/2 of RV Polarstern (EPOS II: Study of the European Arctic Shelf, "SEAS," of the European Science Foundation). Wissenschaftlicher Fahrtbericht über die Arktis-Expedition ARK VIII/2 von 1991 mit. FS. Polarstern. 1991 mit FS Polarstern₁, Rachor, E., ed, Berichte zur Polarforschung, 1992, No.115, 150p., 19 refs. Hydrography, Sea ice, Marine biology, Plankton, Sedi-

ments.

Postembryonic development of *Paralabidocera antarctica* (I.C. Thompson) (Copepoda, Calanoida) from the fast ice near Syowa Station, Antarctica.

from the fast ice near Syowa Station, Antarctica. Tanimura, A., Hydrobiologia, Oct. 7, 1992, 245(2), p. 109-128, 18 refs.

Marine biology, Sea ice, Ice cores, Antarctica—Lützow-Holm Bay, Antarctica—Showa Station.

Six nauplius and five copepodid stages as well as adults of Paralabidocera antarctica (I.C. Thompson, 1898) (Copepoda: Calanoida) are described based on specimens obtained from fast ice and cellected by a plankton net near Showa Station. The adult male and female are redescribed in detail. Nauphus stages of P. antarctica are very similar to the previously described Acartia species. Sexual dimorphism becomes apparent from copepodid IV onwards in the morphology of antennule and leg 5. The copepodid stages of this species retain certain characteristics not only of Acartiidae but also of Pontellidae and characteristics not only of Acartiidae but also of Pontellidae and Parapontellidae. (Auth.)

47-1220

Paradox lost and paradox found.

Kasting, J.F., *Nature*, Feb. 20, 1992, 355(6362), p.676-677, 12 refs.

Atmospheric composition, Carbon dioxide, Paleoclimatology.

The author points out and discusses this reversal in scientific thought: reduced solar luminosity in the past, once perceived as a problem, has been recast as a solution; meanwhile, increased atmospheric CO2, once seen as solution, is now viewed as a problem. How this will eventually work out depends on whether a CO2 paleobarometer method proves able to produce self-consistent reproducible results.

Expedition ARKTIS VIII/1 of RV Polarstern in 1991. [Die Expedition ARKTIS VIII/1 mit FS Polarstern 1991₁.

No.113, 75p., In German and English.
Expeditions, Sea ice, Marine biology, Plankton.

47-1222

Determination of the phase interface of the aggregate

State of water in soil.

Kitaev, V.V., Soviet engineering geology, 1991.

No.3, p.84-92, Translated from Inzhenernaia geologiia. 8 refs.

Mathematical models, Frozen ground thermodynam-

ics, Freeze thaw cycles, Soil water. Phase transformations.

47-1223

Aerosol optical characteristics of the arctic atmosphere. Sakunov, G.G., et al, Soviet meteorology and hydrolo-

gy, 1990, No.2, p.53-58, Translated from Meteorologiia i gidrologiia. 11 refs. Timerev, A.A., Barteneva, O.D. Aerosols, Temperature inversions, Atmospheric com-

position, Optical properties.

Revised estimate of pollutant reserve in the snow cov-

Fedoseev, N.F., et al. Soviet meteorology and hydrology. 1990. No.2, p.59-63. Translated from Meteorologiia i gidrologiia. 6 refs. Fedoseeva, V.I., Makarov, V.N.

Snow impurities, Snow cover, Snow depth, Snow air interface, Snow composition, Analysis (mathematics).

Evaluation of ice compression.

Kuznetsov, I.M., et al. Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1990, No.2, p.72-76, Translated from Meteorologiia i gidrologiia. 11 refs. Kolesov, S.A.

Ice cover strength, Sea ice, Compressive properties, Ice navigation, Ice pressure, Analysis (mathematics).

47-1226

47-1226
Variability of area of ice cover in Far East seas.
Petrova, V.A., et al. Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1990, No.2, p.77-81. Translated from Meteorologiia i gidrologiia. 9 refs.
Saltanova, T.V., Trofimov, M.IU.
Ice cover, Sea ice distribution, Okhotsk Sea, Bering Sea, USSR—Tatar Strait.

Influence of convection and currents on bottom melting of ice during spring heating of a body of water. Blokhina, N.S., Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1990, No.2, p.82-87, Translated from Meteorologia in including 17 ref.

gidrologiia. 17 refs. Hydrodynamics, Mathematical models, Ice water interface, Ice cover, Convection, Ice melting, Water

temperature. 47-1228

Modeling the spatial distribution of the snow cover

based on informative cartographic analysis. Shutov, V.A., Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1990, No.2, p.88-94, Translated from Meteorologia i

gidrologiia. 11 refs. Snow cover distribution, Mathematical models, Mapping.

Inverse relationship between the Earth's thermal regime and variation of the snow-ice cover upon climate warming and cooling.

Balkova, I.M., Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1990, No.6, p.21-27, Translated from Meteorologia i

Thermal regime. Global change. Global warming. Analysis (mathematics), Albedo. Air temperature. Carbon dioxide, Climatic changes, Snow cover, Ice cover. Pleistocene.

47-1230

Analysis of the estimates of mean climatological rate of the bottom and deep water renewal in the Green-

land Sea.
Popov. A.V., Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1991, No.2, p.94-97, Translated from Meteorologia i gidrologiia. 13 refs. Mass balance, Sea water, Ocean bottom, Greenland

Sea, Norwegian Sea.

47-1231

Analytical model of the dynamics of an arctic eddy lens.

Zharnitskii. E.V., Oceanology, Apr. 1990, 30(5), p.544-548, Translated from Okeanologiia. 14 refs. Mathematical models, Ocean currents.

47-1232

Three-dimensional acoustic waveguide in the Labra-

Bogdanov, K.T., et al. *Oceanology*, Apr. 1990, 30(5), p.563-565, Translated from Okeanologiia. refs

Artem'ev. O.V.

Underwater acoustics, Ocean currents, Sound waves, Wave propagation, Labrador Sea.

47-1233

Effect of low temperature on dynamic tensile strength of rocks.

Dutta, P.K., et al, MP 3178, International Symposium on Mining in the Arctic, 2nd, Fairbanks, AK, July 19-22, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by S. Bandopadhyay and M.G. Nelson, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1992, p.61-69, 16 refs.

Kim, K.S.

Rock mechanics, Frozen rock strength, Rock drilling, Low temperature tests, Dynamic loads, Strain tests, Tensile properties, Temperature effects.

This paper discusses the stress-strain behavior, fracture strength, influence of low temperature, and energy absorption strength, influence of low temperature, and energy absorption in the dynamic fracturing of a limestone and a granitic rock. Experiments were conducted with a special low-temperature split-Hopkinson pressure bar in the tensile strain rate regime of 80-100 strains s. The tensile strength was determined by diametral compression of disc samples (Brazilian method) at -40 C and 24 C. Diametral strains to failure were monitored by high-speed digital oscilloscope to observe deformations at microsecond intervals. These data then were compared with the results from strong and low-temperature outsigneits in the second results from room and low-temperature quasi-static tests.

47-1234

Frozen archives. [Les glaces racontent].

Denmark. Ministry of Education and Research, Copenhagen, 1992, 37p., In French and English. Catalog of an exhibition.

Ice cores, Paleoclimatology, Ice sheets, Research proiects, Education, Greenland.

47-1235

White phosphorus poisoning of waterfowl in an Alaskan sait marsh.

Racine, C.H., et al. Journal of wildlife diseases, 1992, 28(4), MP 3179, p.669-673.
Walsh, M.E., Roebuck, B.D., Collins, C.M., Calkins, D., Reitsma, L., Buchli, P., Goldfarb, G.
Wetlands, Soil pollution, Water pollution, Environmental impact, Explosives, Military facilities, Animals, United States—Alaskes.

mals, United States—Alaska.

The cause of the yearly death of an estimated 1,000 to 2,000 migrating dabbling ducks (Anas spp.) and 10 to 50 swans (C) g.

nus buccinator and C. columbianus) has remained a mystery for the last ten years in Eagle River Flats (ERF), a 1,000 ha estuarine salt marsh near Anchorage. AK, used for artillery training by the U.S. Army. The authors have gathered evidence that the cause of this mortality is the highly toxic, incendiary munition white phosphorus (P4). The symptoms of poisoning observed in wild ducks included lethargy, repeated drinking, and served in wild ducks included lettrargy, repeated urmsing, ame and shaking and rolling. Death was preceded by convulsions. Farm-reared mallards dosed with white phosphorus showed nearly identical behavioral symptoms to those of wild ducks that became sick in ERF. White phosphorus does not occur in nature, but was found in both the sediments where dabbling the phosphorus where dabbling the phosphorus where dabbling the phosphorus where the processes colling. ducks and swans feed and in the gizzards of all careasses collected in ERF. It is hypothesized that feeding waterfowl are ingesting small particles of the highly toxic incendiary munition P4 stored in the bottom anoxic sediments of shallow salt marsh.

47-1236

Chemical potential of a layer of water adsorbed on a solid surface.

Solid surface.

Takagi, S., Journal of colloid and interface science.
Oct. 1992, 153(2), MP 3180, p.521-528, 16 refs.
Water films, Liquid solid interfaces, Adsorption, Ice water interface, Thermodynamics, Surface energy, Enthalby, Wortshillin, Mathematical media of the control of the contro

thalpy, Wettability, Mathematical models.

The author presents the equilibrium thermodynamics of a layer of water adsorbed on a wettable solid. It seems reasonable to of water adsorbed on a wettable solid. It seems reasonable to express the adsorption potential with the integration of the van der Waals potential of the power -6 over a given domain of the solid material. First the theory is developed for a layer of water adsorbed on an ice sphere. The theory is then extended to a layer of water adsorbed on a wettable solid of any shape. The chemical potential inside the adsorption layer includes the The chemical potential inside the adsorption layer includes the pressure of water, i.e., the disjoining pressure introduced by Derjaguin. The vapor mater interface, it it exists, can be located by solving the differential equation that the formula of the chemical potential valid on the interface produces when the water pressure is equated to the capillary pressure expressed in terms of the curvature of the surface. The constant that defines the van der Waals potential can be expressed with the material constants if the water is overlaid by the vapor. The importance of the disjoining pressure for causing a flow of adsorbed water is recognized. The theory applies to any liquid that wets a solid surface.

Ice impacts on flow along the Missouri River. Wuebben, J.L., et al, MP 3181, IAHR Symposium on Ice, 11th, Banff, Alberta, June 15-19, 1992. Proceed-

ings. Vol. 3, 1992, 10p., 4 refs.
Daly, S.F., White, K.D., Tatinclaux, J.C., Zufelt, J.E.
River ice, Ice jams, River flow, Flow control, Ice cover
effect, Dams, Reservoirs, Water reserves, United States-Missouri River.

In recent years, drought conditions in the Missouri River basin have required more accurate control of releases at Gavins Point Dam, the furthermost downstream flow control structure on the river, in order to meet competing water needs for irrigation and recreation upstream and for navigation and municipal and industrial water supply downstream. In winter, ice accumula-tions can seriously affect flow distribution along the river. This paper summarizes a study of such ice effects. It proposes methods to determine minimum flow releases at Gavins Point Dam to meet downstream water supply without unduly depletng upstream reservoirs

Israel River ice control structure. Axelson, K.D., MP 3182, Annual conference, 15th, Denver, CO, June 10-14, 1991. Proceedings, Madison. WI, Association of State Floodplain Managers, 1991.

p.349-352, 4 refs.
River ice. Ice jams, Ice control, Frazil ice, Flood control. United States-New Hampshire.

47-1239

47-1239

Ice jam flood frequency analysis techniques.

Zufelt, J.E., et al, MP 3183, Annual conference, 15th,

Denver, CO, June 10-14, 1991. Proceedings, Madison,

WI, Association of State Floodplain Managers, 1991. p.353-356, 2 10 Wuebben, J.L. .353-356, 2 refs.

River ice. Ice jams, Flood forecasting.

47-1240

Observation and measurement of ice movement and sediment transport on the St. Marys River during early opening of navigation 15-31 March 1992. Zabilansky, L.J., et al., MP 3184, Hanover, NH, U.S.

Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, 1992, 76p., 10 refs. Frankenstein, G.E., Tuthill, A.M.

River ice. Ice navigation, Shore erosion, Sediment transport, Banks (waterways), Channel stabilization, Docks, Locks (waterways), United States—Michigan—St. Marys River.

Is the extent of glaciation limited by marine gas-hydrates.

Paull, C.K., et al, Geophysical research letters, Mar. 1991, 18(3), p. 432-434, 32 refs. Ussler, W., III, Dillon, W.P. Glaciation, Atmospheric composition, Global warm-

ing, Paleoclimatology, Glacier oscillation. Air ice water interaction, Hydrates, Marine deposits, Bottom sediment, Marine atmospheres.

Wind-chill—it's sensational.
Dixon, J.C., Weather, May 1991, 46(5), p.141-144, 9

Wind chill, Weather observations, Cold exposure.

47-1243

International law and the Antarctic Treaty System. Watts, A., Cambridge, England, Grotius Publications Limited, 1992, 469p., Refs. p.451-460. International cooperation, Environmental protection,

Natural resources, Exploration, Legislation, Antarc-

47-1244

Ice jam flood assessment-Yukon River at Dawson. Gerard, R., et al, Whitehorse, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Mar. 1992, 145p., 18 refs. Jasek, M., Hicks, F

River ice, Ice jams, Flood forecasting, Water level, Ice scoring, Ice breakup, Ice cover effect, Banks (water-ways), Channel stabilization, Computerized simulation, Canada-Yukon Territory-Dawson City.

47-1245

Karginsky sea terraces in northern West Siberia and hanginsky sea terraces in normern west stoern and the problem of the Sartan glaciation. (Karginskie morskie terrasy na severe Zapadnol Sibiri i problema Sartanskogo oledeneniia). Avdalovich, S.A., et al, Akademiia nauk SSSR. 12-

vestiia. Seriia geograficheskaia, Jan.-Feb. 1984, No.1, p.89-100, In Russian. 8 refs.

Bidzhiev, R.A. Terraces, Paleoclimatology, Glacial deposits, Glaciation, USSR-Siberia.

New reports theorizing on the periglacial zone and historical geocryology. [Novye obobschaiushchie svodki po perigliatsialu i istoricheskol geokriologii, Velichko, A.A., et al. Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Seriia geograficheskaia. Mar.-Apr. 1984, No.2, p.113-119, In Russian.

Periglacial processes, Geocryology, Theories.

Evaluating the nival-glacial climate of mountains to be used for recreation. Otsenka nival no-gliatsial nogo klimata gor dlia rekreatsii, Suprunenko, IU.P., Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia.

Seriia geograficheskaia, July-Aug. 1984, No.4, p.34-41, In Russian. 20 refs.

Wind chill, Nival relief, Climatology, Air temperature, Mountains.

47-1248

Problems in studying geographical regularities in the characteristics of snow cover hardness. (Voprosy is-sledovaniia geograficheskikh zakonomernostei kha-Samoilov, R.S., et al, Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Seriia geograficheskaia, July-Aug. 1984, No.4, p.86-90, In Russian. 19 refs. Ushakov, A.I., Khodakov, V G. Snow cover, Snow hardness, Snow strength.

Reconstruction of the development of vegetation in the high-latitude Arctic. [Rekonstruktsiia razvitiia rastitel nosti v vysokoshirotno! Arktike]. Serebriannyi, L.R., et al. Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Seriia geograficheskaia, Nov.-Dec. 1984, No.6, p.75-84, In Russian. 15 refs. Vegetation patterns, Paleobotany

47.1250

Global changes in the environment as "mirrored" in an ice core. [Global'nye izmeneniia prirody v "zer-

kale" ledianogo kernaj, Kotliakov, V.M., Priroda, July 1992, No.7, p.59-68, In

Global change, Climatic changes, Ice cores, Environmental impact, Aerosols, Air temperature.

lec cores extracted at Vostok Station are analyzed. The discussion includes age and temperature of the ice, atmospheric precipitation, aerosols, and anthropogenic impact on atmo-

Oscillations of mountain glaciers in post-glacial time. [Kolebaniia gornykh lednikov v poslelednikovoe vremia₁,

Solomina, O.N., Priroda, May 1992, No.5, p.56-65, In Russian.

Mountain glaciers, Glacier oscillation, Glacier surveys.

47-1252

Geological map of the Arctic. (Geologicheskaia karta Arktikij. Shlezinger, A.E., Priroda, Sep. 1991, No.9, p.52-53, In

Russian. 1 ref. Geological maps.

47-1253

Global warming and future agroclimatic resources of the Russian Plain. ¡Global' noe poteplenie i budush-chie agroklimaticheskie resursy Russkoï ravniny;, Sirotenko, O.D., et al, *Priroda*, Mar. 1991, No.3, p.83-

88, In Russian. 3 refs. Velichko, A.A., Dolgii-Trach, V.A., Klimanov, V.A. Global change, Global warming, Climatic changes, Agriculture.

47-1254

Assuring durability of reinforced concrete structures during construction under winter conditions. [Obespechenie dolgovechnosti zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii v protsesse vozvedeniia v zimnikh usloviiakh₁,

Cherniavskii, V.L., Promyshlennoe stroitel'stvo. Sep. 1990, No.9, p.19, In Russian. 3 refs.
Reinforced concretes, Cold weather construction,

Concrete structures.

Mechanism of mass transfer and chemogenic deformation of frozen ground during its interaction with saline solutions. [Mekhanizm massoperenosa i khemogennogo deformirovaniia merzlykh porod pri

vzaimodeistvii ikh s rastvorami solelj. Lebedenko, IU.P., Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriia 4: Geologiia, July-Aug. 1990, No.4, p.55-66, In Russian. 12 refs.

Frozen ground mechanics, Frozen ground physics, Mass transfer, Deformation, Saline soils.

47-1256

Antarctic total ozone change correlated to the stratosphere wind and temperature during the polar

Xiong, K., et al. Antarctic research (Chinese edition), June 1992, 4(2), p.45-50, In Chinese with English sum-

mary. 10 rets. Hu, R.M., Shi, G.Y. Ozone, Stratosphere, Air temperature, Wind (meteorology). Antarctica—Showa Station.

(meteorology), Antarctica—Showa Station.

Analysis of total amount of ozone variation, and its relation to the wind speed temperature and the rate of temperature change at 50 hPa height over Showa Station during the polar night in 1987, is made by using the total amount of ozone and upper air data at Showa Station from 1982 to 1987. It is found that there is a good coherence between total amount of ozone and the wind speed at 50 hPa height during the polar night. According to the principle of thermal wind, the authors calculated the thermal advection during the polar night in 1987. A good coherence between total amount of ozone and the thermal advection at 50 hPa height was found, also that the temperature variation was caused by thermal advection. It is suggested that stratoswas caused by thermal advection. It is suggested that stratos-pheric ozone does not have a significant air heating function. pheric ozone (Auth. mod.)

Grounding of the Bahia Paraiso: microbial ecology of the 1989 antarctic oil spill. Karl, D.M., Microbial ecology, 1992, 24(1), p.77-89,

Ocean environments, Oil spills, Water pollution, Hydrocarbons, Degradation, Microbiology, Ecology, En-

vironmental impact, Temperature effects, Marine biology, Bottom sediment, Antarctica—Arthur Harbor. This report represents the evaluation by a group of scientists who investigated the effects of the Bahia Paraiso oil spill near who investigated the effects of the Bahia Paraiso of spill near Arthur Harbor. Microbial hydrocarbon oxidation potential (CO2-14 evolved from C-14 labeled hexadecane) was detected throughout both the oil-impacted and control regions. Hexadecane was mineralized at extremely low rates (0.13-1.21 pmol/g sediment dry weight/day); microbiological turnover time exceeded 2 years. The acute effects of DFA (measured over exposure periods of 3-7 days) on the metabolic activities of sedimentary microsposium appears to be equipible event. over exposure periods of 3-7 days on the inclusion, activities of sedimentary microorganisms appear to be negligible even at seawater saturation concentrations of DFA. Long-term exposure (120 days) to varying concentrations of DFA resulted in significant decreases (>90%) in total ATP, but had either no effect or a slight stimulatory effect on metabolic activity and production. In contrast to planktonic microbial communities, increasing incubation temperatures of between 0 and 30 C had a positive effect on rates of metabolism and production of sedia positive effect on rates of metabolism and production of sedi-mentary assemblages. These results may influence the overall

weathering rates of hydrocarbons deposited in the intertidal and supratidal regions of Arthur Harbor and other polar regions. (Auth. mod.)

47-1258

Skeletal modeling of ice leads.

Banfield, J., IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing, Sep. 1992, 30(5), p.918-923, 17 refs. Sea ice, Polynyas, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Detection, Image processing, Data processing, Classifications, Mathematical models. 47-1259

Inversion of snow parameters from passive microwave remote sensing measurements by a neural network

trained with a multiple scattering model.

Tsang, L., et al, IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing. Sep. 1992, 30(5), p.1015-1024, 28 refs. or another version see 46-4261

Snow cover, Surface temperature, Remote sensing, Radiometry, Surface properties, Scattering, Snow optics, Analysis (mathematics), Data processing, Radia-

The inversion of snow parameters from passive micro remote sensing measurements is performed with a neural net-work trained with a dense media multiple scattering model. The basic idea is to use the input-output pairs generated by the scattering model to train the neural network. Once the neural network is trained, it can invert snow parameters speedily from the measurements. This paper describes the simultaneous in-version of three parameters: mean-grain size of ice particles in version of three parameters: mean-grain size of ice particles in snow, snow density, and snow temperature from five brightness temperatures. It is shown that the neural network gives good results for the inversion of parameters from the simulated data, for which the absolute percentage errors for mean-grain size of ice particles and snow density are less than 10° and the absolute error for snow temperature is less than 3 K. The neural network with the trained weighting coefficients of the three-parameter model is used to invert the SSMI data over the analysis of some or the analysis of the some or the analysis of some or the analysis of some or the analysis of the some or t tarctic region. The algorithm inverts 30,000 sets of 5-channel brightness temperatures of Antarctica in only 10 cpu min on a VAX 3500 workstation. Validity of the inversion results is discussed in view of the limited number of parameters used and the much more complicated real-life situation in Antarctica. (Auth. mod.)

47-1260

HF bi-phase shift keying radar: application to ice sounding in western Alps and Spitsbergen glaciers. Nicollin, F., et al. IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing. Sep. 1992, 30(5), p.1025-1033, 11

Glacier thickness, Remote sensing, Glacier surveys, Radar echoes, Sounding, Performance, Ice solid interface, Subsurface investigations, Data processing.

Ranging performance of satellite laser altimeters. Gardner, C.S., IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing, Sep. 1992, 30(5), p. 1061-1072, 14 refs. Topographic surveys, Remote sensing, Spacecraft, Lasers, Height finding, Performance, Ice sheets, Analysis (mathematics).

Thickness profiling of freshwater ice using a millime-ter-wave FM-CW radar.

Yankielun, N.E., et al, IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing, Sep. 1992, 30(5), MP 3185, p.1094-1100, 13 refs.

Arcone, S.A., Crane, R.K. Lake ice, River ice, Ice cover thickness, Ice surveys, Airborne radar, Radar echoes, Performance, Profiles,

Scattering, Design.

A prototype broadband millimeter wave (26.5 to 40 GHz) FM-CW radar employing digital signal processing techniques has been developed for profiling the thickness of freshwater ice. The radar was tested at elevations of up to 7 m above ice surfaces and at speeds up to 40 km/h both from a surface vehicle and a helicopter. The thickness of pond and river ice sheets between 3 and 35 cm thick with and without fresh snow cover and minimal surface roughness showed direct correlation with bore-hole thickness measurements. Losses due to volume scattering by imbedded air bubbles did not significantly affect system ca-pability to discern the air/ice and ice/water scattering boundar-

47-1263

Winter Icing and Storms Project (WISP).

Rasmussen, R., et al, American Meteorological Society. Bulletin, July 1992, 73(7), p.951-974, Refs. p.972-

Aircraft icing, Research projects, Storms, Supercooling, Ice forecasting, Atmospheric physics, Cloud drop-lets, Meteorological data, Aerial surveys.

Protection of membrane integrity in Medicago sativa L. by glycinebetaine against the effects of freezing. Zhao, Y., et al, Journal of plant physiology. Oct. 1992, 140(5), p.541-543, 18 refs.
Aspinall, D., Paleg, L.G.

Plant tissues, Plant physiology, Freezing, Protection, Cold tolerance, Temperature effects, Temperature Cold tolerance, Temperature effects, control. Cold weather tests. Solutions.

47-1265

Sticking of HCl and ClOH to ice: a computational study.

Kroes, G.J., et al, *Journal of physical chemistry*, 1992, 96(17), p.7079-7088, 60 refs. Clary, D.C.

Stratosphere, Ice vapor interface, Adsorption, Cloud physics, Surface energy, Scavenging, Mathematical models, Chemical properties, Molecular energy levels,

Evolution of dissolved and particulate matter during the ice-covered period in a deep, high-mountain lake. Catalan, J., Canadian journal of fisheries and aquatic sciences, May 1992, 49(5), p.945-955. With French summary. 57 refs. summary.

Limnology, Lake water, Suspended sediments, Ecology, Decomposition, Nutrient cycle, Ice cover effect, Subglacial observations, Light effects.

Response of a subarctic lake chain to reduced sewage loading.

Choulik, O., et al, Canadian journal of fisheries and aquatic sciences, June 1992, 49(6), p.1236-1245, With French summary. 36 refs. Moore, T.R.

Limnology, Lake water, Sewage disposal, Water pollu-tion, Water chemistry, Ice cover effect, Snowmelt, En-vironmental impact, Ecosystems.

47-1268

Temperature-precipitation relationships for Canadian stations.

Isaac, G.A., et al. Journal of climate, Aug. 1992, 5(8), p.822-830, 14 refs. Stuart, R.A.

Air temperature, Climatology, Precipitation (meteorology), Correlation, Climatic changes, Meteorological data, Weather stations, Long range forecasting.

Canadian Climate Centre second-generation general circulation model and its equilibrium climate.

McFarlane, N.A., et al, Journal of climate. Oct. 1992, 5(10), p.1013-1044, 45 refs. Boer, G.J., Blanchet, J.P., Lazare, M.

Climatology, Atmospheric circulation, Air temperature, Climatic factors, Ice cover effect, Mathematical models, Climatic changes, Periodic variations.

The Canadian Climate Centre second generation general circulation model is described. Important features of the new verindicate in described. Important reatures of the new ver-sion include an interactive cloudiness parameterization, im-proved solar and terrestrial radiative heating calculations, a more sophisticated treatment of land surface processes, and a simple ocean mixed-layer model with a thermodynamic sea ice simple ocean mixed-layer model with a thermodynamic sea lice component. Results from a ten-year climate simulation made with the new model are presented and compared with observed climatology. The comparison is made for the Dec.-Feb and June-Aug. periods. The model reproduces the observed climatology in a generally successful manner. Included are simulated snow volume and sea ice thickness variations on and surrounding Antarctica. (Auth. mod.)

47-1270

Greenhouse gas-induced climate change simulated with the CCC second-generation general circulation model.

Boer, G.J. et al, Journal of climate, Oct. 1992,

5(10), p.1045-1077, 39 refs. McFarlane, N.A., Lazare, M.

Climatology, Climatic changes, Air temperature, Car-bon dioxide, Global warming, Sea ice distribution, Ice cover effect, Temperature effects, Climatic factors, Simulation.

The Canadian Climate Centre second-generation atmospheric The Canadian Climate Centre second-generation atmospheric general circulation model coupled to a mixed-layer ocean incorporating thermodynamic sea ice is used to simulate the equilibrium climate response to a doubling of CO2. The results of the simulation indicate a global annual warming of 3.5 C with enhanced warming found over land and at higher latitudes. Precipitation and evaporation rates increase by about 4%, and cloud cover decreases by 2.2%. Soil moisture decreases over continental Northern Hemisphere land areas in summer. The frozen component of soil moisture decreases and the liquid component increases in association with the increase of tempercomponent increases in association with the increase of temperature at higher latitudes. The simulated accumulation rate of permanent snow cover decreases markedly over Greenland and increases slightly over Antarctica. Seasonal snow and sea ice boundaries retreat, but local decreases in planetary albedo are counteracted by tropical increases, so there is little change in the global average. Large-scale patterns of change are found counteracted by average. Large-scale patterns of change are nomined in mean sea level pressure accompanied by a general decrease in short-term variability. (Auth. mod.)

Large-scale patterns and variability of snowmelt and parameterized surface albedo in the Arctic Basin. Robinson, D.A., et al, *Journal of climate*, Oct. 1992, 5(10), p.1109-1119, 64 refs.

Snow cover distribution, Spaceborne photography, Sea ice, Snowmelt, Albedo, Snow cover effect, Climatic factors, Image processing, Seasonal variations.

47-1272

Tracing upper waters of the Nansen Basin in the Arctic Ocean.

Anderson, L.G., et al, *Deep-sea research*, 1992, 39(2A)Suppl., p.S425-S433, 19 refs.

Jones, E.P.

Sea water, Ocean currents, Hydrography, Water chemistry, Water transport, Oceanography, Chemical analysis, Distribution.

47-1273

Halocarbon ratio and tritium/He-3 dating of water

masses in the Nansen Basin, Arctic Ocean.
Wallace, D.W.R., et al. Deep-sea research. 1992,
39(2A)Suppl., p.S435-S458, 39 refs.
Schlosser, P., Krysell, M., Bönisch, G.
Sea water, Ocean currents, Water transport, Hydrog-

raphy, Water chemistry, Isotope analysis, Radioactive age determination, Fallout, Oceanography.

47-1274

Internal waves and mixing in the Arctic Ocean. D'Asaro, E.A., et al, *Deep-sea research*, 1992, 39(2A)Suppl., p.S459-S484, 58 refs. Morison, J.H.

Ocean currents, Wave propagation, Hydrography, Ice cover effect, Heat transfer, Shear rate, Oceanography, Topographic effects, Profiles.

47-1275

Distribution of dominant copepods in the Nansen Ba-

sin, Arctic Ocean, in summer. Hirche, H.J., et al, *Deep-sea research*, 1992, 39(2A)Suppl., p.S485-S505, 48 refs. Mumm, N

Oceanography, Marine biology, Hydrography, Plankton, Distribution, Ocean currents, Ecosystems, Biomass.

47.1276

Recent distribution of planktonic foraminifera in the Nansen Basin, Arctic Ocean.

Carstens, J., et al, *Deep-sea research*, 1992, 39(2A)Suppl., p.S507-S524, 36 refs.

Hydrography, Marine biology, Ocean currents, Plankton, Distribution, Ice cover effect, Survival, Oceanography. Ecosystems.

47-1277

Diatom assemblages in arctic sea ice-indicator for ice drift pathways.

Abelmann, A., Deep-sea research, 1992, 39(2A)Suppl., p.S525-S538, Refs. p.S535-S538. Sea ice, Sedimentation, Ice rafting, Marine biology. Plankton, Ice composition, Drift, Distribution, Ice surface, Sampling, Oceanography.

47-1278

Origin of sediment pellets from the arctic seafloor:

Goldschmidt, P.M., et al. Deep-sea research. 1992, 39(2A)Suppl., p.S539-S565, Refs. p.S562-S565. Pfirman, S.L., Wollenburg, I., Henrich, R. Ocean bottom, Icebergs, Bottom sediment, Glacier ice, Sea ice, Drill core analysis, Origin, Soil composi-

tion, Oceanography.

47-1279 Combined high-resolution magnetostratigraphy and nannofossil biostratigraphy for late Quaternary Arc-

nannorossii otostratigraphy for late Quaternary Arc tic Ocean sediments. Nowaczyk, N.R., et al, *Deep-sea research*, 1992, 39(2A)Suppl., p.S567-S601, Refs. p.S598-S601. Baumann, M.

Ocean bottom, Magnetic surveys, Bottom sediment, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Ocean currents, Sedimentation, Age determination, Geomagnetism.

Feasibility and limits of cold preconditioning prior to depositing. Die Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der kalten Vorbehandlung von Abfällen vor de

Ablagerung,.
Wiemer, K., et al. Wasser und Boden. May 1992.
44(5), p.280.283-284. In German with English summary. 2 refs. Kern. M.

Cold storage, Waste treatment.

47-1281

GLOBEC: Southern Ocean Program; GLOBEC Workshop on Southern Ocean Marine Animal Populations and Climate Change.

U.S. Global Change Research Program, Global Ocean Ecosystems Dynamics. GLOBEC report, Nov. 1991, No.5, 150p., Refs. passim.
Sea ice, Ice temperature, Marine biology, Oceanogra-

Sea ice, Ice temperature, Marine biology, Oceanography, Models.
From May 9-11, 1991 a workshop entitled "GLOBEC Marine Animal Populations and Climate Change in the Southern Ocean" was held at Scripps Institution of Oceanography. This workshop was one in a series convened as part of the Global Ocean Ecosystems Dynamics (GLOBEC) initiative, which has as its general objective the understanding of processes relating to and controlling variability in marine populations. This report provides the results of the Southern Ocean Workshop, An executive summary summarizes the scientific issues addressed at the workshop and the major recommendations from the working groups. This is followed by a more detailed summary of the rationale, objectives and scientific questions set forth at the workshop. Discussions of the international aspects of a GLOBEC Southern Ocean initiative, field program logistics and data management needs are given in sections 4 to 6, respectively. The synopsis of the meeting is followed by a series of overview papers from the plenary presentations that provide general background on many aspects of the physics and biology of the antarctic system. The reports of the working groups are given in Section 7 in their unabridged form to provide details of the discussions at the workshop from which recommendations were obtained. Finally, a glossary and list of meeting attendees are provided as appendices.

47-1282

Glacial-interplacial evolution of greenhouse gases as inferred from ice core analysis: a review of recent results.

Raynaud, D., et al, Quaternary science reviews, June 1992, 11(4), p.381-386, 27 refs.

Ice cores, Gas inclusions, Climatic changes lee core analysis provides the most direct evidence of changes in some major greenhouse gases (CO2. CH4 and N2O) over the climatic cycle covering approximately the last 150,000 years. A remarkable overall correlation is observed between the CO2. A remarkable overall correlation is observed between the CO2 or CH4 record and the climatic changes in the high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere, with lowest greenhouse gas concentrations found under full glacial conditions. In terms of phase relationship, CO2 and CH4 are roughly in phase with the climatic signal during the deglaciation periods; when entering the glaciation, CH4 appears to decrease in phase with the antarctic cooling, but CO2 lags strikingly behind. The CH4 record exhibits a marked signal which is most likely associated with the abrupt cooling of the Younger Dryas. Existing differences between CO2 and CH4 records in comparison with climate reflect differences in sources which are mainly oceanic in the case of CO2 and continental in the case of CH4. For N2O only few data are available, suggesting that the N2O concentrations may also have been lower during the Last Glacial Maximum than during the Holocene. Greenhouse gases are likely to have played an important climatic role in amplifying, together with continental ice, the initial orbital forcing of the glacial-interglactid climatic changes. (Auth.)

47-1283

Seasonal variations of ozone trends.

Entzian, G., et al. Advances in space research. 1990, 10(10), Workshops VI, VII, and Symposium 6 of the COSPAR Twenty-seventh Plenary Meeting. Proceedings, p.(10)265-(10)268, 14 refs. Grasnick, K.H., Taubenheim, J. DLC QB495.A38

Ozone, Seasonal variations

Quo vadimus re the springtime antarctic ozone depletion?.

Rycroft, M.J., Advances in space research, 1990, 10(10). Workshops VI, VII, and Symposium 6 of the COSPAR Twenty-seventh Plenary Meeting. Proceedings, p.(10)275-(10)277, 11 refs. DLC QB495.A38

Ozone, Research projects, Antarctica.

47-1285

Report of Operation Deep Freeze 85, 1984-1985. U.S. Naval Support Force Antarctica, 1985, Var. p. Research projects. Expeditions. Logistics, Organiza-

tions, Antarctica.

tions, Antarctica.
The support to the National Science Foundation in conjunction with the U.S. Antarctic Research Program, provided by the U.S. Naval Support Force Antarctica from Aug. 1984 to Mar. 1985 as Operation Deep Freeze 85, is described. Included in the logistic support of scientific research were the fundamental life support requirements of food, shelter, water, heat and medical services to McMurdo residents and the logistic resupply of McMurdo, Amundsen-Scott, Byrd and Palmer Stations plus support of Scott Base, the nearby New Zealand camp. An aerial mapping project was again undertaken with the U.S. Geological Survey. A chronological summary of significant events and a list of participating organizations are also provided.

n of "Minimization of frazil-ice production

by river flow regulation".

Ferrick, M.G., Journal of hydraulic engineering,
Oct. 1991, 117(10), MP 3186, p.1406-1409, 3 refs.
For paper being discussed see 44-120.
River ice, Frazil ice, Ice control, Flow control, River

flow, Ice formation, Ice growth.

Discussion of "Minimization of frazil-ice production

by river flow regulation."

Calkins, D.J., Journal of hydraulic engineering, Oct. 1991, 117(10), MP 3187, p.1402-1405, 8 refs. For paper being discussed see 44-120.

River ice, Frazil ice, Ice control, Flow control, River flow lost formation. Ice growth.

flow, Ice formation, Ice growth.

47-1288

47-1288
Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas.
Bergman, H., ed, International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication. 1991, No.205, 250p., Refs. passim. Proceedings of a symposium held during the 20th General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Vienna, Aug. 11-24, 1991. For individual papers see 47-1289 through 47, 1312.

through 47-1312. Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution. Alpine landscapes, River basins, Stream flow, Snow water equivalent, Snow hydrology. Mountain glaciers, Forest land.

Modelling of the snow-water equivalent in the mountain environment.

Braun, L.N., International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.3-17, 67 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Snow water equivalent, Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting,

Snow surveys, Snow hydrology, Alpine landscapes, Forest land, Models.

47-1290

Effects of forests near the timberline on avalanche

Gubler, H., et al, International Association of Hydro-logical Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.19-38, 17 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Rychetnik, J.

Avalanche formation, Forest lines, Snow cover stability. Vegetation factors, Snow retention, Forest land. Forest strips, Protective vegetation.

Snow cover variation in the Alps using NOAA-

AVHRR data.

AVHRR data.

N.F., et al, International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.41-50, 16 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium. Aug. 1991.

Schönenberger, A., Stalder, U.
Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution, Snowmelt,
Runoff forecasting, Spaceborne photography, Radiometry. Alpine landscapes. Switzerland.

47-1292

Spatially distributed snowmelt model for application in alpine terrain.

Blöschl, G., et al, International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, logical Sciences. 1Aris publication. 1991, No.203, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.51-60, 27 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991.

Kirnbauer, R., Gutknecht, D.

Snow cover distribution, Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Snow surveys, Snow hydrology. Alpine landscapes, Models, Austria.

Scale dependent albedo variations and runoff from a

Scale dependent albed variations and runor from a glacierized alpine basin.

Brugman, M.M., International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication. 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al., p.61-71, 8 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991.

Glacial hydrology, Glacier mass balance, Meltwater, Runoff forecasting, Mountain glaciers, Glacier ablation, Snow cover effect, Albedo, Canada—British Columbia-Sentinel Glacier.

Use of microwave radiometry for characterizing snow

storage in large river basins. Chang, A.T.C., et al, International Association of Hy-Chang, A. I. C., et al. International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.73-80, 15 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Foster, J.L., Rango, A., Josberger, E.G. Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution, Snowmelt, Purposition Sport August Societies.

Runoff forecasting, Snow water equivalent, Snow hydrology, River basins, Spaceborne photography, Radi-

Use of microwave radiometry for monitoring the al-

pine environment. Keshari, A.K., et al, International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.81-89, 12 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Singh, R.P.

Snow surveys, Snow depth, Snow density, Snow air interface, Snow hydrology, Runoff forecasting, Radiometry, Mathematical models.

47-1296

Analysis of snow cover patterns as derived from

oblique aerial photographs.

Kirnbauer, R., et al. International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication. 1991, No. 205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p. 91-99, 17 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Blöschl, G., Waldhäusl, P., Hochstöger, F.

Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution, Snowmelt, Alpine landscapes. Aerial surveys. Oblique photography. Slopes.

47-1297

Satellite snow cover mapping and snowmelt runoff modelling in Beas basin.

Kumar, V.S., et al, International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication. 1991. No.205. Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al. p. 101-109, 8 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Haefner, H., Seidel, K.

Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution, Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Alpine landscapes, River basins, Spaceborne photography, Himalaya Mountains.

47-1298

Indirect evaluation of snow reserves in mountain basins.

Martinec, J., et al, International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al., p.111-119, 6 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Rango, A.

Snow surveys. Snow cover distribution, Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Alpine landscapes, River basins, Snow water equivalent, Snow hydrology, Spaceborne photography. Mathematical models.

Areal modelling of snow water equivalent based on remote sensing techniques.

Martinec, J., et al, International Association of Hydro logical Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205. Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al. p.121-129, 4 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Seidel, K., Burkart, U., Baumann, R.

Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution, Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Alpine landscapes, River basins, Snow water equivalent, Snow hydrology, Spaceborne photography.

47-1300

Transport and sublimation of snow in wind-scoured alpine terrain.

Pomeroy, J.W., International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication. 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.131-140, 22 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Blowing snow, Snow evaporation, Snow air interface,

Snow cover distribution, Snow erosion, Alpine land-scapes, Wind factors, Mathematical models.

47-1301

Physically based approach to modelling distributed snowmelt in a small alpine catchment.

Ranzi, R., et al, International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snov hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.141-150, 20 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Rosso, R.

Snowmelt, Snow heat flux, Runoff forecasting, Radiation balance, Solar radiation, Albedo, Alpine land-scapes, Mathematical models.

Mountain snowpack observations by microwave satellite.

Wankiewicz, A., International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al. p. 151-160, 6 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium. Aug. 1991.
Snow surveys, Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Snow

water equivalent, Alpine landscapes, Spaceborne photography, Radiometry, Statistical analysis.

47-1303

Satellite snow cover monitoring and snowmelt runoff prediction in the high alpine area of northwestern China.

Chen, X.Z., et al, International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.161-168, 5 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Zeng, Q.Z., Lan, Y.C.

Snow surveys. Snow cover distribution, Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Alpine landscapes, River basins, Spaceborne photography, Mathematical models,

47-1304
Physical properties of snow cover and estimation of - nystem properties of snow cover and estimation of snowmelt runoff in a small watershed in high alpine Tianshan.

Yang, D.O., et al. International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.169-177, 6 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Zhang, Y.S., Zhang, Z.Z., Elder, K. Kattelmann, R.

surveys, Snow cover distribution, Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Snow temperature, Snow density, Snow depth, Alpine landscapes, River basins, China

Estimation of streamflow change by global warming in a glacier-covered high mountain area of the Nepal

Fukushima, Y., et al, International Association of Hy-Pukusnima, Y., et al, *International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication.* 1991. No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.181-188, 8 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991.

Watanabe, O., Higuchi, K.
Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Glacier melting,
Stream flow, Mountain glaciers, Global warming, Climatic factors, Flood forecasting, Mathematical models, Nepal.

47-1306 Relationship between runoff and meteorological factors and its simulation in a Tianshan glacierized basin.

Kang, E.S., International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al. p.189-202, 8 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium. Aug. 1991.

Meltwater, Runoff forecasting. Subglacial drainage, Glacial rivers, Mountain glaciers, Snowmelt, Meteorological factors, Statistical analysis, China—Tian Shan.

Peak flows from snowmelt runoff in the Sierra Nevada. USA.

Kattelmann, R., International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.203-211, 28 refs. Present-

ed at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Floods, Stream flow, Alpine landscapes, River basins, Global warming, Forest land, Vegetation factors, United States - California -Sierra Nevada.

Snowmelt runoff forecasting: case study of Karadi reservoir. Iran.

Mashayekhi, T., et al, International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.213-220, 2 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Mahjoub, M.

Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Stream flow, River flow, Reservoirs, Statistical analysis, Iran.

47-1309

Performance of a simple degree-day estimate of snow accumulation to an alpine watershed

Sommerfeld, R.A., et al, International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al., p.221-228, 10 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Musselman, R.C., Wooldridge, G.L., Conrad, M.A. Snow surveys, Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Watersheds, Snow accumulation, Degree days, Alpine landscapes, United States-Colorado.

47-1310

Characteristics of hydrological processes in a small high mountain basin.

Yang, Z.N., et al, International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.229-236, 4 refs. Presented

at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991. Yang, Z.H., Wang, Q. Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Stream flow, Alpine landscapes, River basins, Active layer, Permafrost hy-

drology, China. 47-1311

Hydrological interactions in the Mistaya basin, Al-

berta, Canada.

Young, G.J., International Association of Hydrological Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.237-244, 21 refs. Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991.

Meltwater, Runoff forecasting, Subglacial drainage, Stream flow, Glacial rivers, Mountain glaciers, Glacier

oscillation, Canada-Alberta.

47-1312

Analysis of the relationship between lakes' melting regimes and stream runoff.

Zhang, S.Y., et al, International Association of Hydro-logical Sciences. IAHS publication, 1991, No.205, Snow, hydrology and forests in high alpine areas. Edited by H. Bergman, et al, p.245-250, Presented at the Vienna Symposium, Aug. 1991.

Snowmelt, Lake ice, Runoff forecasting, Stream flow, Ice melting, Alpine landscapes, River basins, Spaceborne photography, China.

47-1313

Ice transport and jamming in river bends.

Bjedov, G., Potsdam, Clarkson University, 1992, 94p., University Microfilms order No.DA9222808, Ph.D. thesis. 60 refs. River ice, Ice jams, River flow, Ice water interface, Ice

cover effect, Frazil ice, Drift, Banks (waterways), Boundary value problems, Mathematical models.

Study of ice-covered bend flow.
Tsai, W.F., MP 3188, Iowa City, University of Iowa.
1991, 207p., University Microfilms order No.DA9217216, Ph.D. thesis.
83 refs. Icebound rivers, River flow, Ice cover effect, Sediment

transport, River ice, Ice water interface, Suspended sediments, Alluvium, Channels (waterways), Math-

47-1315

Surface and airborne infrared detection of sea ice hazards.
Worsfold, R.D., St. John's, Memorial University of

Newfoundland, 1981, 119p., M.Eng. thesis. 38 refs. Ice detection, Ice reporting, Infrared reconnaissance, Ice floes, Icebergs, Infrared photography, Radar tracking, Radiometry, Mathematical models.

47-1316

Evaluation of recycled asphalt pavements in cold cli-

Mushule, N.K.M., Calgary, Alberta, University, 1990, 123p., M.S. thesis. 52 refs.

Road maintenance, Pavements, Frost resistance, Road icing, Cold weather performance, Bitumens, Mathematical models.

Fracture analysis of ice forces on offshore structures. Ayoub, A.S., Calgary, Alberta, University, 1989, 99p., M.S. thesis. 23 refs.

Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice cracks, Ice cover strength, Offshore structures, Ice deformation, Ice breaking, Cracking (fracturing), Crack propagation, Mathematical models.

47-1318

Mountain rescue by the Customs Service. [Il Soccor-

so Alpino della Guardia di Finanza, Moretti, B., Neve e valanghe, July 1992, No.16, p.16-23, In Italian with English summary. Avalanches, Rescue operations, Cold weather surviv-

al. Safety, Accidents, Italy.

47-1319

New perspectives on the survival chances of a person buried in an avalanche. (Le quattro fasi del seppel-

limento da valanga).
Brugger, H., et al, Neve e valanghe, July 1992,
No.16, p.24-31, In Italian with English summary. 10 refs

Falk, M.

Avalanches, Rescue operations, Cold weather survival, Safety, Accidents, Italy,

47-1320

Snow is their profession—the French "Pisteurs-Secouristes". (La neve é il loro mestiere—I "Pisteurs-Secouristes" Francesi, Escudero, H., et al. Neve e valanghe, July 1992, No. 16, p. 32, 30, le l'elie milit Farith.

No.16, p.32-39, In Italian with English summary.

Lambert, R.

Avalanches, Rescue operations, Cold weather survival, Safety, Accidents, France.

47-1321

Avalanche studies in Italy. ¡Lo studio delle valanghe

in Italia,. Peretti, G., Neve e valanghe, July 1992, No.16, p.40-47, In Italian with English summary.

Avalanches, Research projects, Organizations, Cost

analysis, Italy.

47-1322

1992: Catastrophic avalanches in Turkey. [1992: Valanghe catastrofiche in Turchia₁, Gurer, I., Neve e valanghe, July 1992, No. 16, p. 56-61,

In Italian with English summary. 3 refs. Avalanches, Snowstorms, Accidents, Turkey

47-1323

Nonsteady channel flow of ice as a modified secondorder fluid with power-law viscosity.

Man, C.S., Archive for rational mechanics and analysis, 1992, Vol.119, p.35-57, 29 refs.

Glacier flow, Ice creep. Glacier ice, Glacier friction, Ice pressure, Ice models, Unsteady flow, Viscous flow. Boundary value problems, Mathematical models.

47-1324

Bank recession—causes, measurement techniques, rates, and predictions, Lake Sakakawea, North Dako-

Reid, J.R., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Omaha District. Missouri River Division. M. series. Sep. 1992, No.38, 67p., 55 refs. MRD sediment

Banks (waterways). Shore erosion, Frost action, Frost penetration, Beaches, Alluvium, Sediment transport, Mass movements (geology), United States—North Dakota.

47-1325

Activities of the Alaska District, Water Resources Division, U.S. Geological Survey, 1992. Snyder, E.F., ed, U.S. Geological Survey.

Open-file report, 1992, No.92-479, 21p., Refs. passim.

Research projects, Water reserves, Hydrology, Ground water, Surface waters, Water pollution, Flood forecasting, Glacier surveys, Organizations, United States—Alaska.

47-1326

Influence of physical and biological processes on the concentration of O2 and CO2 in the ice-covered Wed-

dell Sea in the spring of 1988. Bouquegneau, J.M., et al, Polar biology, Sep. 1992, 12(2), p.163-170, 32 refs.

Gieskes, W.W.C., Kraay, G.W., Larsson, A.M. Ice cover effect. Biomass. Photosynthesis, Water chemistry, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

chemistry, Antarctica—weddell Sea.

In Oct. and Nov. 1988, measurements of oxygen and total dissolved inorganic carbon (TCO2) concentrations were made in the northwestern Weddell Sea to the south and north of the marginal ice edge, in order to estimate the relative importance, regarding their variations, of both biological (photosynthesis and respiration) and physical (transport of O2 and CO2 by turbulent movements and by intrusion from the atmosphere) processes. In the ice-covered region, both respiration and up-

welling determined the O2 and TCO2 variations, whilst in the welling determined the O2 and TCO2 variations, whilst in the open water just north of the marginal ice edge, photosynt' hactivity was the most important factor controlling O2 and TCO2 levels. These findings underline the importance of the activity of the pelagic ecosystem in determining the concentration of O2 and CO2 not only in the ice-free but also in the ice-covered antarctic ocean. (Auth.)

47-1327

Marine bacterioplankton at the Weddell Sea ice edge, distribution of psychrophilic and psychrotrophic populations.
Delille, D., Polar biology, Sep. 1992, 12(2), p.205-210.

Sea ice, Bacteria, Ice cover effect, Sea water, Antarctica-Weddell Sea.

In the eastern Weddell Sea on several transects, from ice-covered through ice melt to open-ocean stations, total and hetero-trophic bacteria were estimated to document an enhanced bactriological biomass expected near the ice edge. The highest numbers of bacteria were found in melted ice cores. All quan-titatively studied bacterial parameters were lower under the ice than in the ice samples, but there were no clear vertical gradi-ents in the water column. In the studied spring situation, seal distribution of the seawater bacterioplankton. The bacterial distribution of the seawater bacterioplankton. The bacterial community structure was investigated by carrying out 29 morphological and biochemical tests on 118 isolated strains. The bacterial communities inhabiting aniarctic pack ice differ from those found in underlying seawater. Although nonfermentative Gram-negative rods were always dominant in secawater. Vibrio sp. represented more than 25% of the strains isolated from some ice samples. The results clearly indicated that a large majority of the bacteria isolated from seawater must be considered rescherosphilic. be considered psychrotrophic, but that truly psychrophilic strains occur in melted ice and brine samples. (Auth. mod.)

Phytoplankton distribution in relation to sea ice, hydrography and nutrients in the northwestern Weddell

Sea in early spring 1988 during EPOS.
Bianchi, F., et al, *Polar biology*, Sep. 1992, 12(2), p.225-235, Refs. p.234-235.

Biomass, Ice cover effect, Sea water, Algae, Antarctica -Weddell Sea.

Phytoplankton biomass and distribution of major phytoplankton groups were investigated in relation to sea ice conditions, hydrography and nutrients along three north-south transects in the northwestern Weddell Sea in early spring 1988. Three different zones along the transect could be distinguished: the open water zone, the marginal ice zone, and the closed pack-ice zone. Nutrient concentrations increased towards the south, showing winter values under the closed pack-ice. Centric diatoms such as Thalassiosira gravida and Chaetoceros neglectum forming parge colonies dominated the phytoplankton assemblage in terms of biomass in open water together with large, long chain forming, pennate diatoms, whereas small pennate diatoms such as Nitzschia spp, and nanoflagellates prevailed in ice covered areas. Fairly low concentrations of phytoplankton cells were encountered at the southernmost stations and many empty diatom frustules were found in the samples. The enhanced phytoplankton biomass in the Weddell-Scotia Confluence area is achieved through sea ice melting in the frontal zone of two different water masses, the Weddell and the Scotia Sea surface waters. (Auth. mod.) Phytoplankton biomass and distribution of major phytoplank-

47-1329

On processes determining the vertical stability of surface waters in the marginal ice zone of the northwest-ern Weddell Sea and their relationship with phyto-

plankton bloom development. Veth, C., et al. *Polar biology*, Sep. 1992, 12(2), p.237-243, 23 refs.

Lancelot, C., Ober, S.

Ice cover effect, Meltwater, Plankton, Ice edge, Sea ice distribution, Antarctica-Weddell Sea.

Ice edge-related phytoplankton blooms following the retreating seaice in the marginal ice zone are frequently observed phenomena. Such blooms are generally short-lived and are followed by a strong decrease in the chlorophyll concentration towards the open ocean, generally explained by the degradation of the vertical stability. Solar heating and ice melting, which control the stability of the surface water of the northwestern Weddell Sca during sea-ice retreat in spring, were analyzed in order to relate the spatial features of the phytoplankton ice-edge bloom in 1988 to the density field. Solar heating has little effect on the density of seawater in ice-covered areas because the Ice edge-related phytoplankton blooms following the retreating fect on the density of seawater in ice-covered areas because the thermal expansion coefficient is very low near to the freezing temperature. Outside the marginal ice zone, the temperature effect on stratification increases and the combined contribution of melting and heating on buoyancy input to the surface layer is roughly constant. As a consequence, the low phytoplankton stocks in the open ocean adjacent to the marginal ice zone, after an initial bloom peak following the retreating ice in spring, are not necessarily caused by deep turbulent mixing, in contrast to what is often assumed. (Auth.)

Nitrogen uptake in the Weddell Sea during late win-

ter and spring.

Kristiansen, S., et al. *Polar biology*, Sep. 1992, 12(2), p.245-251, Refs. p.250-251. Syvertsen, E.E., Farbrot, T.

Sea ice. Ice cover effect, Biomass, Algae, Water chemistry. Antarctica-Weddell Sea.

Uptake rates of ammonium, nitrate and urea were measured during the EPOS leg 1 cruise to the Weddell Sea in Oct.-Nov. 1988 using the isotope N-15. Nitrate was the most important nitrogen source both for ice algae (f-ratio equal to or greater 1988 using the isotopes...
introgen source both for ice algae (f-ratio equal to or greater than 0.88) and for phytoplankton in the water column (f-ratio equal to or greater than 0.85). Indications of a gradual decrease in "e new production with time were found in the outer marginal ice zone. Nitrogen uptake rates in ice algae from the sub-ice assemblages were light-limited at in situ irradiances. Significant regeneration of ammonium was found in ice algal samples only. (Auth.)

47-1331

Organic carbon in the upper layer and its sedimenta-tion during the ice-retreat period in the Scotia-Weddell Sea. 1988.

Cadée, G.C., Polar biology, Sep. 1992, 12(2), p.253-259, Refs. p.358-259. Sea ice, Biomass, Water chemistry, Suspended sedi-

ments, Ice cover effect, Antarctica-Weddell Sea, Scotia Sea.

Scotia Sea. The maximum of particulate organic carbon (POC) in the surface layer (200-400 micrograms:1) followed the retreating ice from end Nos. to end Dec. In the upper 150 m dissolved organic carbon (DOC) amounted to 10-20 times the POC content. Free floating sediment traps at 150 m showed a daily sedimentation of 0.6-11.6% of the standing stock of POC. 0.1-2.6% of the chlorophyll-a and 5-190% of the gross primary production. Maximum sedimentation occurred during grazing of a krill swarms. Indicating the important role of krill swarms in the downward flux. Also at most other stations krill faecal strings formed a large part of the downward flux.

Respiratory electron transport activity of micro-plankton in the Weddell Sea during early spring: influence of the ice cover and the ice edge.

Martinez, R., et al, *Polar biology*, Sep. 1992, 12(2), p.275-282, Refs. p.281-282.

strada, M

Plankton, Photosynthesis, Ice cover effect, Antarctica -Weddell Sea.

—Weddell Sea.

During early spring the microplankton electron transport system (ETS) activity increased with time and in the pack ice-open water direction. The temporal trend was more obvious than the spatial one. ETS activity ranged from 0.01 to 1.25 mi 02/cu m/h under the ice and from 0.1 to 1.6 ml 02/cu m/h the open water at the ice edge. ETS/Chl a ratios showed the importance of microheterotrophs under the ice, versus a greater phytoplankton dominance in the ice edge-open water zone. The carbon-specific activity reached a maximum (0.43. day) in the innermost zone of the CPI where bacteria dominated. Repiratory activity under the ice is important in producing the innermost zone of the CPI where bacteria dominated. Respiratory activity under the ice is important in producing the oxygen deficit observed, due to the negative balance between photosynthesis and respiration. The ETS activity was at the lower range of that found in the region in summer, and is comparable to that measured in other oligotrophic stratified systems in ocean areas. (Auth. mod.)

Effects of antarctic sea ice biota on seeding as studied in aquarium experiments.

Kuosa, H., et al. *Polar biology*, Sep. 1992, 12(3-4), p.333-339, 30 refs.

Norrman, B., Kivi, K., Brandini, F

Algae, Microbiology, Cryobiology, Sea ice, Antarctica — Weddell Sea.

The potential seeding impact of sea ice microbial communities The potential seeding impact of sea ice microbial communities was studied during late a ustral winter-early spring 1988 in the Weddell Sea. Experiments were performed in seawater aquariums with natural seawater and seawater enriched with crushed ice. Algal, protozoan and bacterial cell numbers were followed, as well as nutrients and DOC levels. The results showed a potential seeding effect of sea ice communities to the water column. However, the type of ice communities differed greatly from each other and the effect of such seeding will be attachy. Seeding of seawater by the rich in alease flagellates patchy. Seeding of seawater by ice rich in algae, flagellates and/or particulate organic carbon led to the development of communities dominated either by diatoms or bacteria. (Auth.)

Ecology of sea ice biota. 1. Habitat, terminology, and methodology.

Horner, R., et al. Polar biology, Sep. 1992, 12(3-4), MP 3189, p.417-421, Refs. p.424-427.

Ackley, S.F., Dieckmann, G.S., Gulliksen, B., Hoshiai,

T., Legendre, L., Melnikov, I.A., Reeburgh, W.S., Spindler, M., Sullivan, C.W.

Sea ice, Ecology, Cryobiology.

Polar regions are covered by extensive sea ice that is inhabited by a variety of plants and animals. The environments where the organisms live vary depending on the structure and age of the ice. Many terms have been used to describe the habitats and the organisms. The authors here characterize the habitats and communities and suggest some standard terms for them. They also suggest routine sampling methods and reporting units for measurements of biological and chemical variables.

Ecology of sea ice biota. 2. Global significance. Legendre, L., et al. Polar biology. Sep. 1992. 12(3-4), MP 3190, p.429-444. Refs. p.441-444. Ackley, S.F., Dieckmann, G.S., Gulliksen, B., Horner, R., Hoshiai, T., Melnikov, I.A., Reeburgh, W.S., Spindler, M., Sullivan, C.W.

Sea ice, Ice cover effect, Cryobiology, Ecology, Algae, Water chemistry, Polar regions.

Water chemistry, Polar regions. Sea ice not only determines the ecology of ice biota, but also influences the pelagic systems under the ice cover and at ice edges. In this paper, new estimates of arctic and antarctic production of biogenic carbon are derived, and differences as well as similarities between the two oceans are examined. In ice-covered seas, high algal concentrations (blooms) occur in association with several types of conditions. Blooms often lead to high sedimentation of intact cells and faecal pellets. A fraction of the carbon fixed by microalgae that grow in sea ice or in relation to it is exported out of the production zone. This includes particulate material sinking out of the cuphotic zone, and relation to it is exported out of the production zone. This in-cludes particulate material sinking out of the euphotic zone, and also material passed on to the food web. Pathways through which ice algal reason does reach various components of the pelagic and benthic food webs, and through them such top predators as marine mammals and birds, are discussed. Processes that favor the production and accumulation of biogenic carbon as well as its export to deep waters and sequestration are discussed, together with those that influence mineralization in the upper ice-covered ocean. (Auth. mod.)

Stratospheric sudden cooling after solar proton event over Syowa Station, Antarctica.

over Sydwa Station, Americica.
Kodama, M., et al. Journal of geomagnetism and geo-electricity. 1992, 44(5), p.361-366, 14 refs.
Kohno, T., Kanzawa, H.
Ozone, Stratosphere, Solar activity, Air temperature.
Antarctica—Showa Station.

Antarctica—Showa Station.

Forty-three solar proton events (SPEs) with energies of greater than 30 MeV, whose time-integrated proton flux throughout an event is above 10.000.000/sq cm, are selected from 4 solar cycles of 1956 to 1990, and their influence on the lower stratospheric temperature was investigated by using radiosonde data from Showa Station. It is shown that 64% of the 33 SPEs in which the radiosonde data were available are followed by a sudden cooling of -2.4 C on average at 20-30 km altitude. Also 69% of the 13 SPEs recorded proton flux above 100.000.000/sq cm, giving a mean value of -3.5 C. Fifteen events accompanied with the GLE (Ground Level Enhancement, with the order of GeV protons) exhibit significant coolings, while two do not. (Auth.)

47-1337

Photosynthetic capacity in microalgae associated with antarctic pack ice.

Lizotte, M.P., et al, *Polar biology*, Oct. 1992, 12(5), p.497-502, 35 refs. Sullivan, C.W.

Sea ice, Algae, Biomass, Scotia Sea, Antarctica-Wed-

deri Sea.

Previous studies of primary production in antarctic seas have concluded that microalgae associated with sea ice make only a minor contribution to the carbon budget; however, production estimates for sea ice algae have been based almost exclusively on microalgae from nearshore fast ice. The authors measured biomass and rates of photosynthesis (at saturating irradiances) biomass and rates of photosynthesis (at saturating irradiances) in microalgae collected from offshore pack ice during 4 cruises to the Weddelf-Scotia Sea and the region west of the Antarctic Peninsula. Chlorophyll a concentrations in pack ice (0.089 to 260 micrograms/l) were as high as reported from fast ice. The photosynthetic capacities are approximately an order of magnitude greater than previously reported for fast ice microalgae, but are similar to rates reported for antarctic phytoplankton. Because pack ice constitutes more than 90% of the ice cover in antarctic seas and indiagonar microalgae has a higher photosynthesis. cause pack ice constitutes more than 90% of the ecc cover in antarctic seas, and indigenous microalgac have a higher photosynthetic capacity than previously realized, the authors raise the question: has the importance of sea ice algae to primary production in the southern ocean been underestimated? (Auth. mod.)

Differential absorption lidar detection of ozone in the troposphere and lower stratosphere.

Browell, E.V., Optoelectronics for environmental sciences, edited by S. Martellucci and A.N. Chester, New York, Plenum Press, 1991, p.77-89, Proceedings of the 14th Course of International School of Quantum Electronics. 21 refs

Measuring instruments, Ozone, Stratosphere, Tropos-

The DIAL technique for deriving ozone profiles from lidar measurements is discussed. The NASA airborne DIAL system is described as an example of an advanced field system, and results are presented for studies of: a) photochemically produced ozone in the summertime over the eastern United States and in biomass burning plumes during the dry season over the Amazon Basin of Brazil; b) vertical ozone transport from the mixed layer into the feet transporther via cloud dynamics and Amazon basin to Brazil; by extrical ozone transport from the mixed layer into the free troposphere via cloud dynamics and from the stratosphere into the troposphere via tropopause fold events; and, c) ozone depletion in the ozone hole over Antarctica. The airborne DIAL measurements discussed in this paper demonstrate the advanced capability of lidar for conducting ozone investigations throughout the troposphere and lower stratosphere under widely different atmospheric conditions.

47-1339

Vapor pressures of solid hydrates of nitric acid: implications for polar stratospheric clouds.

Worsnop. D.R., et al, Science. Jan. 1, 1993, 259(5091), p.71-74, Numerous refs.

Fox. L.E., Zahniser, M.S., Wofsy, S.C.

Clouds (meteorology). Stratosphere, Ozone, Atmospheric composition.

spheric composition. Thermodynamic data are presented for hydrates of nitric acid: HNO3 — H2O, HNO3 — 2H2O, HNO3 — 3H2O, and a higher hydrate. Laboratory data indicate that nucleation and persistence of metastable HNO3 — 2H2O may be favored in polar stratospheric clouds over the slightly more stable HNO3 — 3H2O. Atmospheric observations indicate that some polar stratospheric clouds may be composed of HNO3 — 2H2O and HNO3 — 3H2O. Vapor transfer from HNO3 — 2H2O and HNO3 — 3H2O. Vapor transfer from HNO3 — 2H2O to define the sedimentation of HNO3, which plays an important role in the depletion of polar ozone. The mechanism proposed here would help explain observed denitrification in both polar regions, and may contribute to the associated north-south asymmetry in the severity of O3 loss. (Auth.)

47-1340

Kinetic coefficient of friction measurements of EG-/AD/S ice on filled Imron paint.

Bell, J., et al. National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Laboratory memoran-dum, Nov. 1991, LM-1991-26, 33p. + appends.. 2 refs.

Newbury, S.

Protective coatings, Ice friction, Ice prevention, Artificial ice.

47-1341

Proposed standard method for conduct and analysis of ice resistance model tests.

Spencer, D.S., et al, National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Laboratory memorandum, Feb. 1992, LM-1992-01, 10p., 3 refs. Jones, S.J., Colbourne, D.B.

Ice navigation, Ice breaking, Ice solid interface, Metal ice friction, Artificial ice, Laboratory techniques, Test chambers, Environmental tests, Mathematical models.

Field dropweight ice impact test system at the Insti-

tute for Marine Dynamics.
Chin, S.N., National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Laboratory memorandum. Oct. 1991, LM-1991-11, 9p. + appends., 5 refs. Ice cover strength, Ice solid interface, Impact tests. Test equipment.

47-1343

Modelling techniques for icebreaking hull forms. Newbury, S., National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Laboratory memorandum, Aug. 1991, LM-1991-10, 18p. + appends., 14

Icebreakers, Ice solid interface, Metal ice friction, Ice navigation. Ice breaking. Ice loads, Test chambers, Environmental tests, Mathematical models.

Risk analysis for ice failure in ice-structure interaction.

National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Laboratory report. May 1990, LR-1990-08, 15p., 36 refs.

Ice cover strength, Ice solid interface. Ice cracks. Ice breaking, Ice deformation, Ice loads, Crack propaga-tion, Brittleness, Statistical analysis, Mathematical

R-class icebreakers: a bibliography.

Tillotson, J., National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Laboratory memorandum, Mar. 1990, LM-1990-05, 7p., 55 refs. Icebreakers, Bibliographies.

Some thermal and mechanical properties of flooded ice.

Lozowski, E.P., et al. National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Laboratory memorandum, Sep. 1990, LM-1990-01, 96p., 12

Jones, S.J.

Ice growth, Ice heat flux, Ice cover strength, Artificial freezing, Ice (construction material), Ice thermal properties. Flooding, Ice water interface, Mathematical models.

47-1347

Some exploratory tests on circular and sidewall air cushion icebreaker bows.

cushion icebreaker bows.

Hinchey, M.J., et al, National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Laboratory report, June 1990, LR-1990-12, 60p., 13 refs.

Mak, L.M., Colbourne, D.B. leebreakers, Ice breaking, Ice solid interface, Metal ice friction, Ice navigation, Ice cover strength, Ice loads, Test chambers, Environmental tests, Mathematical models. models.

47-1348

CD model ice-preliminary observations on the effect

of density on tank testing.

Spencer, D.S., National Research Council Canada.

Institute for Marine Dynamics. Institute report,

June 1992, 1R-1992-11, 7p., 12 refs. Presented at the

American Tank Towing Conference, 23rd, New Orlands Institute 1992. leans, June 1992.

Artificial ice, Ice solid interface, Metal ice friction, Ice density, Propellers, Ice navigation, Test chambers, Environmental tests.

47-1349

Repeatability of resistance experiments in ice with a 1:20 scale model of the Canadian R-class icebreaker. Newbury, S., National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Institute report, Apr. 1992, IR-1992-10, 7p., 6 refs. Presented at the American Tank Towing Conference, 23rd, New Orleans, June 1992.

Icebreakers, Ice solid interface, Metal ice friction, Ice navigation. Test chambers. Environmental tests.

47-1350

Constricted hydrodynamic flow due to proximate ice blockage over a blade profile in two dimensions. Shih, L.Y., et al. National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Institute report. Sep. 1992, 1R-1992-20, 6p., 4 refs. Presented at the International Symposium on Propeller and Cavitation, 2nd. Hangzhou, China, Sep. 1-4, 1992.

Ice solid interface, Metal ice friction, Propellers, Ice navigation, Cavitation, Hydrodynamics, Turbulent flow, Test chambers, Environmental tests, Mathematical models.

47-1351

Research on "Ice/Propeller Interaction": JRPA No.6 sub-tasks 5.1.1 and 5.1.2.

Cowper, D.N.B., National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report. July 1992, CR-1992-07, 87p., Refs. p.80-87 Ice solid interface, Metal ice friction, Propellers, Ice loads, Ice navigation, Icebreakers, Environmental tests, Cavitation, Hydrodynamics, Mathematical mod-

47-1352

els.

JRPA No.6 propeller/ice interaction: development of model test program.

R.P. Browne Marine Consultants Limited, National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report, June 1992, CR-1992-08, 17p. + appends., 22 refs. Ice solid interface, Metal ice friction, Propellers, Ice loads. Ice navigation, Icebreakers, Environmental

47-1353

Three point loading of freshwater ice beams.

Williams, J.L., National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Laboratory memorandum, June 1990, LM-1990-13, 44p., 6 refs. Artificial ice, Ice loads, Ice strength, Ice deformation, Flexural strength, Strain tests. Mathematical models.

Mathematical model to describe hinge crack failure of a sheet ice reinforced ridge beam.
Lau, M., National Research Council Canada. Insti-

tute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report, Aug 1991, CR-1991-10, 16p. + appends., 5 refs. Ice cover strength, Ice loads, Ice cracks, Pressure ridges, Ice solid interface, Ice deformation, Ice pressure, Ice models, Flexural strength, Strain tests, Mathematical models.

47-1355

Model test investigation of level and multi-year ridge ice forces on downward breaking conical structures.

Lau. M., National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report.

Mar. 1990, CR-1990-08, 2 vols., Vol.1: Main report.

Vol.2: Appendices. 13 refs.

Ice cover strength, Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Pressure ridges, Ice breaking, Ice friction, Ice models, Flex-ural strength, Strain tests, Mathematical models.

Study of the friction of ice-phase II.

Molgard, J., National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report. June 1990, CR-1990-12, 4p. + append. For paper included as appendix, "Evidence for pressure melting and heat generation by viscous flow of liquid in indentation and impact experiments on ice" by R.E. Gagnon and J. Molgaard, see 46-1741.

Ice friction, Ice pressure, Regelation.

Computation of ship/pack ice interaction with wave effect.

Wang, S.L., et al, National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report. May 1990. CR-1990-10, 36p., 9 refs.

Hsiung, C.C.

lce solid interface. Metal ice friction, Ice navigation, Pack ice, Ice loads, Ocean waves, Computer programs. Mathematical models

Report on the investigation of lateral ice pressure techniques in model ice at the Institute for Marine

Hardiman, K.C., National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report, June 1992, CR-1992-04, n.p., 13 refs.

lee solid interface, Metal ice friction, Ice navigation, Ice pressure, Ice models, Artificial ice, Laboratory techniques, Test chambers. Environmental tests, Mathematical models.

47-1359

Thrust deduction and propulsive coefficients of ice-

breaking vessels.

Drodge, R.M., et al, National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report. Apr. 1992, CR-1992-05, 20p. + appends., 15 refs.

Paterson, R.B.

Icebreakers, Ice solid interface, Metal ice friction, Ice navigation, Ice breaking, Ice loads, Propellers, Mathematical models.

Modelling of the ice failure processes in ship-ice interaction.

McKenna, R.F., et al, National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report. Aug. 1991, CR-1991-11, 156p., 42 refs. Ice solid interface. Metal ice friction, Ice navigation, Ice loads, Ice pressure, Ice cover strength, Ice breaking, Ice deformation, Flexural strength, Strain tests, Mathematical models.

47-1361

Using the air containing stream for channel ice clear-

Hsiung, C.C., et al. National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report, Jan. 1992, CR-1992-02, 94p., 8 refs.
Wang, S.L.

Ice navigation, Bubbling, Ice control, Channels (waterways), Bubbles, Turbulent flow, Cavitation, Propellers, Computerized simulation, Computer programs, Mathematical models.

47-1362

Full-scale ice breaker trials: CCGS Sir John Frank-

lin, Indian Arm/Little Burnt Bay 1991.
Williams, F.M., et al. National Research Council
Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Test report. July 1991. TR-1991-03, 13p. + appends., 13 refs.
Iccbreakers, Icc navigation, Ice solid interface. Metal ice friction. Ice loads, Cold weather tests.

Full scale deflection of ice by an icebreaker. Gagnon, R.E., et al, National Research Council Cana-

da. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Laboratory memorandum, Dec. 1991, LM-1991-29, 4p. + ap-

Spencer, D.S

Icebreakers, Ice navigation, Ice breaking, Ice solid in-

Continued study of the frictional and cohesive-like behaviour of floating model ice rubble. Case, P.C., National Research Council Canada. In-

stitute for Marine Dynamics. Laboratory memoran-dum. Dec. 1991, LM-1991-27, 24p. + appends., 11

Ice friction, Ice adhesion, Ice cover strength, Ice deformation, Floating ice, Ice loads, Internal friction, Shear 47-1365

First-year sea ice forces on a mobile arctic caisson in

the Beaufort Sea.
Frederking, R.M.W., et al. National Research Council
Frederking, R.M.W., et al. National Research Council
Frederking, R.M. Marine, Dynamics. Institute Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Institute report. Feb. 1991, IR-1991-04, 3p., 6 refs. Reprinted from Hansa, Vol.127, No.22, 1990, p.1575-1577. Timco, G.W., Jones, S.J., Neth, V.

Ice loads, Ice pressure, Ice solid interface, Caissons.

47-1366

Vertical and inclined edge-indentation of freshwater ice sheets

Finn, D.W., National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Laboratory memoran-dum, Sep. 1991, LM-1991-18, 97p., M.E. thesis for the Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

ice cover strength, ice loads, ice pressure, ice solid interface, Ice breaking, Ice deformation, Ice cracks, Strain tests, Environmental tests, Test chambers, Mathematical models.

Properties of EG/AD/S doped ice at the IMD ice tank.

Melville Shipping Limited, National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report, Apr. 1990, CR-1990-05, 31p., 7 refs. Artificial ice. Doped ice. Ice cover strength, Ice loads, Ice models, Strain tests, Environmental tests, Test chambers.

Design and implementation of an in-situ ice compression tester.

keiley, P., National Research Council Canada. Insti-tute for Marine Dynamics. Laboratory memoran-dum, Dec. 1991, LM-1991-28, 20p. + appends., 5

Ice cover strength, Ice pressure, Ice loads, Compressive properties. Strain tests, Test equipment, Test chambers, Mathematical models.

47-1369

Surface flaw density from three-point bend tests on

ice beams.
Lal, M., National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report, Apr.

1991, CR-1991-04, 91p., 8 refs. Ice strength, Ice cracks, Ice breaking, Ice deformation, Ice loads, Crack propagation, Flexural strength, Strain tests, Computer programs, Statistical analysis, Mathematical models.

47-1370

Simulating marine icing conditions in the refrigerated

Simulating marine icing conditions in the refrigerated marine icing wind tunnel.

Lozowski, E.P., et al, National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report. Apr. 1991, CR-1991-05, 85p. + appends., 21 refs. Includes a 3.5" high density disk.

Zakrzewski, W.P.
Ship icing, Ice accretion, Ice forecasting, Sea spray, Icing rate, Superstructures, Wind tunnels, Computerized simulation. Computer programs, Mathematical models.

47-1371

Clearing of ice fragments in continuous-mode ice-

breaking.
Hsiung, C.C., et al, National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report. Apr. 1991, CR-1991-06, 102p., 10 refs.

Ice solid interface, Metal ice friction, Icebreakers, Ice breaking, Ice navigation, Ice water interface. Drift, Water flow, Computerized simulation, Computer programs, Mathematical models.

1:8 R-class model ice tests: resistance and captive experiments.

Carroll, W.J., National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report. Aug. 1990, CR-1990-19, 11p. + appends., 11 refs. Ice solid interface, Metal ice friction, Icebreakers, Ice breaking, Ice navigation, Ice loads, Test chambers, Environmental tests, Mathematical models.

47-1373

Report on resistance tests of model Polarstern in the ice tank.

NORDCO Limited, National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Contractor report. Feb. 1990, CR-1990-02, 8p. + appends. Ice solid interface, Metal ice friction, Icebreakers, Ice navigation, Ice loads, Test chambers, Environmental tests. Mathematical models.

47-1374

2-D simulation of rigid body motion in mass ice.

NORDCO Limited Some Research Council Canada. Institute for Marcie Dynamics. Contractor report. Mar. 1990, CR-1999-03, 32p. + appends, 6 refs. Ice solid interface, Metal ice friction, Ice navigation, Ice loads, Slush, Ships, Computerized simulation, Computer programs, Mathematical models.

47-1375

Impacts of summer warming on the energy and water balance of wetland tundra.

Rouse, W.R., et al, *Climatic change*, Dec. 1992, 22(4), p.305-326, 29 refs.
Carlson, D.W., Weick, E.J.

Tundra, Wetlands, Permafrost transformation, Water balance. Climatic changes, Global warming, Surface energy, Simulation, Subarctic landscapes. Tempera-ture effects, Evapotranspiration.

47-1376

Passive acoustic emission for quantitative evaluation of freeze thaw and alkali aggregate reaction in con-

Taylor, M.A., Sessions sponsored by the Engineering Mechanics Division of the American Society of Civil Engineers, San Antonio, TX, Apr. 13-15, 1992. Proceedings. Nondestructive testing of concrete elements and structures. Edited by F. Ansari et al, New York, American Society of Civil Engineers, 1992, p.1-12, Proceedings held in conjunction with 1992 Structures Congress. DLC TA440.S87 1992

Concrete freezing, Structural analysis, Concrete aggregates, Acoustic measurement. Freeze thaw cycles, Damage, Structural changes, Air entrainment, Con-

crete strength.

Brillouin and Raman scattering from liquid water. Nardone, M., et al, Journal of molecular structure. July 1992, Vol.270, p.287-299, 19 refs.

Ricci, M.A., Benassi, P. Water structure, Molecular structure, Supercooling, Low temperature research, Light scattering, Spectra, Spectroscopy, Simulation, Very low frequencies.

Plant-dependent CH4 emission in a subarctic Canadi-

an fen. Whiting, G.J., et al. Global biogeochemical cycles. Sep. 1992, 6(3), p.225-231, 50 refs. Chanton, J.P.

Wetlands, Vapor transfer, Subarctic landscapes, Soil air interface, Atmospheric composition, Vegetation factors, Natural gas, Photosynthesis, Biomass.

47-1379

Physics-based models of snow.

Morris, E.M., NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series C. Mathematical and Physical Sciences. Vol.345, NATO Advanced Study Institute on Recent Advances in the Modeling of Hydrol, gic Systems, Sintra, Portugal, July 10-23, 1988. Proceedings, Edited by D.S. Bowles et al, Dordrecht, Netherlands, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1991, p.85-112, 58 refs. DLC GB656.2.M33 N38 1991

Snow physics, Snow hydrology, Snowmelt, Snow air interface, Snow impurities, Mathematical models, interface, Snow impurities, Mathematica Runoff forecasting, Meteorological factors.

Physically based snowcover model. Vehviläinen, B., NATO Advanced Science Institutes,

venviainen, B., NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series C. Mathematical and Physical Sciences. Vol.345, NATO Advanced Study Institute on Recent Advances in the Modeling of Hydrologic Systems, Sintra, Portugal, July 10-23, 1988. Proceedings. Edited by D.S. Bowles et al, Dordrecht, Netherlands, Kluwer, Academic Publishers, 1901, p. 112, 125, 26 Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1991, p.113-135, 26

DLC GR656 2 M33 N38 1991

Snow cover stability. Snow accumulation, Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Heat balance, Snow air interface, Runoff forecasting. Mathematical models, Mass bal-

Recent advances and future implications of remote

Recent advances and future implications of remote sensing for hydrologic modeling.
Engman, E.T., et al, NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series C. Mathematical and Physical Sciences. Vol. 345, NATO Advanced Study Institute on Recent Advances in the Modeling of Hydrologic Systems, Sintra, Portugal, July 10-23, 1988. Proceedings. Edited by D.S. Bowles et al, Dordrecht, Netherlands, Kluwer Academic Publishers 1991, n. 471. 495. Pefe Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1991, p.471-495, Refs. p.491-495

Gurney, R.J. DLC GB656.2.M33 N38 1991

Remote sensing, Hydrologic cycle, Snowmelt, Precipitation (meteorology), Simulation, Runoff forecasting.

Problems of runoff modeling which are particular to

Troolens of runoit modeling which are particular to the area or climate being modeled. Dawdy, D.R., NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series C. Mathematical and Physical Sciences. Vol. 345, NATO Advanced Study Institute on Recent Advances in the Modeling of Hydrologic Systems, Sintra, Portugal, July 10-23, 1988. Proceedings. Edited by D.S. Bowles et al, Dordrecht, Netherlands. Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1991, p.541-547, 15

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Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Simulation, Hydrologic cycle, Climatic factors, Accuracy, Topographic effects.

Premelting of ice in exfoliated graphite; a neutron diffraction study.

Gay, J.M., et al, Journal of crystal growth, Nov. 1992, 125(1-2), p.33-41, 34 refs.
Suzanne, J., Dash, J.G., Fu, H.Y.

Ice crystal growth, Ice physics, Ice crystal structure, Ice melting, Ice solid interface, Deuterium oxide ice, Neutron diffraction, Epitaxy, Spectra, Temperature effects. Orientation.

47-1384

Study of ablation variations on the tongue of Hintereisferner, Austrian Alps.

Van de Wal, R.S.W., et al. Journal of glaciology, 1992, 38(130), p.319-324, 8 refs.
Oerlemans, J., Van der Hage, J.C.

Glacier tongues, Glacier ablation, Albedo, Glacier surveys, Topographic effects, Snow air interface, Air flow, Altitude, Glaciology, Periodic variations.

47-1385

Ice-core dating and chemistry by direct-current electrical conductivity.

Taylor, K., et al. Journal of glaciology. 1992. 38(130), p.325-332, 12 refs. Ice dating. Temperature effects, Ice electrical properties, Ice cores, Ice sheets, Electrical measurement, Stratigraphy, Chemical properties, Measuring instruments, Accuracy, Glaciology.

Observations of the water-vein system in polycrystalline ice.

Mader, H.M., Journal of glaciology, 1992, 38(130), p.333-347, 30 refs.

Ice crystal structure, Ice water interface, Ice veins, Anisotropy, Permeability, Ice microstructure, Physical properties, Ice optics, Measurement.

Intra-seasonal changes in deformation profiles revealed by borehole studies, Storglaciaren, Sweden. Noke, R.L., et al. Journal of glaciology, 1992, 38(130), p.348-358, 23 refs.
Pohjola, V.A., Jansson, P., Kohler, J.
Glacier surveys, Boreholes, Glacier flow, Ice deformation Localid interface Chains had a baseful to the

tion, Ice solid interface, Glacier beds, Interfacial tension, Subsurface drainage, Seasonal variations, Profiles

Thermal behaviour of the water-vein system in polycrystalline ice.

Mader, H.M., Journal of glaciology, 1992, 38(130), p.359-374, 19 refs. lce crystal structure, Ice microstructure, Ice veins, Ice

water interface, Thermal diffusion, Phase transforma-tions, Water transport, Ice thermal properties, Temperature effects, Temperature measurement.

47-1389

Melting of ice shelves and the mass balance of Antarc-

Jacobs, S.S., et al, *Journal of glaciology*, 1992, 38(130), p.375-387, Refs. p.384-387. Hellmer, H.H., Doake, C.S.M., Jenkins, A., Frolich,

R.M.

Ice sheets, Ice shelves, Glacier mass balance, Sea level, Glacier melting, Ice water interface, Calving, Runoff, Icebergs, Simulation.

This paper presents a calculation of the present ice budget for Antarctica from measurements of accumulation minus iceberg calving, run-off and in situ melting beneath the floating ice shelves. The resulting negative mass balance of 469 Gtyr differs substantially from other recent estimates, but some compofers substantially from other recent estimates, but some components are subject to high temporal variability and budget uncertainties of 20-50°. Annual accumulation from an earlier review is adjusted to include the Antarctic Peninsula for a total of 2144 Gt/yr. An iceberg production rate of 2016 Gt/yr is obtained from the volume of large icebergs calculated from satellite images since 1978, and from the results of an international iceberg census project. Ice-shelf melting of 544 Gt/yr is derived from physical and geochemical observations of meltwater outflow, glaciological field studies and modeling of the sub-ice ocean circulation. The highest melt rates occur near ice fronts and deep within sub-ice cavities. Run-off from the ice-sheel surface and from beneath the grounded ice is taken to be 53 Gt/yr. Less than half of the negative mass balance the ice-sheet surface and from beneath the grounded ice is taken to be 53 Givyr. Less than half of the negative mass balance need come from the grounded ice to account for the unattributed 0.45 mm/yr in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change "best estimate" of the recent global sea-level rise. (Auth. mod.)

47-1390

Tools for examining subglacial bed deformation.

Blake, E., et al. Journal of glaciology, 1992, 38(130), p.388-396, 6 refs. Clarke, G.K.C., Gérin, M.C. Glacier beds, Glacier flow, Ice solid interface, Deformation, Strain tests, Strain measuring instruments, Declared Colorida (1998). Rheology, Subglacial observations, Design, Glaciolo-

Climate at the equilibrium line of glaciers.

Ohmura, A., et al, Journal of glaciology, 1992, 38(130), p.397-411, Refs. p.408-411.
Kasser, P., Funk, M.
Glacier oscillation, Glacier surveys, Glacier mass balance, Climatic changes, Altitude, Radiation balance, Precipitation (meteorology), Statistical analysis, Long range forecasting.

47-1392

Determination of a flow center on an ice cap. Van der Veen, C.J., et al, *Journal of glaciology*, 1992, 38(130), p.412-416, 14 refs.

Whillans, I.M.

lee sheets, Glacier surveys, Glacier flow, Topographic features. Glacier surfaces, Strain tests, Boreholes, Basal sliding, Glacier friction.

International sharing of polar information resources. Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992, Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Research Center. BPRC report, 1992, No.4, 371p., Refs. passim. For selected papers see 47-1394 through 47-1410 or A-47516 through A-47519, A-47521, A-47522 and B-47520 47522 and B-47520.

Lav. L.B., ed. Everett, L.T., ed.

Bibliographies, Data processing, International cooperation, Research projects, Organizations, Education,

Cost analysis.

Cost analysis. This is a collection of 44 papers, 7 of which are pertinent to Antarctica, presented at the 14th Polar Libraries Colloquy held in Columbus, Ohio, on May 3-7, 1992. One of the goals of the Colloquy was to share information on current international initiatives which aid in the bibliographic control of polar literature. The Arctic and Antarctic Regions CD-ROM and the modernization of the Cold Regions Bibliography Project and the Antarctic Bibliography are examined in great detail.

47-1394

Implementation of a U.S. polar bibliographic information system.

McCarthy, P., et al, Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Research Center. BPRC report, 1992, No.4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. International sharing of polar information resources, p.29-40, 2 refs. Andrews, M.

Bibliographies, Data processing, Organizations, Cost

47-1395

Analysis of the content of the PolarPac database using the WLN collection analysis service.

using the WEN Conection analysis service.
West, S.M., Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Research Center. BPRC report, 1992, No.4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992.
Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. International sharing of polar information resources, 141-55, 7 refe p.41-55, 7 refs.

Bibliographies, Data processing, Organizations

47-1396

Contrasts in coverage: an examination of the polar bibliographic data bases on the NISC Arctic and Antarctic Regions CD-ROM.

Mills, W., Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Research Center. BPRC report, 1992, No.4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th. Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992.
Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett.
International sharing of polar information resources.

Bibliographies, Data processing, Organizations.

With the launch of the NISC Arctic and Antarctic Regions CD-ROM, the polar community has been confronted with an apparent profusion of polar bibliographic databases. This paper compares and contrasts geographic and subject coverage of the various databases, suggesting that when examined in detail, they are considerably less alike than a more cursory inspection with towards. might suggest.

47-1397

Modernization of the Cold Regions bibliographies at the Library of Congress.

Hibben, S.G., Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Research Center. BPRC report, 1992, No.4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. International sharing of polar information resources,

p.81-87. Bibliographies, Data processing, Organizations, Cost

analysis.

analysis.

After a recent review of the Cold Regions bibliography production, the National Science Foundation (NSF) and Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL) sponsors have approved a plan for modernizing the process. The plan calls for updated hardware and software, an independent host computer, and real-time access for users. A new software system has been designed and ordered, and an interim upgrading of the citation input method is being adopted. The overall modernization plan is scheduled to be completed by 1994. (Auth.)

Building a Canadian Polar Information System. muining a Canadian Polar Information System.

Minion, R., et al, Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Research Center. BPRC report, 1992. No. 4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. International sharing of polar information resources. p. 88-94. 14 sefesources, p.88-94, 14 refs.

Goodwin, R.

Bibliographies, Data processing, Organizations, Cost analysis, Canada.

47-1399

47-1399
BIBSYS as a polar literature database.
Sveum, T., Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Research Center. BPRC report, 1992, No.4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. International sharing of polar information resources, p.95-101, 7 refs. Bibliographies, Data processing, Organizations, Edu-

cation, Norway.

47-1400

Cold climate related studies in Finland and in the Kola area in Russia: a new product-bibliography and database.

Saarinen, H., et al, Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Research Center. BPRC report, 1992, No.4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. International sharing of polar information resources, p.102-107. Kurppa, L

Bibliographies, Data processing, International cooperation, Research projects, Organizations, Finland—Lapland, USSR—Kola Peninsula.

Contract indexing of industry and government gray literature at ASTIS.
Goodwin, R., Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Re-

Goodwin, R., Onto State University. Byta Polar Research Center. BPRC report, 1992, No. 4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. International sharing of polar information resources. p.112-118, 4 refs.

Bibliographies, Data processing, Organizations, Cost analysis, Canada.

Permafrost information and data management activities of the National Snow and Ice Data Center.

Brennan, A.M., et al, Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Research Center. BPRC report, 1992, No.4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. International sharing of polar information resources, p.119-124, 6 refs.

Hanson, C.S.

Bibliographies, Data processing, Permafrost, Organizations, Research projects.

47-1403

WLN and PolarPac.

Miller, R.F., Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Re-search Center. BPRC report, 1992, No.4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. International sharing of polar information resources.

Bibliographies, Data processing, Organizations.

47-1404
Polar archival records: a modest proposal.
Cronenwett, P.N., Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Research Center. BPRC report, 1992, No.4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. International sharing of polar information resources, p. 195-207, Refs. passim.
Bibliographies Data processing Organizations Resibliographies Data processing.

Bibliographies. Data processing, Organizations, Research projects, International cooperation

Contribution of SCAR to antarctic research.

Contribution of SCAR to antarctic research.
Walton, D.W.H., Ohio State University. Byrd Polar
Research Center. BPRC report, 1992. No.4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7,
1992. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T.
Everett. International sharing of polar information resources, p.217-228, 39 refs.

Bibliographies, Data processing, Research projects, Organizations, Antarctica.

A brief history of the origins of the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR) and its remit is followed by an examination of the range of publications produced. The literaexamination of the range of publications produced. The litera-ture is divided into four groups—serials, symposia, reports or monographs, and others. The place of each in current antarctic scientific information is examined. Inadequacies in the exis-ing framework for public circulation of SCAR information are discussed. A list of SCAR publications is provided. (Auth.)

47-1406

Environmental management in Antarctica: a guide to the literature resources.

Meadows, J., Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Re-search Center. BPRC report. 1992, No.4, Polar Librar-ies Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. International sharing of polar information resources, p.229-241, 58 refs.

Bibliographies, Data processing, Environmental protection, International cooperation, Organizations, An-

The drafting of the Environmental Protocol to the Antarctic The drafting of the Environmental Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty punctuated a growing body of scholarly research and official recommendation. This paper is intended to help the information professional identify and acquire information on environmental management in Antarctica. It is not comprehensive, but offers instead a selection of sources. (Auth.)

NSF's role in polar information.

Guthridge, G.G., Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Research Center. BPRC report. 1992, No.4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. International sharing of polar information resources. p. 243-249. ources, p.243-249.

Bibliographies, Data processing, Organizations, Cost analysis, Research projects, Antarctica.

analysis, Research projects, Antarctica.

As manager of the U.S. Antarctic Program, since 1960 the National Science Foundation (NSF) has served as clearing-house and source of antarctic information in governmental and nongovernmental organizations. In 1978 the Antarctic Conservation Act added information and education assignments. NSF's arctic information assignment began in 1968 with its tasking to chair the Interagency Arctic Research Coordinating Committee: that committee was abolished in 1978. After 1984 NSF was assigned to head the Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee, which also has information tasks. To help meet these assignments the Foundation publishes two journals and additional special reports devoted to arctic and antarctic research; supports translations, a monograph series, and bibliographics; and produces publications and audio-visual products graphies; and produces publications and audio-visual products to meet needs of specialists and the broader public. Each year it handles approximately 4.000 inquiries about polar regions. It awards grants and contracts to U.S. institutions for projects to develop or improve polar information. (Auth.)

47-1408

47-1408 I suppose you haven't got this, but—some thoughts on building up a glaciological collection.

Macqueen, A.D., Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Research Center. BPRC report. 1992, No.4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. International sharing of polar information resources, p. 307-316, Refs. p. 312-315. Bibliographies. Research projects. Education, Glacial College of the projects of the polar polar information of the projects. Bibliographies, Research projects, Education, Glaci-

Information acquisition and use by antarctic scientists: a study conducted at the British Antarctic Sur-

Phillips, C., Ohio State University. Byrd Polar Research Center. BPRC report, 1992, No.4, Polar Libraries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7, 1992.
Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett.
International sharing of polar information resources, p.317-324, 1 ref. Bibliographies, Data processing, Organizations, Re-

search projects, Antarctica.

A survey of British Antarctic Survey scientists was conducted to assess the relative importance to them of various information sources—e.g. BAS and other libraries, current awareness journals, the Arctic and Antarctic Regions CD-ROM, on-line searches, and personal communications from other scientists. Also investigated, by means of a citation study, was the relative importance of antarctic and non-antarctic literature in antarctic research. The implications of the findings for library service provision to antarctic scientists are discussed. (Auth.)

47-1410

Information resources of the northern regions of

Russia: status and availability problems.
Vinogradov, A., Ohio State University. Byrd Polar
Research Center. BPRC report, 1992, No.4, Polar to braries Colloquy, 14th, Columbus, OH, May 3-7,
1992. Proceedings. Edited by L.B. Lay and L.T. Everett. International sharing of polar information resources, p.325-329.
Bibliographies, International cooperation, Organiza-

tions, Research projects, History, USSR.

47-1411

47-1411
Current state and prospects for the development of new technology for cold climate regions. (Sostoianie i perspektivy sozdaniia novoi tekhniki dlia raionov kholodnogo klimata), Prutovykh, V.P., et al. Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny. Aug. 1990, No.8, p.2-3, In Russian.
Makushkin, D.O.

Cold weather construction. Cold weather operation.

Equipment for drilling boreholes in rocky and coarsegrained ground. [Oborudovanie dlia bureniia skvaz-hin v skal'nykh i krupnoskeletnykh gruntakh]. Goikhman, IA.A., et al, Stroitel nye i dorozhnye ma-shiny, Aug. 1990, No.8, p.3-5, In Russian. Borehole instruments, Rock drilling, Drilling, Perma-

Working tools and special equipment for trenching excavators designed for frozen ground. [Rabochie organy i spetsial noe oborudovanie k transheīnym ekskavatoram dlia razrabotki merzlykh gruntovj, Sokolov, L.K., et al, Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny, Aug. 1990, No.8, p.17-19, In Russian.

Danilov, A.K., Dashevskii, A.G.

Equipment, Excavation, Trenching, Permafrost.

Snow-compacting equipment for constructing winter roads and airfields. (Snegouplotniaiushchie mashiny dlia stroitel stva zimnikh dorog i aerodromov_j, Rongonen, V.E., Stroitel nye i dorozhnye mashiny. Aug. 1990, No.8, p.22-23, In Russian. 2 refs. Snow compaction, Snow (construction material), Snow roads, Construction equipment, Cold weather construction, Aircraft landing areas.

47-1415

Evaluating the technical level of snowplows. [Otsenka tekhnicheskogo urovnia snegoochistiteleij. Shtain, A.I., et al, Stroitel nye i dorozhnye mashiny. Aug. 1990, No.8, p.23-24, In Russian. 1 ref. Rongonen, V.E. Snow removal, Performance, Equipment.

Improving the norms for construction, road-making and mining equipment of the "KhL" type. (O povyshenii trebovanii k stroitel'noi, dorozhnol i gornol tekhnike ispolneniia "KhL", Karelov, V.A., et al. Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny.

Aug. 1990, No.8, p.24-25, In Russian.

Alekseev, V.I., Marchenko, S.IU.

Cold weather construction, Cold weather operation,

Engineering, Construction equipment.

Modern means of improving the microclimate of cabs and preparing construction and road-making machines for starting at low temperatures. [Sovremennye sredstva uluchsheniia mikroklimata kabin i podgotovki SDM k pusku pri nizkikh temperaturakh, Alekseev, V.I., et al, Stroitel nye i dorozhnye mashiny. Aug. 1990, No.8, p.25-26. In Russian. Karepov, V.A.

Construction equipment, Microclimatology, Cold weather operation, Electric heating.

47-1418
Electric cab heater for construction and road-making machines, [Elektricheskii otopitel' kabin SDM], Khainatskii, G.F., et al. Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny, Aug. 1990, No.8, p.26-27, In Russian. Veikum, K.O.

Electric heating, Construction equipment, Machinery.

47-1419

Bench testing of joints in machinery—the basis for competitive engineering. (Stendovye ispytaniia uzlov mashin—osnova sozdaniia konkurentosposobnoĭ tekh-

Mikheenko, V.V., Stroitel nye i dorozhnye mashiny, Aug. 1990, No.8, p.27-29, In Russian. Machinery, Cold weather tests, Mechanical tests.

Joints (junctions).

47-1420

Accelerated heating of anydraulic system in subzero ambient temperatures. [Uskorennyi progrev gidrosistemy pri otritsatel'nykh temperaturakh okruzhaiushchei sredy₁, Gulin, S.D., et al, Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny.

Aug. 1990, No.8, p.6, In Russian. 2 refs. Sorokin, A.A.

Hydraulic structures, Heating, Cold weather opera-

Arctic environment: past, present and future. Woo, M.K., ed, Hamilton, Ontario, McMaster University, 1992, 164p., Proceedings of a symposium held at McMaster University, Nov. 14-15, 1991. Refs. passim. For selected papers see 47-1422 through 47-1432

Gregor, D.J., ed.

Polar atmospheres, Global warming, Air pollution, Permafrost distribution, Paleoclimatology.

No great change: a commentary on 50 years of watching arctic science.

Hare, F.K., Arctic environment: past, present and future, Hamilton, Ontario, McMaster University, 1992. p.7-16, 13 refs.

Research projec: Polar atmospheres, Ecology, Arctic landscapes, Engronmental impact, International cooperation.

Arctic climate in the future.

Etkin, D., et al, Arctic environment: past, present and future. Hamilton, Ontario, McMaster University. 1992, p.17-34, 8 refs. Agnew, T. Polar atmospheres, Global warming.

Ice and snow in the Arctic and global change. Adams, P., Arctic environment: past, present and future. Hamilton, Ontario, McMaster University, 1992. p.35-44, 7 refs.

Polar atmospheres, Global warming, Snow cover effect, Air ice water interaction.

Snow, sea ice and climate: a study of scales.

LeDrew, E.F., et al. Arctic environment: past, present and future, Hamilton, Ontario, McMaster University, 1992, p.45-59, 16 refs.
Barber D.G.
Polar atmospheres. Air ice water interaction, Snow

cover effect, Snow air interface, Snow ice interface, Global warming.

Past climate changes as deduced from Canadian ice cores.

Koerner, R.M., Arctic environment: past, present and future, Hamilton, Ontario, McMaster University, 1992, p.61-70, 14 refs.

Polar atmospheres, Paleoclimatology, Ice cores, Air pollution, Global warming.

47,1427

Natural and anthropogenic influences on the chemical composition of the arctic troposphere.

Barrie, L.A., Arctic environment: past, present and future, Hamilton, Ontario, McMaster University, 1992, p.71-77, 18 refs.

Polar atmospheres. Atmospheric composition. Air pollution, Ozone.

Organic micropollutants in arctic snow and firn.
Gregor, D.J., Arctic environment: past, present and future. Hamilton, Ontario, McMaster University, 1992, p.79-90, 24 refs.

Polar atmospheres, Air pollution, Snow impurities, Scavenging, Snow composition, Snowmelt, Firn.

47-1429

Climatic change and the permafrost landscape.

Lewkowicz, A.G., Arctic environment: past, present and future, Hamilton, Ontario, McMaster University, 1992, p.91-104, 28 refs.

Permafrost distribution. Soil air interface, Ground thawing, Permafrost heat transfer, Active layer, Thermokarst, Climatic changes.

47-1430

Arctic streamflow.

Woo, M.K., Arctic environment: past, present and future, Hamilton, Ontario, McMaster University, 1992, p.105-111, 13 refs.

Stream flow, Polar atmospheres, Permafrost beneath rivers. Snowmelt, Ice cover effect, Icebound rivers, Global warming.

47.1431

Ecology and palaeocology of the northern treeline. MacDonald, G.M., et al, Arctic environment: past, present and future, Hamilton, Ontario, McMaster University, 1992, p.113-120, 19 refs.

Gaiewski, K. Forest lines, Paleoecology, Paleobotany, Forest tundra, Paleoclimatology, Permafrost distribution, Polar atmospheres, Global warming.

47 1432

Climate change and its effects on Canadian arctic plant communities.

Edlund, S.A., Arctic environment: past, present and future. Hamilton, Ontario, McMaster University, 1992, p.121-137, 22 refs.

Plant ecology. Vegetation patterns. Global warming, Polar atmospheres. Biogeography. Acclimatization. Phenology.

47-1433

Radiocarbon date list VII: Baffin Island, N.W.T., Canada.

Kaufman, D.S., ed, Colorado. University. Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research. Occasional paper. 1992, No.48, 82p., 41 refs.
Williams, K.M., ed.

Bottom sediment, Marine deposits, Paleoclimatology, Soil dating, Geochronology, Radioactive age determination. Quaternary deposits, Ocean bottom, Lacustrine deposits, Drill core analysis, Canada-Northwest Territories-Baffin Island.

47-1434

Field and laboratory studies of patterned ground in a Colorado alpine region.
Benedict, J.B., Colorado. University.

Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research. Occasional paper.

1992, No.49, 38p., 25 refs. Patterned ground, Solifluction, Periglacial processes, Sorting, Alpine landscapes, Alpine tundra, Permafrost indicators, United States—Colorado—Front Range.

47-1435

Sediment facies and bottomwater current on the continental slope in the northwestern Weddell Sea. rSedimentfazies und Bodenwasserstrom am Kon-Brehme, I., vichte zur Polarforschung, 1992, No.110, 127p. In German with English summary.

Refs. p.74-83. Bottom sediment Ocean currents. Paleoclimatology. Quaternary deposits, Marine deposits, Ocean bottom. Stratigraphy, Drill core analysis, Antarctica-Weddell Sea, South Orkney Islands. 47-1436

Late Quaternary sedimentation at the continental margin of the southeastern Weddell Sea, Antarctica. [Spätquartare Sedimentation am Kontinentalrand des sudosilichen Weddellmeeres, Antarktisj, Weber, M., Berichte zur Polarforschung, 1992,

No.109, 165p., In German with English summary. Refs. p.113-123.

Bottom sediment, Quaternary deposits, Paleo-climatology, Marine deposits, Ocean bottom, Ocean currents, Stratigraphy, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

47-1437

Anomalous focal mechanisms: tension faults studied with seismological and geodetical means on the Ekström Ice Shelf north of the Georg-von-Neumayer Station, Antarctica. [Dehnungsbeben an einer Störungszone im Ekström-Schelfeis nördlich der Georg-Eine Untersuvon-Neumayer Station, Antarktis. chung mit seismologischen und geodätischen Method-

Nixdorf, U., Berichte zur Polarforschung. 1992, No.108, 101p., In German with English summary. Refs. p.94-101.

Ice shelves, Icequakes, Ice deformation, Geodetic surveys, Seismology, Mathematical models, Antarctica— Ekström ice Shelf, Antarctica—Georg von Neumayer

Characteristics of the modern environmental geochemistry and natural environmental evolution in the region of antarctic Great Wall Station.

Zhao, J.L., Beijing, Science Press, 1991, 178p., In Chinese with abridged English version. Refs. p.100-106. Geochemistry, Paleoclimatology, Geochemical cycles, Weathering, Lake water, Water chemistry, Lacustrine deposits, Bottom sediment, Soil chemistry, Antactical Great Wall Station tarctica-Great Wall Station.

The geochemistry in the region of the Great Wall Station on the Fildes Peninsula of King George Island is described. Variations in the chemical element content of the rock, soil, atmospheric acrosol, lake water, and lake bottom sediment, particularly the Ca content in the sediment of West Lake over the last 16,000 Ca content in the sediment of West Lake over the last 16,000 years, are indicators of the variations in temperature and precipitation over the same period. Comparative studies with southern Chile may indicate shifts in the Antarctic Convergence and comparative studies with China may indicate a relationship with north-south shifts in the climate zones of eastern China, glacier activity in the western mountains of China, and sea level rise and fall in eastern China. It is suggested that geochemical variation at the Great Wall Station be monitored as a weight in distinct of Gabba observe. possible indicator of global change.

47-1439

Photosynthetic dinoflagellates and their cysts characteristic of the land-fast ice.

Stoecker, D.K., et al, Antarctic Journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.143-144, 8 refs.
Buck, K.R., Putt, M.

Microbiology, Cryobiology, Fast ice, Antarctica—McMurdo Sound.

McMurdo Sound.

During late austral spring and early summer of 1990-1991, the authors sampled the brine from the upper 50 cm of the approximately 175 cm of annual ice in McMurdo Sound, using previously described techniques. Sampling locations were distributed throughout McMurdo Sound; 12 were on the east side and 7 on the west side of McMurdo Sound. At all locations, atherate photosynthetic dinoflagellates and/or their cysts were observed, which together accounted for 82% in Dec. and 54% in Jan. 1991 of the autotrophic biomass in the brine. The most common dinoflagellate was a small (approximately 6x10 micron) photosynthetic gymnodinoid species. The dinoflagellate cysts observed in land-fast ice are morphologically indistinguishable from the cysts observed in pack-ice. The data demonstrate that the photosynthetic dinoflagellates found in the upper land-fast ice at McMurdo are part of an actively growing assemblage and, in fact, are a characteristic component of the brine during the austral spring.

Sharp cone testing of creep properties of frozen sand. Ladanyi, B., et al, Canadian geotechnical journal, Oct. 1992, 29(5), p.757-764, With French summary. 13 refs.

Sgaoula, J.

Penetration tests. Frozen ground strength. Soil creep. Rheology, Boreholes, Sands, Analysis (mathematics).

47-1441

Snowpack characteristics associated with avalanche

Jamieson, J.B., et al. Canadian geotechnical journal, Oct. 1992, 29(5), p.862-866, With French summary. 12 refs.

Johnston, C.D.

Avalanche forecasting, Avalanche triggering, Accidents, Snow cover stability, Snow cover structure, Human factors, Accuracy, Microstructure. 47-1442

Classification of snow cover and precipitation using SSM/I measurements: case studies.

Fiore, J.V., Jr., et al, International journal of remote sensing, Nov. 20, 1992, 13(17), p.3349-3361, 16 refs. For another version see 46-1194.

Grody, N.C. Remote sensing, Data processing, Radiometry, Snow cover, Precipitation (meteorology), Classifications, Geophysical surveys, Microwaves, Brightness, Correlation.

47-1443

Multisource evidential classification of surface cover

and frozen ground.

Peddle, D.R., et al, International journal of remote sensing. Nov. 20, 1992, 13(17), p.3375-3380, 12 refs. Franklin, S.E.

Remote sensing, Permafrost surveys, Soil mapping, Image processing, Data processing, Classifications, Surface properties, Computer programs, Discontinuous permafrost.

Arctic Boundary Layer Expedition (ABLE 3A): July-August 1988.

Harriss, R.C., et al. Journal of geophysical research, Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,383-16,394, 52 refs. Atmospheric composition, Air pollution, Research projects, Boundary layer, Geophysical surveys, Soil air interface, Ozone, Ecosystems, Chemical properties.

Meteorological overview of the Arctic Boundary Layer Expedition (ABLE 3A) flight series. Shipham, M.C., et al, Journal of geophysical research. Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p. 16,395-16,419, 26 refs. Bachmeier, A.S., Cahoon, D.R., Jr., Browell, E.V. Aerial surveys. Atmospheric circulation. Atmospheric composition. Synoptic meteorology. Air pollution. Haze, Aerosols. Boundary layer. Wind direction.

Summertime photochemistry of the troposphere at high northern latitudes.

num normern institutes.

Jacob, D.J., et al, Journal of geophysical research.
Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,421-16,431, 48 refs.
Atmospheric composition, Photochemical rc., tions,
Aerial surveys, Ozone, Air pollution, Periodic variations, Atmospheric density, Chemical properties.

Large-scale variability of ozone and aerosols in the summertime arctic and sub-arctic troposphere. Browell, E.V., et al, Journal of geophysical research. Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p. 16,433-16,450, 55 refs. Polar atmospheres, Boundary layer, Atmospheric composition, Air pollution, Ozcne, Aerosols, Distribution. Aerial surveys, Chemical composition.

47-1448

Tropospheric ozone and aerosol observations: the Alaskan Arctic.

Gregory, G.L., et al, Journal of geophysical research, Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,451-16,471, 37 refs. Polar atmospheres. Atmospheric composition, Air pollution, Ozone, Aerosols, Air masses, Sampling. Chemical composition, Particle size distribution.

47-1449

Deposition of ozone to tundra.

Jacob, D.J., et al. *Journal of geophysical research*. Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,473-16,479, 34 refs. Atmospheric composition, Tundra, Soil air interface. Turbulent exchange, Ozone, Photochemical reactions, Boundary layer, Air pollution, Wind factors.

47-1450

Summertime tropospheric observations related to NxOy distributions and partitioning over Alaska: Arctic Boundary Layer Expedition 3A.

Sandholm, S.T., et al, *Journal of geophysical research*. Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,481-16,509, 77 refs. Atmospheric composition, Chemical properties, Air masses, Air pollution, Photochemical reactions, Distribution, Ozone, Correlation.

Atmospheric measurements of peroxyacetyl nitrate and other organic nitrates at high latitudes: possible sources and sinks.

Singh, H.B., et al, Journal of geophysical research, Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,511-16,522, 45 refs. Atmospheric composition, Chemical properties, Sampling, Boundary layer, Air pollution, Aerosols, Origin, Ozone.

Relationship of peroxyacetyl nitrate to active and total odd nitrogen at northern high latitudes: influence of reservoir species NOx and O3.

Singh, H.B., et al, Journal of geophysical research, Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,523-16,530, 32 refs. Atmospheric composition, Air pollution, Chemical properties, Sampling, Boundary layer, Aerial surveys, Chemical analysis

47-1453

Soluble species in the arctic summer troposphere:

acidic gases, serosols, and precipitation.

Talbot, R.W., et al. Journal of geophysical research,
Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,531-16,543, 61 refs.
Vigen, A.S., Harriss, R.C.

Atmospheric composition, Solubility, Air pollution,

Aerosols, Precipitation (meteorology), Sampling, Ice cover effect, Chemical properties, Aerial surveys, Boundary layer.

Measurements of NOx and NOy concentrations and fluxes over arctic tundra.

Bakwin, P.S., et al, *Journal of geophysical research*, Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,545-16,557, 58 refs. Wofsy, S.C., Fan S.M., Fitzjarrald, D.R.

Atmospheric composition, Tundra, Soil air interface, Air pollution, Turbulent exchange, Ecosystems, Sampling, Chemical properties, Boundary layer.

47-1455

Summertime measurements of selected nonmethane hydrocarbons in the Arctic and subarctic during the 1988 Arctic Boundary Layer Expedition (ABLE 3A). Blake, D.R., et al. Journal of geophysical research, Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,559-16,588, 55 refs. Atmospheric composition, Hydrocarbons, Air pollution, Chemical composition, Sampling, Distribution, Boundary layer, Aerial surveys, Fires, Ozone. 47-1456

Carbon monoxide and methane in the North American arctic and subarctic troposphere: July-August

Harriss, R.C., et al. *Journal of geophysical research*. Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,589-16,599, 33 refs. Atmospheric composition, Boundary layer, Hydrocarbons, Air pollution, Haze, Wetlands, Soil air interface, Chemical properties, Tundra, Aerial surveys.

47-1457

Airborne flux measurements of trace species in an arctic boundary layer.

Ritter, J.A., et al. Journal of geophysical research, Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D.15), p.16,601-16,625, 64 refs. Atmospheric composition, Boundary layer, Wetlands, Turbulent exchange, Air pollution, Tundra, Ozone, Aerial surveys. Chemical composition.

47-1458

Micrometeorological measurements of CH4 and CO2 exchange between the atmosphere and subarctic tun-

Fan, S.M., et al, Journal of geophysical research. Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,627-16,643, 53 refs. Atmospheric composition, Sampling, Soil air interface, Tundra, Natural gas. Boundary layer, Turbulent exchange, Subarctic landscapes, Climatic factors, Vegetation factors, Carbon dioxide.

47-1459

Methane emissions from tundra environments in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Alaska.

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47-1460

Methane emissions from Alaska arctic tundra: an as-

sessment of local spatial variability
Morrissey, L.A., et al, Journal of geophysical research,
Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,661-16,670, 46 refs. Livingston, G.P.

Atmospheric composition, Tundra, Wetlands, Soil ar interface, Natural gas. Vapor diffusion, Ecosystems, Arctic landscapes, Boundary layer, Vegetation factors. 47-1461

Biosphere/atmosphere CO2 exchange in tundra ecosystems: community characteristics and relationships with multispectral surface reflectance.

Wniting, G.J., et al, Journal of geophysical research. Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,671-16,680, 28 refs. Atmospheric composition, Tundra, Soil air interface, Ecosystems, Turbulent exchange, Carbon dioxide, Remote sensing. Vegetation factors. Climatic factors. Radiometry.

47-1462

Methane transport mechanisms and isotopic fractionation in emergent macrophytes of an Alaskan tundra

Chanton, J.P., et al. *Journal of geophysical research*. Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,681-16,688, 60 refs. Atmospheric composition, Limnology, Natural gas, Vegetation factors, Tundra, Vapor diffusion, Isotope analysis, Boundary layer, Plant physiology, Carbon isotopes.

Carbon and hydrogen isotopic characterization of methane from wetlands and lakes of the Yukon-Kuskok-

wim Delta, western Alaska.

Martens, C.S., et al, Journal of geophysical research.
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Kelley, C.A., Chanton, J.P.
Atmospheric composition. Wetlands, Natural gas,

Lakes, Air water interactions, Vapor diffusion, Ecosystems, Isotope analysis, Carbon isotopes, Boundary lay-

47-1464

Emissions of biogenic sulfur gases from Alaskan tun-

Hines, M.E., et al. Journal of geophysical research. Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,703-16,707, 31 refs. Morrison, M.C.

Atmospheric composition, Wetlands, Tundra, Gases, Soil air interface, Vapor diffusion, Geochemistry, Boundary layer, Sampling.

Beryllium 7 and Lead 210 in the western hemisphere arctic atmosphere: observations from three recent aircraft-based sampling programs.

Dibb. J.E., et al. *Journal of geophysical research*. Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,709-16,715, 48 refs. Talbot, R.W., Gregory, G.L.

Atmospheric composition, Aerial surveys, Sampling, Polar atmospheres, Turbulent exchange, Radioactive isotopes, Aerosols, Boundary layer, Isotope analysis.

Turbulent transports over tundra. Fitzjarrald, D.R., et al, Journal of geophysical research, Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,717-16,729, 28 refs.

Moore, K.E.

Atmospheric composition, Tundra, Soil air interface, Turbulent exchange, Heat balance, Vapor transfer, Sampling, Boundary layer, Surface energy.

47-1467

Atmospheric chemistry in the Arctic and subarctic: influence of natural fires, industrial emissions, and stratospheric inputs.

Stratospheric inputs.

Wofsy, S.C., et al. Journal of geophysical research.
Oct. 30, 1992, 97(D15), p.16,731-16,746, 47 refs.

Atmospheric composition, Chemical composition,
Haze, Air pollution, Aerial surveys, Forest fires, Boundary layer, Layers, Environmental impact.

47-1468

Temperature evolution and vapour pressure build-up in porous ices.

Kömle, N.I., et al. Planetary and space science, Oct. 1992, 40(10), p.1311-1323, 16 refs. Extraterrestrial ice. Ice composition, Simulation, Ice

temperature, Ice solid interface, Vapor pressure, Vapor transfer, Ice sublimation, Porosity, Thermodynamics, Permeability, Analysis (mathematics).

Chlorophyll a biomass and growth of sea-ice microalgae along a salinity gradient (southeastern Hudson Bay, Canadian Arctic).

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Sea ice, Biomass, Chlorophylls, Ice water interface, Marine biology, Salinity, Ice cover effect, Ocean currents, Growth.

Bio-optical variability across the Arctic Front. Trees. C.C., et al, *Polar biology*, Sep. 1992, 12(3-4), p.455-461, 24 refs.

Aiken, J., Hirche, H.J., Groom, S.B.

Ocean currents. Surface waters. Biomass. Optical properties, Chlorophylls, Surface temperature, Atmospheric composition, Radiometry, Temperature ef47-1471

Errors in net radiometry: comparison and evaluation of six radiometer designs.

Halldin, S., et al, Journal of atmospheric and oceanic technology, Dec. 1992, 9(6), p.762-783, Refs. p.762-782

Lindroth, A.

Radiometry, Remote sensing, Meteorology, Design, Performance, Snow cover effect, Accuracy, Temperature effects, Climatic factors.

Obtaining smooth hydrographic profiles from a buoy deployed in sea ice.

Steele, M., et al. Journal of atmospheric and oceanic technology, Dec. 1992, 9(6), p.812-826, 14 refs. Morison, J.H.

Sea ice, Ice cover effect, Hydrography, Measuring instruments, Design, Drift stations, Accuracy, Analysis (mathematics). Profiles.

Acoustical measurement of current and vorticity beneath ice.

Menemenlis, D., et al, Journal of atmospheric and oceanic technology, Dec. 1992, 9(6), p.827-849, 21 refs.

Ocean currents, rlydrography. Ice cover effect, Ice water interface, Acoustic measurement, Underwater acoustics, Turbulent flow, Accuracy, Analysis (mathematics). Data processing.

47-1474

Saturated gravity wave spectrum in the polar summer lower thermosphere observed by foil chaff during campaign "Sodium 88".

Wu, Y.F., et al, Journal of the atmospheric sciences, Oct. 1, 1992, 49(19), p.1781-1789, 32 refs. Widdel, H.U.

Polar atmospheres. Atmospheric circulation, Gravity, Spectra, Atmospheric physics, Shear flow, Profiles, Radar echoes, Wave propagation.

Short-pulse radar detection of groundwater in the Sagavanirktok River floodplain in early spring.

Sagavanirk to River inodpian in early spring. Arcone, S.A., et al, Water resources research, Nov. 1992, 28(11), MP 3191, p.2925-2936, 37 refs. Chacho, E.F., Jr., Delaney, A.J. Floodplains, Taliks, Frost mounds, Ground water, Detection, Radar echoes, Alimentation, Water supply.

Aerial surveys, Profiles.

Aerial surveys, Profiles.

Short-pulse radar operating in the UHF band was used to search for unfrozen water beneath (ce blisters and within the gravels of the Sagavanirktok River floodplain near Prudhoe Bay, AK. The investigations were carried out in early Apr. 1991, when daily mean air temperatures still were below -20 C. The radar pulse spectrum was centered near 400 MHz and the radar time range was set to cover about 10 m d. 5th. The flat snow-covered surface allowed good antenna-ground coupling, and the ice and gravels provided a low-loss propagation medium that allowed details of the gravel structure to be seen in the data. Grids of several traverses were profiled at three sites, all within an area of about 0.5 sq.km. Infrozen water was inferred from the strength and polarization. The radar reflections. One site contained a large icing blister beneath which an extensive reservoir was mapped and seen to extend several tens of meters beyond the mound. Data from two other sites indicated taliks 5.7 m deep near a frozen mound and within the gravels. It is concluded that taliks exist in the floodplain throughout the winter and are a probable source for the numerous icing mounds. winter and are a probable source for the numerous icing mounds seen along most arctic rivers east of Prudhoe Bay

47-1476

Climate and energy exchange at the snow surface in the alpine region of the Sierra Nevada. 1. Meteorological measurements and monitoring.

Marks, D., et al, Water resources research, Nov. 1992, 28(11), MP 3192, p.3029-3042, 42 refs.

Dozier, J., Davis, R.E.

Alpine landscapes, Snow surface, Snow heat flux, Snowmelt, Snow air interface, Meteorological factors. Heat balance. Watersheds, Periodic variations.

Climatology.

A detailed evaluation of climate conditions in a small alpine watershed is presented for the 1986 water year. Measurements of snowfall, meteorological and snow cover conditions, and snow cover ablation are used to characterize the climate at four locations in the watershed during that snow season. Data from locations in the watershed during that snow season. Data from these locations are then combined into two representative sites for the watershed. The data are integrated into a continuous hourly time series of solar and thermal rediation, air, snow and soil temperature, humidity, and wind at the sites for an entire snow season. While problems were encountered monitoring air and snow surface temperature, humidity, and wind because of the extreme conditions which are likely to occur in an alpine environment, radiation is easily monitored, and the estimated uncertainly of all measured parameters was acceptably low. This effort was required to develop a high quality time series of integrated climate data to evaluate the components of the energy balance of the snow cover during both deposition and ablation conditions.

Climate and energy exchange at the snow surface in the alpine region of the Sierra Nevada. 2. Snow cover energy balance.

Marks, D., et al, Water resources research. Nov. 1992, 28(11), p.3043-3054, 30 refs.

Dozier, J.

Alpine landscapes, Snow cover stability, Snow heat flux, Heat balance, Snow air interface, Insolation, Climatic factors, Metamorphism (snow), Watersheds.

47-1478

Cosmogenic nuclides in ice sheets.

Lal, D., et al. Radiocarbon, 1992, 34(2), International Radiocarbon Conference, 14th, Tucson, AZ, May, 1991. Proceedings. Workshop on paleoastrophysics and natural variations of cosmogenic isotopes. Edited by A. Long et al, p.227-233, 36 refs. Jull, A.J.T.

Ice sheets, Ice cores, Radioactive isotopes, Isotope analysis, Ice composition, Radioactive age determina-tion, Climatic change, Ice dating, Periodic variations. This paper examines the nature of the twofold record of cosmo-Inis paper examines the nature of the twofid record of cosmo-genic nuclides in ice sheets, of nuclei produced in the atmo-sphere, and of nuclei produced in situ due to interactions of cosmic-ray particles with oxygen nuclei in ice. It is shown that a wealth of goophysical information, in principle, can be derived from a suitable combination of nuclides in ice deposited at diffrom a suitable combination of nuclides in ice deposited at different latitudes, including temporal changes in the cosmic-ray flux, in the geomagnetic field and in climate. The rate of deposition of cosmogenic atmospheric nuclei in ice depends on the global cosmic-ray flux and a host of climatic factors. The global cosmic-ray flux, in turn, depends on the level of solar activity, and of the geomagnetic dipole field. Thus, the task of deconvolution of the record of cosmogenic nuclides can be facilitated by considering the recently discovered record of in situ produced cosmogenic C-14, whose production rate at high latitudes is independent of the geomagnetic dipole field. A brief review of work done to date and new prospects for deciphering geophysical records using ice sheets is also presented. (Auth. mod.)

Anomalous 11-year deltaC-14 cycle at high latitudes?. Damon, P.E., et al, Radiocarbon, 1992, 34(2). Interna Damon, P.E., et al, Radiocarbon, 1992, 34(2), International Radiocarbon Conference, 14th, Tucson, AZ, May, 1.91. Proceedings. Workshop on paleoastrophysics and natural variations of cosmogenic isotopes. Edited by A. Long et al, p.235-238, 13 refs. Burr, G., Cain, W.J., Donahue, D.J. Polar aumospheres, Solar activity, Piant tissues, Radioactive age determination, Carbon isotopes, Atmoducible 1997, 19

spheric composition, Carbon dioxide Frozen ground chemistry, Periodic variations, Seasonal freeze thaw.

Supernova shock ensemble model using Vostok Be-10

Supernova shock ensemble model using Vostok Be-10 radioactivity.
Sonett. C.P., Radiocarbon. 1992, 34(2), International Radiocarbon Conference, 14th, Tucson, AZ, May, 1991. Proceedings. Workshop on paleoastrophysics and natural variations of cosmogenic isotopes. Edited by A. Long et al. p.239-245, 37 refs. Ice cores. Drill core analysis, Radioactive isotopes, Gamma irradiation, Isotope analysis, Radioactive age determination. Ice composition. Periodic variations,

determination, Ice composition, Periodic variations,

determination, Ice composition, Periodic Variations, Geochemistry, Antarctica—Vostok Station.

Analysis of the Vostok ice-core record of Be-10 suggests that the sharply resolved increases in Be-10 at 35 ka and 60 ka are due to cosmic-ray (CR) increases. As an alternate to long-term solar modulation or strong decreases in the Earth's magnetic field, supernova (SN) forcing is qualitatively consistent with the generation of a forward-reverse shock ensemble from a spherical blast wave of age very approximately at 75 ka. Confirmation would be the first geochemical detection of supernova forcing of spallagenic and perhaps, cosmogenic isotope production. tion would be the first geochemical detection of supernova foreing of spallogenic and perhaps cosmogenic isotope production in the atmosphere. One contemporary model requires the solar system to be immersed in the 'bubble' of the earlier posts. SN evolution, possibly affecting estimates of heliospheric boundary distance. However, more recent analysis of Camp Century ice core data discloses only the 35 ka Be-10 peak. This recent result compounds the difficulty of constructing a completely consistent model for the source of the Vostok spikes. This paper is written in the spirit of suggesting only one of possibly several different models, even within the subclass of SN models. (Auth. mod.)

47-1481 Winter injury to Subalpine red spruce: influence of prior vigor and effects on subsequent growth. Peart, D.R., et al. Canadian journal of forest research. June 1992, 22(6), p.888-892, With French summary.

Poage, N.J., Jones, M.B.

Trees (plants). Cold stress. Cold weather survival. Damage, Growth, Cold tolerance, Temperature ef47-1482

Recent dynamics of jack pine at its northern distribu-

tion limit in northern Quebec.

Desponts, M., et al, Canadian journal of botany,
June 1992, 70(6), p.1157-1167, With French sum-46 refs. Payette, S.

Trees (plants). Forest lines, Subarctic landscapes, Forest tundra, Growth, Forest fires, Revegetation, Environmental impact, Vegetation patterns.

Characterization and comparison of macrofungal communities in an Alnus tenuifolia and an Alnus crispa forest in Alaska.

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Brunner, F., Laursen, G.A. Phenology, Subarctic landscapes, Fungi, Vegetation patterns, Forest ecosystems, Site surveys, Distribution.

Snow-meteorological yearbook of the Veneto mountain region, 1985-1986-1987. (Annale (Annale nivometeorologico della montagna Veneta, anni 1985-

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Dipartimento Foreste, Centro Sperimentale Valanghe
e Difesa Idrogeologica, [1988], 249p., In Italian.
Snow surveys, Snow depth. Air temperature, Humidity, Wind velocity, Solar radiation, Albedo, Weather stations, Italy.

Alaska's mineral industry, 1991.
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Nov. 25, 1992, 97(E11), p.18,227-18,244, 35 refs. Extraterrestrial ice, Satellites (natural), Remote sensing, Albedo, Radar echoes, Backscattering, Surface properties, Spectra, Polarization (waves), Regolith.

Root mechanical properties related to disturbed and stressed habitats in the Arctic.

Jonasson, S., et al, *New phytologist*, Sep. 1992, 122(1), p.179-186, 30 refs. Callaghan, T.V.

Plants (botany). Roots, Strength, Frost heave, Cold weather survival, Plant ecology. Tensile properties, Patterned ground, Arctic landscapes.

Acidic mist and nitrogen fertilization effects on growth, nitrate reductase activity, gas exchange, and

growth, intrate reductase activity, as exchange, and frost hardiness of red spruce seedlings. L'Hirondelle. S.J., et al. New phytologist. Aug. 1992, 121(4), p.611-622, 49 refs. Jacobson, J.S., Lassoie, J.P. Trees (plants), Growth, Water vapor, Chemical prop-

erties, Frost resistance, Acclimatization, Air pollution, Environmental tests, Forestry.

Influence of glacier hydrology on the dynamics of a

large Quaternary ice sheet.

Arnold, N., et al, Journal of Quaternary science,
June 1992, 7(2), p.109-124, 49 refs. Sharp, M.

Pleistocene, Glacial hydrology, Ice sheets, Glacier flow, Climatic changes, Sea level, Basal sliding, Mathematical models, Ice volume.

47-1560

Strength development of concrete cured at low tem-

perature. Korhonen, C.J., et al, Concrete international, Dec. 1992, 14(12), MP 3194, p.34-39, 6 refs. For another version see 46-349.

Cortez, E.R., Charest, B.A.

Winter concreting, Concrete curing. Concrete strength, Concrete admixtures, Antifreezes, Temperature control. Temperature effects. Cold weather tests.

Comparison of experimental and theoretical scattering effects from melting ice spheres at microwave and millimetre-wave frequencies

Fletcher, P.N., et al, IEE proceedings H. Microwaves, antennas and propagation, Dec. 1992, 139(6), p.545-548, 10 refs.

Hardaker, P.J., Auchterlonie, L.J., Holt, A.R. Precipitation (meteorology). Wave propagation, Hail-stones, Ice melting, Radar echoes, Scattering, Water films, Analysis (mathematics), Attenuation, Ice optics.

Circular polarization for remote sensing of precipita-tion: polarization diversity work at the National Research Council of Canada.

Antar, Y.M.M., et al. *IEEE antennas and propagation magazine*, Dec. 1992, 34(6), p.7-16, 38 refs. Hendry, A., McCormick, G.C. Precipitation (meteorology). Remote sensing, Radar echoes, Polarization (waves), Ice crystal optics, Wave propagation. Research projects, Antennas, Ice melt-

47-1563

Three-dimensional simulation of electrothermal deicing systems.

Yaslik, A.D., et al. Journal of aircraft, Nov.-Dec. 1992, 29(6), p.1035-1042, 16 refs.

De Witt, K.J., Keith, T.G., Jr., Boronow, W.

Aircraft icing, Ice removal, Electric heating, Ice solid interface, Heat transfer, Mathematical models.

Numerical modeling of an advanced pneumatic impulse ice protection system for aircraft.

pulse ice protection system for aircraft. Ramamurithy. S., et al. Journal of aircraft. Nov.-Dec. 1992, 29(6), p.1057-1063, 6 refs. Aircraft icing. Ice removal, Inflatable structures, Ice breaking. Ice solid interface. Vibration, Mathematical models. Fluid dynamics.

47-1565

Impact of heterogeneous chemistry on model predic-

tions of ozone changes.
Granier, C., et al. Journal of geophysical research.
Nov. 20, 1992, 97(D16), p.18,015-18,033, Refs.

p.18,031-18,033.
Brasseur, G.
Ozone, Models, Atmospheric composition, Chemistry. Aerosols. Clouds (meteorology).

A two-dimensional chemical/transport mode) of the middle atmosphere is used to assess the importance of chemical heterogeneous processes both in the polar regions on polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs), and at other latitudes on sulfate aerosols. When conversion on type I and type II PSCs of N2O5 into HNO3 and of CIONO2 into reactive forms of chlorine is taken into account, enhanced CIO concentrations lead to the formation of a springtime "cronce hole" over the antaretic continent. No such major reduction in the ozone column is found in the arctic region. When conversion of nitrogen and chlorine compounds is assumed to occur on sulfate particles present in the lower stratosphere at all latitudes, significant perturbations in the chemistry are also found. For background aerosol conditions, the concentration of nitric acid is enhanced and agrees with observed values, while that of nitrogen oxides is reduced and agrees less than if heterogeneous processes are ignored in the model calculations. The concentration of the OH radical is significantly increased. Ozone number density appears to become larger between 16 and 30 km but smaller below 16 km, especially at high latitudes. (Auth. mod.) A two-dimensional chemical/transport model of the middle at-

47-1566

On the potential importance of the gas phase reaction CH3O2 + CIO—CIOO + CH3O and the heterogeneous reaction HOC1 + HCI—H2O + Cl2 in "ozone hole" chemistry.

Crutzen, P.J., et al, Geophysical research letters, June 2, 1992, 19(11), p.1113-1116, 28 refs. Müller, R., Brühl, C., Peter, T.

Ozone, Atmospheric composition, Chemical analysis, Models

Attention is called to the great importance of the gas phase reaction ClO + CH3O2 · ClOO + CH3O and the heterogeneous reaction HCl + HOCl · Cl2 + H2O on polar stratospheric cloud (PSC) particles. These reactions may accomplish the almost complete conversion of HCl into ClOy radicals, thus leading to rapid destruction of ozone. (Auth.)

47-1567

New band of emission from high-energy-electron-ir-

radiated ice at very low temperature.

Miyazaki, T., et al, Journal of physical chemistry,
Nov. 12, 1992, 96(23), p.9558-9561, 16 refs.

Kamiya, Y., Fucki, K., Yasui, M.

Ice physics, Low temperature research, Luminescence, Molecular energy levels, Temperature effects, Spectra, Radiation absorption, Photometry.

Condensation and evaporation of H2O on ice surfaces.

Haynes, D.R., et al, Journal of physical chemistry, Oct. 15, 1992, 96(21), p.8502-8509, 71 refs. Tro, N.J., George, S.M.

Ice physics, Ice sublimation, Cloud physics, Ice surface, Ice vapor interface, Condensation, Evaporation, Water vapor, Lasers, Temperature effects.

47-1569

Effect of restricted geometries on the structure and thermodynamic properties of ice.

Handa, Y.P., et al, Journal of physical chemistry. Oct. 15, 1992, 96(21), p.8594-8599, 38 refs. Zakrzewski, M., Fairbridge, C.

Ice physics, Ice formation, Liquid solid interfaces, Water structure, Phase transformations, Porous materials. Thermodynamic properties, Melting points, Temperature measurement, X ray diffraction.

47-1570

Chasing the rogue icebergs. Vaughan, D., New scientist, Jan. 9, 1993, 137(1855), p.24-27.

Icebergs, Calving, Drift.

Some thoughts are presented on the saga of A24, a king size iceberg which broke away from the Filchner Ice Shelf in 1986.

It began to drift from the shelf, grounded, broke free again, and floated out to sea where it began moving to the beat of the deeper ocean currents. It has continued northeastward into the South Atlantic, passing well eastward of the Falklands and west of South Georgia. Unconfirmed sighting reports place A24 as far north as 365, about the same latitude as Buenos Aires. Apparently a deep crevasse developed in the Filchner lee Shelf which eventually weakened enough to let A24 drop off. Also discussed as an adjunct of this calving process are the uncertainties in the interpretation of a global warming trend via a vis the antarctic ice shelves. Different researchers, using the same data, have reached opposing conclusions, global warming will cause either greater melting, allowing more ice shelves to break up bringing on a considerable rise in sea level, or it will cause increased precipitation and the enlargement of glaciers and ice sheets. There is equal uncertainty as to whether the ice sheets are growing or shrinking. It began to drift from the shelf, grounded, broke free again, and

47-1571

Study on the meteorological characteristics over King Sejong Station, Antarctica during 1990.
Nam, J.C., et al. Journal of atmospheric research.

1991, 8(1), p.63-70, In Korean with English summary. 4 refs

Lee. B.Y

Meteorological data, Snow accumulation, Antarctica -King Sejong Station.

Meteorological data collected at King Sejong Station during 1990 are analyzed to determine the meteorological characteristics over the region. The surface pressure, temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and cloud amount averages, and total snow accumulation, were 986.7 mb. 1-9 C, 93°C, 7.8 m/s, 6.1 octas and 850.4 cm. respectively. Twenty-two bitzzards were observed; the total duration time was 296 hrs. between Jan. and Oct. According to data, the weather in winter was severe be-Oct. According to data, the weather in winter was severe because of blizzards with heavy snowfalls and strong winds, but it was comparatively mild in the summer. The weather during fall and spring was very variable. This kind of weather was due to the frequent occurrence of low pressure systems and the topographical blocking effects of the Antarctic Peninsula on the station. (Auth. mod.)

47-1572

Work of the wintering personnel of the 32nd Soviet Antarctic Expedition. (Rabota zimovochnogo sostava Tridtsat vtoroj sovetskoj antarkticheskoj ek-

speditsiij, Vovk, V.IA., Sovetskaia antarkticheskaia ekspeditsiia. Informatsionnyi biulleten', 1991, No.115, p.5-9, In Russian.

Research projects, Low temperature research, Expedi-

A summary is given of the multidisciplinary operations of the 32nd Soviet Antarctic Expedition, carried out at 7 Soviet stations by 347 wintering-over participants, during 1987. A table is presented showing name of station, the field of activity (mainly meteorology, terrestrial physics, glaciology and biomedicine) and the type of research performed.

Morphology and development of sea terraces on the shores of Bunger Hills. (Osobennosti morphologii i formirovanija morskikh terras na poberezh iakh zalivov oazisa Bangera (Vostochnaia Antarktida)].

Verkulich, S.R.: Sovetskaia antarkticheskaia ekspeditsiia. Informatsionnyi biulleten'. 1991, No.115, p.9-14, In Russian. 4 refs.

Glacial geology, Geomorphology, Topographic features, Antarctica—Bunger Hills.

Significant geomorphological differences are found between the lower (up to 10 m above sea level) and upper (10-40 m above sea level) sections of the terraces of Bunger Hills shores, particularly regarding the time of their formation and further development. A glacio-morphological map of the area showing the water distribution of Pleistocene and Holocene sea transgressions in terraceted. water distribution of rienstocene and rinocene sea transgressions is presented. A twofold connection is found between the topographic development of Bunger Hills shores and the sea transgressions. It is concluded that the lower section of the terraces was formed by a Mid-Holocene transgression; the upper section was formed considerably earlier, under strictly continental conditions, and doesn't present any visible evidence of marine action.

47-1574

Atmospheric radiation regime at Russkaya Station. Osobennosti radiatsionnogo rezhima atmosfery raiona stantsii Russkayaj, Mart'ianov, V.L.. Sovetskaia antarkticheskaia ek-

speditsiia. Informatsionnyi biulleten'. 1991. No.115, p.17-22. In Russian. Solar radiation. Snowfall, Meteorological data, An-

tarctica-Russkaya Station.

tarctica—Russkaya Station.

The properties of the solar radiation regime at Russkaya Station are summarized as follows: the decrease of total solar radiation between Mar, and Nov. results in greater cyclonic activity in the northeastern portion of the Ross Sea, the occurrence of severe snowstorms at the station further decreases solar radiation by 60-75°. and decreases surface albedo. A table showing monthly values for temperature, cloudiness, wind speed, snowfall (number of days), percent of surface albedo, the length (°,) of solar radiation. and radiation balance components at Russkaya Station from Mar. 1983 to Feb. 1984 is presented.

Hydrology of Lake Glubokoye, King George I., winter 1987. (Gidrologicheskie raboty na ozere Glubokom na o-ve King-Dzhordzh (Vaterloo) v zimnil period

1987 g.j. Mart'ianov, V.L., et al, Sovetskaia antarkticheskaia ek speditsiia. Informatsionnyi biulleten. 1991, No.115. p.27-32, In Russian. 4 refs. Babintsev, A.V., Pereira, O., Tartaro, L.

Lake ice, Glacial hydrology, Limnology, Antarctica-Glubokove, Lake,

Glubokoye, Lake. Hydrological investigations of Lake Glubokoye, carried out at Artigas Station by Soviet and Uruguayan scientists from May 22 to Sep. 21 1987, included water temperature measurements at different depths, ice thickness measurements, bathymetry and leveling profiles from the lake to Maxwell Bay. The data, which are presented on graphs, are similar to those obtained in 1969 and 1970, except for the water temperature, which was lower in 1987 (0-1C, at 10 in depth) than in 1969 (2C).

47-1576

Polarization characteristics of natural thermal emission from antarctic sea ice. [Poliarizatsionnye kharakteristiki sobstvennogo teplovogo izlucheniia mor-skogo antarkticheskogo l'daj.

Dare skikh, A.N., et al, Sovetskaia antarkticheskaia eks ditsiia. Informatsionnyi biulleten'. 1991, No.115, p.32-35, In Russian. 2 refs.

Thermal radiation, Radiometry, Sea ice, Analysis (mathematics).

Experimental investigations carried out on board the Akademik Fedorov from Oct. 1987 to June 1988 resulted in the determination of 6 polarization characteristics of radiothermal emission from sea ice, which are described. Also described are the main technical characteristics of the radiometric station Omega-S5 and the methods used in the investigation.

47-1577

Total atmospheric ozone measurements in Antarctica, 1988-1989. Predvaritel'nye rezul'taty izmerenii obshchego soderzhaniia atmosfernogo ozona v Antarktide v 1988 i 1989 ggj.
IUrganov, L.N., et al. Sovetskaia antarkticheskaia ek-

speditsiia. Informatsionnyi biulleten', 1991, No.115,

p.66-69, In Russian. Sveshnikov, A.M., Kondratiuk, A.I., Blium, E.M.

Ozone, Meteorological charts.

Tables showing 1988 and 1989 daily ozone averages in Dobson units for Aug.-Dec. at Mirnyy, Sep.-Dec. at Vostok, and Sep.-Dec. at Novolazarevskaya stations are presented, as are those obtained in 1989 from the ships *Polarstern* and *Akademik Fedoro* for Sep.-Oct. and Sep.-Nov., respectively, at various latitudes and longitudes and in different weather conditions.

47-1578

Aircraft take-off laboratory simulation for de/anti-

Laforte, J.L., et al, Canadian aeronautics and space journal, Dec. 1992, 38(4), p.183-193, 14 refs.
Bouchard, G., Louchez, P.R.
Aircraft icing, Antifreezes, Liquid solid interfaces, Fluid flow, Air flow, Performance, Simulation, Wind tunnels, Viscosity.

47-1579

Use of geotextiles in earth structures for oil-gas

by of geotexties in earth structures for only gas pipelines under West Siberia conditions. Kushnir, S.IA., et al, Soil mechanics and foundation engineering. Nov. 1992. 29(3), p.81-84, Translated from Osnovaniia, fundamenty i mekhanika gruntov. 2 refs.

Strizhkov, S.N.

Gas pipelines, Earth fills, Cold weather construction, Geotextiles, Protection, Snowmelt, Synthetic materials. Embankments.

47-1580

Finite-element analysis of the transport of water, heat and solutes in frozen saturated-unsaturated soils with self-imposed boundary conditions.

Padilla, F., et al. International Conference on Computational Methods in Water Resources, 7th, Cambridge, MA, June, 1988. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Modeling surface and sub-surface flows. Edited by M.A. Celia et al, Developments in Water Science No.35. United Kingdom. Computational Mechanics Publications, 1988, p.121-126, 12 refs.
Villeneuve, J.P., Leclerc, M.
DLC GB656.2.E42 C66 1988

Frozen ground physics, Mass transfer, Soil water migration, Phase transformations, Mathematical models,

Retrieval of total precipitable water over high-latitude regions using radiometric measurements near 90 and 183 GHz.

Wang, J.R., et al. Journal of applied meteorology, Dec. 1992, 31(12), p.1368-1378, 19 refs. For another version see 45-1598. Boncyk, W.C., Dod, L.R., Sharma, A.K. Atmospheric composition, Radiometry, Water vapor,

Snow cover effect, Upwelling, Brightness, Aerial surveys. Snow depth.

47-1582

Numerical model for prediction of road temperature and ice.

Sass, B.H., Journal of applied meteorology, Dec. 1992, 31(12), p.1499-1506, 9 refs.
Road icing, Ice forecasting, Surface temperature, Meteorological factors, Heat balance, Mathematical models.

47-1583

Finite area element snow loading prediction-applications and advancements.

Gamble, S.L., et al, Journal of wind engineering and industrial aerodynamics, Oct. 1992, Vol.42, International Conference on Wind Engineering, 8th, Ontario. Canada, July 8-12, 1991. Proceedings, Pt.2. Progress in wind engineering. Edited by A.G. Davenport ress in wind engineering. et al, p.1537-1548, 10 refs.

Kochanski, W.W., Irwin, P.A.

Roofs, Snow loads, Snow accumulation. Drift, Fore-casting, Wind pressure, Heat transfer, Snow cover effect, Simulation, Wind tunnels.

47-1584

Frost heave and creep in the Sor Rondane Mountains,

Antarctica.

Matsuoka, N., et al. Arctic and alpine research.

Nov. 1992, 24(4), p.271-280, 24 refs.

Moriwaki, K.

Mountain soils, Geocryology, Frost heave, Soil creep, Soil temperature, Freeze thaw cycles, Periglacial processes. Insolation, Diurnal variations, Slope processes. Antarctica-Sör Rondane Mountains.

Frost heave, slope deformation, and ground temperature have been monitored over a 5 yr interval on ice-free mountains in Antarctica, where only diurnal frost action operates during the midsummer. The monitoring was done at three sites with s.mi-lar soils but different local climates. Diurnal freeze-thaw cy-cles resulted in significant heave (max. 3.4 mm) and downslope cles resulted in significant heave (max. 3.4 mm) and downslope movements (max. 1.5 cm/yr at the surface) on some wet slopes subject to both snow flurries and strong insolation. The estimation from the cumulative frost heave measurements indicates that frost creep is most responsible for the movements. The velocity profile, calculated using the values of thaw depth and frost heave, agreed fairly well with the actual profile, demonstrating that subsurface freeze-thaw frequency is the primary control of the profile. However, such activities are insignificant on the majority of slopes owing to little thawing and/or a moisture shortage. Significant frost heave and creep usually take place after the ground achieves water content of > 5% and has thawed deeper than 7 cm. (Auth. mod.)

Reconstruction of mass balance variations for Franz Josef Glacier, New Zealand, 1913-1989.

Woo, M.K., et al, Arctic and alpine research, Nov. 1992, 24(4), p.281-290, 39 refs. Fitzharris, B.B.

Glacier mass balance, Glacier mel ing, Climatic factors, Forecasting, Mathematical models, Periodic variations, Climatic changes.

Nitrogen mineralization and streamwater chemistry. Rock Creek watershed, Donali National Park, U.S.A.

Rock Creek watershed, Denail Tath, O.S.A. Stottlemyer, R., Arctic and alpine research. Nov. 1992, 24(4), p.291-303. 41 refs. Limnology. Forest ecosystems, Watersheds, Hydrogeochemistry, Tundra, Nutrient cycle, Biomass, Surface waters, Site surveys.

47-1587

Development of an ice-dammed lake: the contemporary and older sedimentary record.

Johnson, P.G., et al, Arctic and alpine research. Nov. 1992, 24(4), p.304-313, 28 refs.

Kasper, J.N

Limnology, Ice dams, Glacial lakes, Subglacial drainage. Sedimentation. Lacustrine deposits, Glacial hydrology, Stratigraphy, Water level, Pleistocene.

47-1588

Breakup of limestone bedrock by frost shattering and

chemical weathering, eastern Canadian Arctic.
Dredge, L.A., Arctic and alpine research. Nov.
1992, 24(4), p.314-323, 49 refs.

Arctic landscapes, Bedrock, Geocryology, Frost shattering. Frost weathering. Periglacial processes. Freeze thaw cycles.

47-1589

Holocene vegetation histories from three sites in the tundra of northwestern Quebec, Canada.

Gajewski, K., et al, Arctic and alpine research, Nov. 1992, 24(4), p.329-336, 17 refs. Garraila, S.

Paleobotany, Tundra, Forest lines, Vegetation patterns, Palynology, Site surveys.

47-1590

Reproductive ecology of Saxifraga oppositifolia: phenology, mating system, and reproductive success. Stenström, M., et al, Arctic and alpine research. Nov. 1992, 24(4), p.337-343, 29 refs. Molau, U.

Phenology, Plant ecology, Vegetation patterns, Alpine tundra, Pollen, Site surveys, Cold weather survival.

Phytomass and primary productivity in several com-munities of a central Himalayan alpine meadow,

Rikhari, H.C., et al. Arctic and alpine research, Nov. 1992, 24(4), p.344-351, 31 refs. Plants (botany), Alpine tundra, Plant ecology, Bi-

omass, Vegetation patterns, Meadow soils, Site surveys, Grasses.

47-1592

Energy balance of dry tundra in West Greenland. Rott, H., et al, Arctic and alpine research. Nov. 1992, 24(4), p.352-362, 25 refs.

Obleitner, F. Tundra, Plant ecology, Soil air interface, Heat flux. Climatic factors, Surface energy. Evapotranspiration. Site surveys.

47-1593

Radiative forcing of climate from halocarbon-induced

global stratospheric ozone loss. Ramaswamy, R., et al. *Nature*. Feb. 27, 1992, 355(6303), p.810-812, 27 refs.

Schwarzkopf, M.D., Shine, K.P. Climatic changes, Stratosphere, Ozone.

Observations from satellite and ground-based instruments indicate that between 1979 and 1990 there have been statistically care that between 1979 and 1990 there have been statistically significant losses of ozone in the lower stratosphere of the mid-dle to high latitudes in both hemispheres. Here the authors determine the radiative forcing of the surface-troposphere sys-tem due to the observed decadal ozone losses, and compare it with that due to the increased concentrations of the other main with that due to the increased concentrations of the other main radiatively active gases (CO2, CH4, N2O and chlorofluorocarbons) over the same time period. The results indicate that a significant negative radiative forcing results from ozone losses in middle to high latitudes, in contrast to the positive forcing at all latitudes caused by the CFCs and other gases. As the antropogenic emissions of CFCs and other halocarbons are thought to be largely responsible for the observed ozone depletions, the results suggest that the net decadal contribution of CFCs to the greenhouse climate forcing is substantially less than previously estimated. (Auth.)

47-1594

Evidence for heterogeneous reactions in the antarctic autumn stratosphere.

Keys, J.G., et al, Nature, Jan. 7, 1993, 361(6407), p.49-51, 24 refs. Johnston, P.V., Blatherwick, R.D., Murcray, F.J.

Stratosphere, Chemical analysis, Clouds (meteorology). Ozone.

Measurements are presented of antarctic stratospheric NO2 and HNO3 concentrations taken in 1991. The results demonstrate that reactive nitrogen was converted to HNO3 in autumn, before temperatures were low enough for polar stratospheric clouds to form. It is concluded that heterogeneous chemistry on background aerosols was responsible for this conversion, which brought with it the potential for additional ozone loss in the autumn. (Auth. mod.)

47-1595

CO2, CH4 and N2O flux through a Wyoming snowpack and implications for global budgets.
Sommerfeld, R.A., et al. Nature, Jan. 14, 1993, 361(6408), p.140-142, 23 refs.
Mosier, A.R., Musselman, R.C.

Snow composition, Soil chemistry, Gases, United States-Wyoming-Snowy Range.

Numerical simulation of self-organized stone stripes. Werner, B.T., et al, *Nature*. Jan. 14, 1993, 361(6408), p.142-145, 15 refs.

Hallet, B. Patterned ground, Ground ice, Ice crystals, Models.

47-1597 Preferential use of organic nitrogen for growth by a non-mycorrhival Arctic sedge.

Chapin, 3 et al, Nature, Jan. 14, 1993, 3. 30 refs.

Moilane: nd, K. Γundra, ∈

is, Soil chemistry.

Environmental conditions in the brine channels of antarctic sea ice. [Die Lebensbedingungen in den Solekanälchen des antarktisches Meereises],

Weissenberger, J., Berichte zur Polarforschung, 1992, No.111, 159p., In German with English sum-mary. Refs.p.139-149.

Sea ice, Brines, Physical properties, Chemical properties, Ecology.

Brine channels which are formed in and between ice crystals during sea ice formation are a habitat for a variety of different organism groups. The physical and chemical parameters in the brine channels are governed by freezing processes and other sea ice properties. The aim of this thesis was to determine the physical and chemical in situ environment of sea ice. Volume. salinity, pH, chlorophyll a determinations as well as enumera-tion and classification of diatom species were done on brine and melted ice cores. Vertical profiles of all parameters were mea-sured on 34 cores from 17 different ice flows. After removal of ice by sublimation, the shape of the brine channels was photo-graphed using scanning electron microscopy at a resolution ranging from centimeters to a few microns. The three-dimen-sional array of the brine channels varied according to ice type as well as ice temperature

47-1599

Biogeochemistry and zoogeography of lakes and riv-

biogeochemistry and zoogeography of lakes and rivers in arctic Alaska.

Kling, G.W., et al, Hydrobiologia, Sep. 21, 1992-240(1-3), p.1-14, Refs. p.12-14.

O'Brien, W.J., Miller, M.C., Hershey, A.E., Limnology, Geochemistry, Plankton, Sampling, Ecosystems, Site surveys, Water chemistry, Pipelines, Ion Applied, Geochemistry, Ion Applied density (concentration).

47-1600

Cation export from Alaskan arctic watersheds

Cation export from Alaskan arctic watersheds. Cornwell, J.C., Hydrobiologia, Sep. 21, 1992, 240(1-3), p.15-22, 22 refs. Limnology, Watersheds, Stream flow, Weathering, Geochemistry, Ion diffusion, Mass balance, Ecosystems, Snowmelt, Decomposition.

47-1601

Flux of CO2 and CH4 from lakes and rivers in arctic Alaska.

Kling, G.W., et al. *Hydrobiologia*, Sep. 21, 1992, 240(1-3), p.23-36, 63 refs. Kipphut, G.W., Miller, M.C.

Limnology, Air water interactions, Vapor transfer, Carbon dioxide, Natural gas, Water chemistry, Eco-systems, Seasonal variations, Atmospheric composition, Climatic changes.

47-1602

Silicon budget for an Alaskan arctic lake.
Cornwell, J.C., et al, *Hydrobiologia*, Sep. 21, 1992, 240(1-3), p.37-44, 38 refs.
Banahan, S.

Limnology, Ecosystems, Geochemistry, Sedimentation, Biomass, Nutrient cycle, Littoral zone.

47-1603

Biogeochemistry of manganese- and iron-rich sediments in Toolik Lake, Alaska.
Cornwell, J.C., et al, Hydrobiologia, Sep. 21, 1992.

240(1-3), p.45-59, Refs. p.57-59 Kipphut, G.W.

Limnology, Geochemistry, Sedimentation, Bottom sediment, Ecosystems, Lacustrine deposits, Metals.

47-1604

Nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations and export for the upper Kuparuk River on the North Slope of Alaska in 1980.

Peterson, B.J., et al, *Hydrobiologia*, Sep. 21, 1992, 240(1-3), p.61-69, 26 refs.

Corliss, T.L., Kriet, K., Hobbie, J.E. Limnology, Ecosystems, G. schemistry, Nutrient cycle, Tundra, Watersheds.

47-1605

Water and sediment export of the upper Kuparuk River drainage of the North Slope of Alaska. Kriet, K., et al. Hydrobiologia, Sep. 21, 1992, 240(1-3), p.71-81, 22 refs. Peterson, B.J., Corliss, T.L.

Limnology, Stream flow, Surface drainage, Ecosystems, Watersheds, Sediment transport, Suspended sediments, Tundra, Snowmelt.

Influence of light and nutrient addition upon the sedi-

Sugai, S.F., et al, Hydrobiologia, Sep. 21, 1992, 240(1-3), 291-101, 16 refs. Kipphut, G.W.

Limnology, Ecosystems, Geochemistry, Nutrient cycle, Sedimentation, Light effects, Loading, Metals, Chemical analysis.

47-1607

Access pipes for sampling through thick ice. Kipphut, G.W., et al. *Hydrobiologia*, Sep. 21, 1992, 240(1-3), p.267-269, 5 refs.

Whalen, S.C. Limnology, Water chemistry, Samplers, Pipes (tubes), Lake ice, Subglacial observations, Design.

47-1608

Observations supporting the Pleistocene inland glaciation of High Asia.

Kuhle, M., GeoJournal, Oct.-Nov. 1991, 25(2-3), p.133-231, 58 refs.

Glaciation, Mountain glaciers, Pleistocene, Glacial geology, Geomorphology, Moraines, Snow line, Altitude, Topographic effects.

47-1609

Quaternary glaciation of the north slope of Karakorum Mountains.

Xu, D.M., GeoJournal, Oct.-Nov. 1991, 25(2-3),

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Fragilariopsis cylindrus (Grunow) Krieger: the most

abundant diatom in water column assemblages of antarctic marginal ice-edge zones.

Kang, S.H., et al. *Polar biology*. Nov. 1992, 12(6-7), p.609-627, Refs. p.626-627.

Fryxell, G.A. Sea ice, Ice cover effect, Algae, Antarctica—Belling-shausen Sea, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

shausen Sea, Antarctica—wedden Sea.

Planktonic datoms were sampled in the ice-edge zone of the
Bellingshausen Sea during the early austral spring of 1990 and
of the Weddell Sea during the late spring of 1983, the autumn
of 1986, and the winter of 1988. Cells from discrete water
samples from 73 stations near the marginal ice-edge zones dursamples from 73 stations near the marginal ice-edge zones during all seasons were counted to gain quantitative information on the composition, abundance, and distribution of diatoms. Diatom abundance was dominated by the pennate diatom, usually nanoplanktonic, Fragilariopsis cylindrus (Grunow) Krieger. The average integrated abundance of F. cylindrus was about 35% of the total diatom abundance. The overall spatial patterns of F. cylindrus near the marginal ice-edge zones were similar, with the highest number of cells in open waters rather than ice-covered waters. When all 73 stations were included in the correlation analysis, the abundance of total diatoms was positively correlated with the abundance of total diatoms was positively correlated with the abundance of F. cylindrus, sugesting that the ice-edge pulses of diatom assemblages in the water column largely reflected its abundance. Cluster analysis revealed that the stations in marginal ice-edge zones were not only separated by seasons and locations, but they also separated based on location of stations in relation to the ice edge (open water stations vs. ice-covered stations). (Auth. mod.)

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Daily measurements of the soil dielectric properties at 5 Daily measurements of the soil dielectric properties at 5 and 10 cm were obtained at five locations throughout the First ISLSCP Field Experiment (FIFE) test site during the 1987 intensive field campaigns. An automated vector voltmeter was used to monitor the complex electrical impedance, at 10 MHz. of cylindrical volumes of soil delineated by specially designed soil moisture probes buried at these locations. The objective of this exercise was to test the hypothesis that the soil impedance is sensitive to the moisture content of the soil and that the imagination and that the imagination and the soil and that the imagination and the soil and that the imagination and the soil and that the imagination are the soil and that the soil and that the imagination are the soil and the soil sensitive to the moisture content of the soil and that the imaginary part (that is, capacitive reactance) can be used to calculate the volumetric water content of the soil. These measurements were compared with gravimetric samples collected at these locations by the FIFE staff science team. Examination of the data reveals that the impedance probe is a more consistent source of time series information than traditional measurements and is potentially more closely linked to the physical parameters which are both remotely sensible and required for surface energy/mass exchange determination.

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ice, freshwater ice and iceberg ice.

Parsons, B.L., et al, *Philosophical magazine A*. Dec. 1992, 66(6), p. 1017-1036, 24 refs.

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NMR imaging of roots: effects after root freezing of containerised conifer seedlings.

Southon, T.E., et al, *Physiologia plantarum*, Oct. 1992, 86(2), p.329-334, 28 refs.

Mattsson, A., Jones, R.A.

Trees (plants), Imaging, Roots, Cold stress, Damage, Freezing, Temperature effects, Nuclear magnetic resonance, Revegetation.

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Brines, Biomass, Sea ice.

Brine was collected from various different ice floes to determine the composition of the different assemblages; to obtain estimates of organism numbers and biomass: to study the chemical composition of the brine; and to investigate the activity of sea composition of the brine; and to investigate the activity or sea ice organisms, i.e. C-14 uptake, nitrogen regeneration and O2 production. Results indicate that biological activity within the ice is already very high long before the ice melts or breaks up. This activity is even more enhanced when the assemblages mentioned in this report are exposed to the surrounding sea water or when infiltration of sea water occurs more freely. In this case the beginning the most important substratum for way the sea ice becomes the most important substratum for primary production during the antarctic winter and spring.

Phytoplankton communities.

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Bianchi, F., et al., Italy. Programma Nazionale di Ricerche in Antartide. Progetto Antartide: settore biologia. Raccolta pubblicazioni gennaio 1986-luglio 1991. (Antarctic Project: biology. Collection of publications Jan. 1986-July 1991), Rome, ENEA, [1991], p.84-91, Reprinted from Berichte zur Polarforschung, 1989, 62, p.117-124.

Ice cover effect, Biomass, Sea water, Chemical compo-

The objectives of this study were: to follow the spring development of phytoplankton on a spatial scale; to relate the biological and chemical properties (biomass and species composition as well as oxygen and nutrient concentrations to hydrographic properties of the water column); and to determine the effects of properties of the water column); and to determine the effects of sea ice cover and ice melting on the phytoplankton. The ice observations of the area of investigation can be divided into three zones: the open water zone reaching from 588 to approximately 60S, the ice edge zone with increasing ice cover to the south up to 62 deg 30'S, and the pack ice zone. Some of the findings are discussed.

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47.1634 Geological setting of Precambrian supracrustal belts: fundamental part of mineral resource evaluation in Greenland.

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Sands, Saturation.

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Ice shelves, Antarctica.

The 1st International Conference on Antarctic Science, Bremen, Germany, Sep. 22-27, 1991, sponsored by SCAR (Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, with the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, is reviewed. 335 scientists from 27 countries attended. Main topics included past climate changes recorded in ice cores, and studies of antarctic ice sheets, ice shelves, and sea ice as factors in the global climate and as indicators of global warming. It is suggested that such studies are also important for the IGBP (International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme) of SCAR.

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Through use of classical Biot theory, propagation characteristics Inrough use of classical Biot theory, propagation characteristics within water-filled and air-filled materials were compared in the 10 Hz-100 kHz band. Numerical calculations show that the ratio of fluid to solid motion for the slow compressional wave is around 2 in water-filled sand, but greater than 300 in air-filled sand. In addition, calculations of plane wave transmission from a fluid into a fluid-saturated profus solid show that when the fluid is water, nearly all of the incident energy is transferred to the reflected wave and to the transmitted fast compressional wave that is traveling mainly in the solid frame. Only a slight frequency dependence occurs in the energy transfer. When the fluid is air, however, the interaction of the waves with the boundary becomes strongly dependent upon frequency, and most of the incident energy is transferred to the reflected wave and to the transmitted slow compressional wave traveling mainly in the pores. These theoretical results justify the different approaches used to treat reflections from porous materials in underwater and aeroacoustics. For reflections, air-filled soil or snow can be approximately modeled as a modified fluid, ther than as a viscoelastic solid, the approximation commonly used to model saturated undersea sediments. to the reflected wave and to the transmitted fast compressional

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The authors examined 420 soils from 15 chronosequences in 10 regions of the Transantarctic Mountains and the Ellsworth regions of the Transantarctic Mountains and the Ellsworth Mountains. Rate functions were determined by plotting soil property versus time of exposure for soils ranging from Holocene to late Quaternary in age. "Se soil chronosequences occur in three climatic zones: subserous (coastal), ultraverous (plateau), and xerous (intermediate). The morphogenetic salt stage and the electroconductivity of the salt-enriched layer are predictive of total salts in the profile within a climatic zone. The distribution of salts in the profile also varies with climatic

zone. In pre-late-Quaternary soils salt pans occur at shallower depths in ultraxerous soils but are thicker in xerous soils. The depth of staining (oxidation) is related linearly to age of exposure, independent of climatic zone. The proportions of silt and clay in the profile are dependent not only on drift age but also clay in the profile are dependent not only on drift age but also on drift composition. Rate functions for accumulation of weathering products for soils in warm, polar, and cold deserts were compared. Profile quantities of clay, Fed, and CaCO3 are greatest in soils of equivalent age in warm deserts, followed by polar deserts, and cold deserts. However, soluble salts accumulate more readily in cold desert soils than in polar desert soils because of the greater aridity. (Auth. mod.)

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Crysosls at Marble Point. McMurdo Sound are formed predominantly from late Last Glaciation Ross Glacial Drift and show little pedogenetic development. The inclusion of some more weathered materials within the tills and soil profiles, and the remnants of soils on more weathered rock outcrops, suggest that the landscape was previously exposed to greater weathering. Soil properties are thus a result of a complex pedogenetic history. (Auth.)

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A new method of analyzing the radiation function is presented. All land is divided into a warm and cold areas. In cold areas the year is divided into 2 radiation seasons depending on the presence or absence of short wave radiation. Investigation of heat balance data from the 2 polar regions (including Vostok and Mirnyy stations) shows that there are stable heat and water structures during both radiation seasons. (Auth. mod.)

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47-172R

Organic matter and its availability to microorganisms in antarctic soils.

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Distribution and properties of organic matter were analyzed in soils from the Maritime and Continental Antarctic area. The soils could be classified as Cambisols and Leptosols with respect soils could be classified as Cambisols and Leptosols with respect to their genesis and function in these environments. Organic matter is mainly concentrated in the upper horizons in thin layers of only a few centimeters. There is great variation in the concentration of organic matter. This variation depends on the plant cover and aspects of the microrelief. Analyses of the C/N ratio and the ratios between particulate and dissolved carbohydrates indicate differences in the structure of these terrestrial environments. Actual concentrations of dissolved carbohydrates show significant values of low molecular weight substances. Their relation to processes in soil formation and aspects of microbial metabolism are discussed. (Auth.)

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This paper details measurements of acoustic pulse propagation in the 5 to 500 Hz frequency band which were conducted under various snow cover conditions during the 1989-1990 winter in New Hampshire to determine the effect of snow cover thickness and other snow properties on the absorption of acoustic pulses. Blank pistol shots were used as the source of the acoustic waves, and geophones and microphones in an 80 m long linear array served as receivers. Snow thicknesses ranged from 0.05 to 0.35 m, and densities varied from 100 to 350 kg/cu m during the 10 separate measurement days. An automatic fitting procedure for the normalized experimental and theoretical waveforms was used to determine the effective flow resistivity of the snow covers, and gave values in agreement with earlier of the snow covers, and gave values in agreement with earlier

Global changes during the latest glacial-interglacial cvcle.

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This review article summarizes the results of Soviet-French investigations into the ice core from a deep drillhole at Vostok investigations into the ice core from a deep drillhole at Vostok Station. Changes in air temperature, snow accumulation, greenhouse gases, aerosols and other chemical components in the environment are traced over 160,000 years, i.e., over a full climatic cycle. Orbital and atmospheric impacts on the climate and on the role of greenhouse gases in these processes are analyzed. On the basis of these analyses, it is predicted that with a doubling of atmospheric CO2, temperatures may rise by 3-4. C. This in turn could lead to a massive collarse of the 3-4 C. This in turn could lead to a massive collapse of the world's marine ice sheets and to a sea-level rise of 5-7 m: mountain glaciers in temperate and subtropical latitudes would almost entirely disappear. (Auth. mod.)

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and volumes in water equivalent) of seasonal snow over in 10 substituting after equivalently of sesonal snow cover in 10 substitutinal glaciological zones have been calculated from the maps of snow and ice storage in the World Atlas of Snow and Ice Resources. These zones are combined into five glaciological belts, subdivided by sublongitudinal boundaries into 36 glaciological provinces, including both Northern and Southern Hemispheres. (Auth. mod.)

47-1765

Large-scale characteristics of the global distribution of snow cover.

Apr.-June 1992, 16(2), p.148-159, 14 refs. For Russian original see 47-316 or 20F-46991.

Snow cover distribution. Snow retention. Water storage, Atmospheric circulation, Snow air interface, Classifications, Periodic variations, Topographic effects.

This paper presents a scheme for regionalization of the world's snow cover on the basis of latitudinal beits. Such parameters as snow storage and duration of snow cover (with an analysis of variations in these parameters) are examined for each belt and for subdivisions within the belts. The patterns that emerge are placed in the context of controlling influences such as ocean currents and patterns of atmospheric circulation. (Auth.)

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The results of spore pollen analysis of surface samples collected the results of spore politen analysis of surface samples collected from glaciers and from proglacial zones in the Arctic (Spitsbergen) and Antarctica are presented. Surface samples collected in Antarctica contain mainly pollen and spores transported from New Zealand and South America. An anthropogenic origin, however, is also possible. It is obvious that spore/pollen analysis of sediment samples in the high latitudes helps to cast light on the patterns of atmospheric circulation both at present and in the recent past. (Auth. mat.) and in the recent past. (Auth. mod.)

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Using a low-pressure flow tube coupled to a mass spectrometer, reaction probabilities (gammas) for CIONO2+H2O-HOCI+HNO3 (1) and CIONO2+HCI-CI2+HNO3 (2) have been measured on nitric acid trihydrate (NAT) films at 202 k for reactant partial pressures in the, 000001 Torr range. When the water vapor pressure over the NAT film approaches that of ice, gamma I = 0.002 and gamma 2 > 0.2. For lower water partial pressures, characteristic of HNO3-rich NAT, the gammas decrease by 2 orders of magnitude. For HCI partial pressures of 000005 Torr, the experiments indicate that H2O-rich NAT films take up HCI in amounts similar to those taken up by waterice surfaces; HNO3-rich NAT films take up to orders of magnitude less HCI. At high HCI partial pressures much greater uptake by both H2O-rich and HNO3-rich films is observed, indicating that the NAT films melt under these conditions. This experiment simulates the chemical reactions judged responsible for the depletion of atmospheric ozone over Antarctica. (Auth. mod.)

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Asthenospheric ice-load effects in a global dynamical-

Astheriospheric receional effects in a global dynamical system model of the Pleistocene climate. Saltzman, B., et al, *Climate dynamics*, Oct. 1992, 8(1), p.1-11, 27 refs. Verbitskii, M.IA.

Paleoclimatology, Ice loads, Pleistocene, Ice sheets, Isostasy, Climatic changes, Bedrock, Calving, Carbon dioxide, Ice volume, Periodic variations.

Geomorphological and glaciological research during the 2nd P.N.R.A. expedition to Terra Nova Bay, 1986-1987. [Risultati preliminari delle ricerche geomorfologiche e glaciologiche svolte nella seconda spedizione del P.N.R.A. (Baia Terra Nova, 1986/87)₁, Baroni, C., et al. Italy. Programma Nazionale di Ricerche in Antartide. Progetto Antartide: settore Scienze della Terra. Raccolta pubblicazioni gennaio 1986-luglio 1991. (Antarctic Project: Earth Sciences Collection of publications Jan. 1986-July 1991). Rome, ENEA, (1991), p.83-90, In Italian with English summary. Reprinted from Acqua-Aria, 1988, 4, p.431-438. 15 refs. p.431-438. 1: Orombelli, G.

Geomorphology, Glacial geology, Glacier oscillation, Antarctica -- Terra Nova Bay.

Glacial-geological observations were carried out at Terra Nova Bay. Evidence of at least 4 glaciations have been observed: the oldest two are referred to the pre-Pleistocene. All along the coastal belt the youngest glacial drift contains fragments of marine shells, supporting the hypothesis of the expansion of a grounded Ross Ice Shelf. Holocene glacier fluctuations were grounded Ross Ice Shelf. Holocene glacier fluctuations were studied and two minor neoglacial advances have been observed. Near Edmonson Point a glacier advance has been dated to about 1000 years B.P. C-14 ages have been obtained for Holocene raised beaches, ranging from 5770 +- 60 B.P. to the present. A rate of 3 mm/year can be estimated for the isostatic uplift during the last 4500 years. A geomorphological map at a scale of i:10,000 has been produced for the area surrounding the Italian station. (Auth.)

47-1793

Ice composition evidence of marine ice transfer along

the bottom of a small anterctic ice shelf.
Souchez, R., et al, Italy. Programma Nazionale di Ricerche in Antartide. Progetto Antartide: settore Scienze della Terra. Raccolta pubblicazioni gennaio 1986-luglio 1991. (Antartic Project: Earth Sciences. Collection of publications Jan. 1986-July 1991), Rome. ENEA, [1991], p.503-506, Reprinted from Geophysical Research Letters, May 1991, 18(5). p.849-852. 21 refs.

Ice shelves, Ice composition, Ice water interface, Sea water freezing, Antarctica—Hells Gate.

The existence of marine ice transfer along the underside of the Hells Gate ice shelf (Victoria Land) is indicated by an isotopic and chemical study of ice cores. Because of top surface ablation, the marine ice formed at the ice shelf-ocean interface ultimately appears at the shelf surface. A succession of congelation, platelet and frazil ice is shown to occur. The combined study of stable isotope composition and of the sodium content of these different ice types proves to be a valuable tool for specifying the ice shelf-ocean interactions in this area. Two different freezing zones separated by a melting zone exist; the parent water for the frazil ice is meltwater from congelation ice which appears in the upstream zone. (Auth.)

47-1794

Bioclimatology of frost.

Bioclimatology of trost.

Kalma, J.D., et al, Advances in Bioclimatology Vol.2, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992, 144p., Refs. p. 123-138.

Laughlin, G.P., Caprio, J.M., Hamer, P.J.C.

DLC QC929.H6 B56 1992

Plants (botany), Frost forecasting Cold weather survival, Plant ecology, Frost protection, Phenology, Agriculture, Temperature effects, Meteorological fac-

47-1795

Overwinter nitrate loss and denitrification potential

of cultivated soils in Alberta. Heaney, D.J., et al, Soil biology and biochemistry. Sep. 1992, 24(9), p.877-884, 18 refs.

Agriculture, Frozen ground chemistry, Decomposition, Snow cover effect, Soil air interface, Soil tests, Climatic factors, Chemical analysis.

Postglacial emergence in the Canadian High Arctic: integrating glacioisostasy, eustasy, and late deglacia-

England, J., Canadian journal of earth sciences, May 1992, 29(5), p.984-999, With French summary. 69 refs.

Marine geology, Pleistocene, Glacial geology, Ice sheets, Sea level, Isostasy, Climatic changes, Quaternary deposits, Radioactive age determination, Glacier melting.

Late glacial ice margins and deglacial chronology for southeastern Baffin Island and Hudson Strait, eastern Canadian Arctic.

Stravers, J.A., et al, Canadian journal of earth sciences, May 1992, 29(5) p.1000-1017, With French summary. 71 refs. Miller, G.H., Kaufman, D.S.

Marine geology, Pleistocene, Marine deposits, Glacial geology, Glacier flow, Quaternary deposits, Radioactive age determination, Sea level, Stratigraphy, Drill core analysis.

47-1798

Peatland development in relation to Holocene climatic change in Manitoba and Saskatchewan (Canada). Kuhry, P., et al. Canadian journal of earth sciences. May 1992, 29(5), p.1070-1090, With French sum-

mary. 49 refs. Halsey, L.A., Bayley, S.E., Vitt, D.H. Paleobotany, Paleoclimatology, Wetlands, Peat, Climatic changes, Vegetation patterns, Soil analysis, Distribution.

Approximation of interference effects in dynamic icestructure interactions.

Abul-Azm, A.G., et al, Journal of offshore mechanics and arctic engineering. Nov. 1992, 114(4), p.299-309.

Williams, A.N.

O. ishore structures, Stability, Ice sheets, Ice solid interfa. e. Pile structures, Vibration, Wave propagation, Design criteria. Analysis (mathematics), Seismology. Mechanical properties, Earthquakes.

Analysis of energy dissipation caused by snow com-

paction during displacement plowing. Hansen, A.C., Transportation research record, 1991, No.1304, p.177-181, 7 refs.

Road maintenance, Snow removal, Snow mechanics, Snow compaction, Performance, Plastic deformation. Design criteria, Analysis (mathematics), Wave propagation.

47-1801

Influence of wind, temperature, and deicing chemicals on snow accretion.

Adams, E.E., et al, Transportation research record, 1991, No.1304, p.182-187, 4 refs. Alger, R.G., Beckwith, J.P.

P. vements. Chemical ice prevention. Antifreezes, Rubber ice friction, Snow accumulation, Wind factors, Performance, Blowing snow, Road maintenance.

Goal-oriented design of an improved displacement

Goal-oriented design of an improved displacement snowplow.

Crane, R.L., et al. Transportation research record, 1991, No. 1304, p. 188-192, 10 refs.

Damson, M.H., Pell, K.M.
Road maintenance, Research projects, Snow removal, Equipment, Design criteria, Experimentation, Snow mechanics, Ice solid interface, Theory, Meteorological factors.

47-1803

PASCON: an expert system for passive snow control

on highways. Kaminski, D.F., et al, *Transportation research record*, 1991, No.1304, p.193-201, 13 refs.

Mohan, S. Road maintenance. Winter maintenance. Snew accumulation, Countermeasures, Computer p Drift, Forecasting, Climatic factors, Blowing Computer applications

47-1804

Application of routing technologies to rural snow and

Haslam, E., et al, Transportation research record, 1991, No.1304, p.202-211, 37 refs.

Wright, J.R.

Road maintenance. Winter maintenance, Transportation, Snow removal, Route surveys, Design criteria, Mathematical models, Urban planning.

Integrating GIS and CAD for transportation data

base development.
Wang, J.Y., et al, Transportation research record.
1991, No.1304, p.212-218, 4 refs. Wright, J.R.

Road maintenance. Transportation, Winter maintenance. Snow removal, Route surveys, Design criteria, Data processing, Urban planning, Mapping.

Negatively buoyant jet (or plume) with applications to snowplow exit flow behavior.

Lindberg, W.R., et al, *Transportation research record*. 1991, No.1304, p.219-229, 23 refs.

Petersen, J.D.

Road maintenance, Winter maintenance, Snow removal, Fluid dynamics, Snow mechanics, Fluid flow, Performance, Simulation, Analysis (mathematics), Design criteria, Buoyancy

Chemical undercutting of ice on highway pavement materials.

Blackburn, R.R., et al, Transportation research record,

1991, No.1304, p.230-242, 8 refs.
Bauer, K.M., McElroy, A.D., Pelkey, J.E.
Road icing, Winter maintenance, Pavement bases. Salting, Ice removal, Ice deterioration, Substrates, Ice solid interface. Forecasting.

Overview of sea ice physical properties and their variability.

Richter-Menge, J.A., et al, SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering. Proceedings, 1992, Vol.1750, MP 3198, Ocean optics XI, p.486-497, 40 refs.

Perovich, D.K. Sea ice, Variations, Physical properties, Optical properties, Ice crystal optics, Remote sensing, Albedo, Ice growth, Brines.

growth, Brines.

An uncerstanding of the physical properties of sea ice and their variability is critical both to interpret observations of the optical properties and to develop models of radiative transfer. Sea ice has an intricate structure consisting of platelets of fresh ice with inclusions of brine and air. These inclusions strongly affect the optical properties. The physical properties of the ice are highly dependent on the growth conditions and the seasonal evolution of the ice. Consequently, the state and structure of the ice exhibit large spatial and temporal variability. For example, the of the ice. Consequently, the state and structure of the ice exhibit large spatial and temporal variability. For example, the crystal texture can be granular or columnar, while crystal sizes can vary from millimeters to a few contineters. Observed brine volumes can vary from 0° in the surface layer of multi-year ice to as much as 50° in the skeletal layer at the bottom of a growing ice sheet. Densities show a similar variability, ranging from 0.60 to 0.92 g/cu cm. Because of this variability there is a need to use the large body of ice property observations to develop ice property models, either of an empirical or physical nature.

Light reflection from a sea ice cover during the onset

of summer melt.

Perovich, D.K., et al, SPIE—The International Society for Optical Engineering. Proceedings, 1992, Vol.1750, MP 3199, Ocean optics XI, p.508-516, 11 refs.

Govoni, J.W. Sea ice, Remote sensing, Albedo, Ice optics, Reflectivity, Light scattering, Ice melting, Surface properties. tivity. Light scattering, Ice melting. Surface properties. Spectral measurements of albedo, bidirectional reflectance function, and polarized reflectance were made for sea ice conditions found during the onset of melt in the Canadian Arctic. The wavelength region studied was from the ultraviolet to the near infrared (370-1000 nm). Results for five surface types are presented; a) dry snow, b) dry snow with a glazed surface, c) bare ice, d) blue ice, and e) a melt pond. Results indicate that spectral albedos decrease at all wavelengths as the melt seather. spectral albedos decrease at all wavelengths as the melt season progresses and the surface conditions evolve from a) through e). and that the decrease is most pronounced at longer wavelengths. Reflectance data suggest that a) at most angles re-flectance has the same spectral shape as albedo, b) at 30 deg elevation reflectance is for the most part azimuthally isotropic and c) at 60 deg elevation a significant specular component was evident at 0 deg azimuth, especially for the bare ice case

Solar UV-spectra in various environmental conditions.

Huber, M., et al. International Conference on Alpine Meteorology, 22nd, Toulouse, France, Sep. 1992, 1992, p.413-415, 4 refs.
Blumthaler, M., Ambach, W.

Atmospheric density, Mountains, Solar radiation, Ultraviolet radiation, Ozone, Radiation balance, Radiation absorption, Spectra.

47-1811

Passive microwave remote sensing applied for snow monitoring in a Norwegian test site.

Rognes, A., European Space Agency. European Space Research and Technology Centre. Report. Dec. 1992. FSD/AR (2521/ar, 60p., 7 refs. Remote sensing, Radiometry, Image processing, Data processing, Snow cover distribution, Sensor mapping, Microwaves, Brightness, Spaceborne photography. Computer programs.

Evaporation and ice growth in Mackenzie Delta

Marsh, P., International Association of Hydrological Sciences. Publication. 1991. No.206, International Symposium on Hydrology of Natural and Manmade Lakes, Vienna, Austria, Aug. 11-24, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by G. Schiller et al. p.257-266, 21 refs. Lakes, Water level, Hydrologic cycle, Water balance, Ice growth, Evaporation, Climatic factors, Climatic changes, Mathematical models, Air ice water interac-

47-1813

Monitoring grain size of suspended sediments in riv-

Bogen, J., International Association of Hydrological Sciences. Publication, 1992. No.210, International Symposium on Erosion and Sediment Transport Monitoring Programmes in River Basins, Oslo, Norway, Aug. 24-28, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by J. Poggen et al., 181, 190, 9 eff. Bogen et al, p.183-190, 8 refs.

River flow, Grain size, Suspended sediments, Particle size distribution, Sampling, Sediment transport, Glacial hydrology, Periodic variations, Meltwater, River basins.

47-1814

Reliability and representativeness of a suspended sediment concentration monitoring programme for a

remote alpine proglacial river.
Gurnell, A.M., et al. International Association of Hydrological Sciences. Publication, 1992, No.210, International Symposium on Erosion and Sediment Transnational symposium on Erosion and Sediment Transport Monitoring Programmes in River Basins, Oslo, Norway, Aug. 24-28, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by J. Bogen et al., p.191-200, 3 refs. Clark, M.J., Hill, C.T., Greenhalgh, J.

Stream flow, Glacial hydrology, Suspended sediments,

Sampling, Measuring instruments, Turbulent flow, Meltwater, Accuracy.

Temporal variability of suspended sediment flux from a subarctic glacial river, southern Iceland. Lawler, D.M., et al, International Association of Hy-

drological Sciences. Publication, 1992, No.210, International Symposium on Erosion and Sediment Transport Monitoring Programmes in River Basins, Oslo, Norway, Aug. 24-28, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by J. Bogen et al. p.233-243, 23 refs.

Dolan, M., Tomasson, H., Zophoniasson, S. River flow, Suspended sediments, Glacial hydrology, Sampling, Sediment transport, Meltwater, Seasonal variations, River basins.

General report-soil freezing-ground freezing.

Andersland, O.B., et al. International Conference on Andersland, O.B., et al, International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, 12th, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Aug. 13-18, 1989. Proceedings, Vol.4, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema Publishers, 1992, p.2657-2672, 45 refs. Soil freezing, Soil stabilization. Artificial freezing, Construction, Soil mechanics, Design, Liquefied gases, Shafts (excavations). Frost heave, Subsurface structure.

47-1817

Strength and creep behaviour of frozen saline fine sand.

Jessberger, H.L., International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, 12th, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Aug. 13-18, 1989. Proceedings, Vol.5, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema Publishers, 1992.

p.3033.
Soil creep, Soil tests, Frozen ground mechanics, Saline soils, Soil strength. Temperature effects.

47-1818

Mineral criterion for evaluating the frost-susceptibility of pavement structures and soils.

Brandl, H., International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, 12th, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Aug. 13-18, 1989. Proceedings, Vol.5, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema Publishers, 1992, p.3034-3035. Pavements, Soil composition, Frost resistance, Clay minerals, Design criteria, Mineralogy. 47-1819

Development of field screening methods for TNT, 2,4-DNT and RDX in soil.

Jenkins, T.F., et al, MP 3200, Annual Environmental Research and Development Symposium, 16th, Wil-liamsburg, VA, June 23-25, 1992. Proceedings, Aber-deen, MD, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1992, p.33-45, Report No.CETHA-TS-CR-92063, 18 refs. For another version see 46-3066.

Soil pollution, Explosives, Soil analysis, Soil tests, Detection, Chemical analysis, Waste disposal.

Simple field-screening methods are presented for detecting 2.4.-6-TNT, 2.4-DNT and RDX in soil. Concentrations of TNT, 2.4-DNT and RDX are estimated from their absorbances at \$40, 570 and \$07 nm, respectively. Detection limits are about 1 microgram/g for 2.4.6-TNT and RDX, and about 2 microgram/g for 2.4-bTN. Concentration estimates from field analyses correlate well with laboratory analyses.

47-1820

Walsh, M.E.

Review of current and potential future sampling practices for volatile organic compounds in soil. Hewitt, A.D., MP 3201, Annual Environmental Re-

search and Development Symposium, 16th, Williamsburg, VA, June 23-25, 1992. Proceedings, Aberdeen, MD, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1992, p. 75-82, Report No.CETHA-TS-CR-92063, 9 refs.
Soil pollution, Soil tests, Sampling, Accuracy, Core

samplers, Chemical analysis.

This study compares two sampling and handling methods for the collection of soils to be analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs). One method, which may be incorporated into future protocols, uses a simple subcoring device that allows set volumes of soil to be removed rapidly from the surrounding substrate and transferred to a tared analysis vessel, that a) can be analyzed via needle-sentum pure than the protocol of the surrounding substrate and transferred to a tared analysis vessel, that a) can be analyzed to a preference of the surrounding substrate and transferred to a tared analysis vessel. be analyzed via needle-septum puncture, b) attaches to a purgeor analyzed via needle-septum puncture, o) attaches to a purge-and-trap system, or c) contains methanol. This less disruptive method not only limits mechanical fracturing during collection and lengthy sample exposure while transferring, but avoids soil-ing of the collection vessel seals. The findings show that, in order to acquire more accurate VOC concentrations in vadose zone soils, there is a need to limit disruptive and exposure

Antarctic Project: physics of the atmosphere and cosmophysics. Collection of publications Jan. 1986-July 1991, Vol.1. [Progetto Antartide: settori fisica

dell'atmosfera e cosmofisica. Raccolta pubblicazioni gennaio 1986-luglio 1991, Vol.1, Italy. Programma Nazionale di Ricerche in Antartide. Rome, ENEA, [1991, 634p., Refs. passim. For selected papers see I-47680 through I-47692 or 47-1822 through 47-1827.

Ozone, Meteorology.

This is the first of two volumes of a collection of papers dealing with physics of the atmosphere and cosmophysics in Antarctica: some of them are abstracts prepared for meetings. They report on research performed within the framework of the Italian Anon research performed within the framework of the thanh ratericle Program, and have been published in national and international journals. The aim of the collection is to simplify access to this scientific literature, made difficult by the clapsed time from the publication date, the limited number of copies still available and their different places of origin. A chronological literates have received. (Authority) list has been provided. (Auth. mod.)

47-1822

Lidar measurements of antarctic atmospheric parameters. [Misure lidar di parametri atmosferici in Antar-

Stefanutti, L., et al, Italy. Programma Nazionale di Ricerche in Antartide. Progetto Antartide: settori fisica dell'atmosfera e cosmofisica. Raccolta pubblica-zioni gennaio 1986-luglio 1991, Vol.1. (Antarctic Project: physics of the atmosphere and cosmophysics. Collection of publications Jan. 1986-July 1991, Vol. 1), Rome, ENEA, [1991], p.27-41, In Italian. Reprinted from IROE-CNR, Internal report, Dec. 1986. 10

Ozone, Lidar, Meteorological data.

The great advantages of the use of lidar in obtaining vertical profiles of various atmospheric parameters in remote areas are discussed. The characteristics of the elastic backscatter lidar and the differential absorption lidar are described, and the installation of these systems at year-round stations in Antarctica, such as McMurdo or Amundsen-Scott, is recommended.

47-1823

Ozone hole over Antarctica. Ill buco di ozono sull-

'Antartide₁, Visconti, G., Italy, Programma Nazionale di Ricerche in Antartide. Progetto Antartide: settori fisica dellatmosfera e cosmofisica. Raccolta pubblicazioni gennaio 1986-luglio 1991, Vol.1. (Antarctic Project: physics of the atmosphere and cosmophysics. Collection of publications Jan. 1986-July 1991, Vol.1), Rome, ENEA, [1991], p.102-117, In Italian. Reprinted from Il Nuovo saggiatore, 1987, 5(3), p.34-49. Ozone, Atmospheric composition, Atmospheric circuA review is presented of the dynamics of ozone depletion in Antarctica, including a discussion on residual circulation, ozone chemistry, radiation, and the different theories on the formation of the ozone hole.

Atmospheric microphysical measurements in Terra Nova Bay. Misure di microfisica dell'atmosfera

presso la baia de Terra Nova in Antartide; Guerrini, A., et al, Italy. Programma Nazionale di Ricerche in Antartide. Progetto Antartide: settori fisica dell'atmosfera e cosmofisica. Raccolta pubblica-zioni gennaio 1986-luglio 1991, Vol.1. (Antarctic Pro-ject: physics of the atmosphere and cosmophysics. Collection of publications Jan. 1986-July 1991, Vol. 1), Rome, ENEA, [1991], p.145-154, In Italian with English summary. Reprinted from Acqua-Aria, 1988, 4, p.453-461. 23 refs.

Ozone, Meteorological data, Meteorological instruments, Antarctica—Terra Nova Bay Station.

Preliminary results of meteorological investigations carried out at Terra Nova Bay during the Italian Antarctic Expedition of 1986-1987 are presented. Data charts include atmospheric turbidity measurements, ground ozone concentrations, and temperature and wind measurements. Analysis of data reveals a high temperature gradient (1-1.5C) between 3 and 6 m levels. A description is given of the instruments used, some of which were irrelled during the previous expeditions. were installed during the previous expedition.

Ozone hole, [ll buco dell'ozono], Stefanutti, L., Italy. Programma Nazionale di Ricer-che in Antartide. Progetto Antartide: settori fisica dell-'atmosfera e cosmofisica. Raccolta pubblicazioni gennaio 1986-luglio 1991, Vol.1. (Antarctic Project: phynaio 1986-lugilo 1991, Vol. I. (Antarctic Project: physics of the atmosphere and cosmophysics. Collection of publications Jan. 1986-July 1991, Vol. I.), Rome, ENEA, [1991], p.159-164, In Italian. Reprinted from Atti della Fondazione Giorgio Ronchi, Nov.

Dec. 1988, 43(6). 12 refs.
Ozone, Atmospheric composition, Air pollution.

Ozone, Atmospheric composition, Air pollution. The dynamics of the ozone hole are described, and various chemical processes occurring in the antarctic stratosphere are reviewed, with particular regard to chlorine catalytic cycles and the role of polar stratospheric clouds in the antarctic heterogeneous chemistry. Stratospheric chlorine sources, found to be the primary cause of the ozone hole, are attributed to CFC emissions produced by man.

Absolute determination of the cross sections of ozone in the wavelength region 339-355 nm at temperatures

Cacciani, M., et al, Italy. Programma Nazionale di Ricerche in Antartide. Progetto Antartide: settori fisica dell'atmosfera e cosmofisica. Raccolta pubblica-zioni gennaio 1986-luglio 1991, Vol.1. (Antarctic Pro-ject: physics of the atmosphere and cosmophysics. Collection of publications Jan. 1986-July 1991, Vol. 1).
Rome, ENEA, [1991], p.259-264, Reprinted from Journal of geophysical research, June 20, 1989, 94(D6), p.8485-8490. 14 refs...
Di Sarra, A., Fiocco, G., Amoruso, A. Ozone, Data processing, Meteorological instruments.

Absolute measurements of the ozone absorption coefficient in the Huggins bands at different temperatures have been carried the Huggins bands at different temperatures have been carried out. Ozone is produced by an electrical discharge and stored cryogenically: differential absorption measurements are subsequently obtained in a slowly evolving mixture of ozone and molecular oxygen. High resolution (to 0.12 nm) measurements cover a spectral range (339-355 nm) where the ozone absorption shows a strong dependence on temperature. Results at 293 and 220 K are reported: they are particularly interesting in view of the utilization of this spectral region as a low-absorption reference channel for the observation of atmospheric absorption reference channel for the observation of atmospheric ozone profiles by active probing techniques. Coherent radia-tion at two wavelengths, around 355 and 353 nm, respectively, can be obtained as the third harmonic of the fundamental output of a Nd:YAG laser and by H2 Raman shifting of an XeCl excimer laser output. (Auth.)

47-1827

Lidar in Antarctica.

Stefanutti, L., et al. Italy. Programma Nazionale di Ricerche in Antartide. Progetto Antartide: settori fisica dell'atmosfera e cosmofisica. Raccolta pubblica-zioni gennaio 1986-luglio 1991, Vol.1. (Antarctic Pro-ject: physics of the atmosphere and cosmophysics. Collection of publications Jan. 1986-July 1991, Vol.1), Rome, ENEA, 1991, p.623-629, Reprinted from Societá Italiana di Fisica, 1989, 21, p.297-302. 12

Ozone, Lidar, Antarctica-Terra Nova Bay Station. Ozone, Eldar, Attarctica—Terra Nova Bay Station.

A review of the ozone hole issue is presented, and the dynamics of its formation are described. The advantages of the lidar technique in Antarctica for the investigation of polar atmosphere, with particular interest in climatological problems and in the ozone hole phenomenon, are discussed. The 1987-1988 lidar activities at Terra Nova Bay Station are outlined.

Proceedings. Vol.2. International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, 806p. Refs. passim. For selected papers see 47-1829 through 47-1879 or F-47695, F-47697, F-47699, F-47700, G-47694, G-47696 and G-47697, F-47690, G-47694, G-47696 and G-47697, G-47697, G-47696 and G-47697, G-47697, G-47696 and G-47697, G-4767, G-4767, G-4767, G-4767, G-4767, G-4767, G-4767, G-4767, 47698

Triantafyllou, M.S., ed, Chung, J.S., ed, Karal, K., ed, Tunik, A.L., ed.

Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice cover strength, Ice pressure, Offshore structures, Underground pipelines, Cold weather construction. Frost heave, Ice deforma-tion. Ice navigation. Permafrost beneath structures, Power line icing, Offshore drilling.

This is a collection of 450 papers, 7 of which are pertinent to Antarctica, presented at the 2nd International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference (ISOPE-92) held in San Francis co. June 14-19, 1992. Recent international developments and rolai engineering conference (1807F-27) nedd in san Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Recent international developments and a review of frontier technologies are covered, including global offshore and Artic petroleum technology, polar (Arctic and Antarctic) technology, ice technology, atmospheric icing, gas hydrates, ocean energy, geotechnical engineering, superconductivity applications and other emerging topics.

47-1829

Civil engineering in the arctic North Slope, Alaska. Manikian, V., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd. San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Trian-tafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p. 1-6, 7 refs. Petroleum industry, Underground pipelines, Cold weather operation, Cold weather construction, Logis-

tics, Docks, Bridges, Bank protection (waterways), Ice control. Artificial islands, United States Alaska North Slope.

47-1830

Arctic pipeline limit states for secondary loadings.

Khatib, I.F., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.7-14, 21 refs. Underground pipelines, Frost heave, Soil pressure.

Arctic pipeline risk assessments

Weber, B.J., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.15-20. Mudan, K.S

Pipelines, Oil spills, Safety, Leakage, Accidents.

47-1832

Evaluation of wind-induced vibration of arctic pipelines.

Sause, R., et al. International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.21-31, 12 refs. Hart, J.D., Ford, G.W.

Suspended pipelines, Wind pressure, Damping, Wind factors, Tundra, Pipeline supports, Vibration.

47-1833

New frost heave prediction method for design of

New frost heave prediction method for design of northern pipelines.

Nixon, J.F., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triansafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.32-39, 20 refs. Underground pipelines, Frost heave, Permafrost beneath structures, Pipeline freezing, Discontinuous permafrost, Permafrost preservation, Freezing front,

permafrost, Permafrost preservation, Freezing front, Ice lenses, Mathematical models.

47-1834

France-Canada joint study of deformation of an experimental pipeline by differential frost heave. Williams, P.J., et al. International Offshore and Polar

Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19. 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden. CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.40-45, 7 refs. Riseborough, D.W., Smith, M.W.

Underground pipelines, Frost heave, Permafrost beneath structures. Freeze thaw tests

47-1835

Plastic buckling of pipes under bending and internal

Kim, H.O., International Offshore and Polar Engineerring Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.46-51, 15 refs. Underground pipelines. Frost heave, Permafrost

beneath structures, Plastic deformation, Mathematical models.

47-1836

Experience in full-scale tests of arctic was pipelines. Kharionovskii, V.V., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992 Proceedings, Vol.2 Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.110-118, 14 refs. Underground pipelines, Frost heave, Permafrost beneath structures, Gas pipelines, Pipeline supports, Freeze thaw tests.

47-1837

API X65 grade normalized and tempered seamless tubes with improved low temperature toughnes

Cumino, G., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14 19. 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.134-141, 3 refs. Zoppetti, F., Anelli, E., Poli, A.

Pipes (tubes), Steels, Frost resistance, Low temperature tests.

47-1838

Tension and compression tests of 13-3/8" lbs/ft L-80 HF-ERW casings with buttress connections.

Konno, N., et al. International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd. San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.169-173, 2 refs. Koyuba, M., Suzuki, N., Matsuda, E. Well casings, Steels, Frost resistance, Permafrost beneath structures. Settlement (structural)

beneath structures, Settlement (structural).

Arctic Research Commission's role in fostering engineering research.

Gerwick, B.C., Jr., International Offshore and Polar Gerwick, B.C., Jr., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.548-552, 8 refs. Research projects, Economic development, Cold weather operation, Cold weather construction, Environmental protection, Exploration, Global change, International cooperation.

47-1840

Nansen Arctic Ocean Drilling Program.

Johnson, L., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. 19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.553-556, 4 refs. Kristoffersen, Y., Thiede, J., Vorren, T. Offshore drilling, Research projects, Bottom sediment, Paleoclimatology, Marine densits, Ocean bottom. Air

Paleoclimatology, Marine deposits, Ocean bottom, Air ice water interaction, Global change, Drill core anal-

47-1841

Construction of platforms for the Russian northern continental shelf.

Eranti, E., et al. International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.557-563, 7 refs. Kärnä, T.

Offshore structures, Offshore drilling, Ice solid interface, Ice loads, Exploration, Petroleum industry, International cooperation, USSR.

47-1842

Panelised forms of building construction for antarctic

regions.
Incoll. P., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.564-570, 4 refs. Large panel buildings, Prefabrication, Modular con-

struction, Cold weather performance, Cold weather construction. Antarctica.

Panelized buildings are defined as buildings in which the floor. Panelized buildings are defined as buildings in which the floor, walls, and roof are prefabricated in large panels for rapid assembly on site. The differences between panelized buildings and other forms of prefabrication are discussed and the advantages of the panelized design for antarctic buildings are identified. The development of the concept to date is described and further directions of its development are identified. (Auth.)

47-1843

Safety in ice navigation in antarctic waters

Brune, E., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.571-576, 2 refs.

Ice navigation, Ice routing, Ice reporting, Antarctica. Too many serious accidents have happened in the pristing ensistent of the Antarctic due to the increase of shipping, lack of proper ice seamanship and or operating the wrong vessel at the wrong time in the wrong area of the Antarctic. This paper will focus upon the regulations of the classification companies, the various areas of Antarctica regarding distribution of sea ice. and the possibility of using 'near-real time' ice charts with ice routing (Auth)

Prefabricated engineering services for use in antarctic

regions: pipe lines in harsh environments. Archibald, J., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Trian-tafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.577-586, 4 refs. Prefabrication, Water pipelines, Utilities, Sanitary en-

gineering, Pipeline insulation, Antarctica Casey Station, Antarctica - Davis Station, Antarctica Mawson

Prefabricated engineering services are defined as engineering items such as pipework, valve assemblies and power distribution which are mostly fabricated in the manufacturing phase and thus require minimum effort and time for construction in the harsh antaretic environment. This concept is discussed along with the alternative design configuration considered during the design design designment. design development stages, through initial manufacture, field trials, practical application and modification. (Auth.)

Snowdrift around antarctic building-effects of corner geometry and wind incidence. Kwok, K.C.S., et al, International Offshore and Polar

Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.587-591, 12 refs. Smedley, D.J., Kim, D.H.

Snowdrifts, Snow loads, Buildings, Modular construction, Cold weather construction, Wind pressure, Wind tunnels, Antarctica.

tunnels, Antarctica.
Modelling of antarctic snowdrifting was conducted in a turbulent boundary layer wind tunnel. A series of 7 models was designed, based on extended dimensions of a shipping container. Tests were carried out to investigate the effects of varying the The results were used to formulate de-snowdrift formation. The results were used to formulate design guidelines for buildings in Antarctica. (Auth.)

47-1846

Near breakup of the surface-flooded ice wharf at

McMurdo Station, Antarctica.
Barthelemy, J.L., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.592-599, 5 refs. Ice wharves, Ice breakup, Ice (construction material).

Artificial freezing, Accidents, Antarctica - McMurdo Station.

During the International Geophysical Year, and for several years thereafter, supply ships escorted by icebreakers moored to the sea ice off McMurdo Station and discharged cargo onto the sea ice off. McMurdo Station and discharged cargo onto leds. In the mid-staties, Winter Quarters Bay was cleared of ice and ships began to dock directly along the shoreline at McMurdo. Elliott Quay, a major dock structure built to arrest the resulting progressive erosion, was destroyed by a freak storm in Mar. 1972. Since then, a succession of man-made ice.

wharves have been built to handle ship traffic. In Jan. 1991, the newest ice wharf broke into several fragments as a vessel was moored alongside. The National Science Foundation se-lected a task force to investigate the incident. This paper de-scribes the events preceding the mishap and presents the findings of the task force. (Auth.)

47-1847

Short and long term coastal changes along the U.S. Beaufort Sea.

Miller, M.C., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.600-607, 16 refs. Gadd, P.E.

Shore erosion, Shoreline modification, Offshore landforms, Beaches, Arctic landscapes, Topographic surveys, United States—Alaska—North Slope.

47-1848

Wind and tidal induced currents in an ice covered ocean.

Furnes, G.E., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.608-617, 5 refs. Air ice water interaction, Drift, Ocean currents, Tidal currents, Ice cover effect, Wind factors, Mathematical

47-1849

Ice accretion on energized line insulators.

Farzanch, M., et al., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.618-624, 15 refs. Kiernicki, J., Drapeau, J.F.

Power line icing, Ice accretion, Electrical insulation, Electric corona

47-1850 Effect of voltage polarity on icicles grown on line insulators.

Farzaneh, M., et al. International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.625-631, 13 refs. Laforte, J.L.

Power line icing, Ice accretion. Electrical insulation, Electric corona

Numerical simulation model of cable icing using an elliptical ice shape.

McComber, P., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.632-640, 14 refs. Druez, J.

Power line icing, Ice accretion, Ice loads, Mathematical models.

Determination of design values for sea ice physicomechanical properties.

Polomoshnov, A.M., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.641-650, 6 refs. Truskov, P.A., Tambovskii, V.S. Offshore structures. Ice solid interface, Ice loads, Ice

cover strength, Offshore drilling, Ice surveys, Statistical analysis, USSR—Sakhalin Island.

47-1853

Compressibility of spray ice.

Domaschuk, L., et al. International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.651-655, 3 refs. Shields, D.H., Tong, Y.X. Spray freezing, Artificial islands, Ice strength, Ice

(construction material), Artificial freezing, Ice islands, Ice creep, Compressive properties, Mathematical

47-1854

Landfast ice pressure measurements in the Beaufort Sea.

Sayed, M., et al. International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.656-661, 10 refs. Frederking, R.M.W. Fast ice. Ice pressure, Ice loads, Ice pileup, Ice push,

Beaufort Sea.

Continuum damage propagation in a wedge-shape ice

Shin, J.G., et al, International Offshore and Polar En-Snin, J.G., et al, international Offsinet and Polar Lingingering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.662-665, 8 refs. Kim, J.D., Karr, D.G.

Ice deformation, Ice solid interface, Ice cracks, Ice cover strength, Ice pressure, Ice loads, Ice creep, Crack propagation, Mathematical models.

Study of oil intrusion influence on physical properties of sea ice.

Gavrilo, V.P., et al, International Offshore and Polar Gavrillo, V.P., et al., international orisingre and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISORE), 1002, 2666-660, Seef-Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.666-669, 5 refs. Tarashkevich, V.N.

Oil spills, Ice cover strength, Impurities, Snow ice interface, Ice water interface, Sea ice.

Influence of structural anisotropy of sea ice on its mechanical and electrical properties.

Borodkin, V.A., et al, International Offshore and Polar

Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.670-674, 15 refs. Gavrilo, V.P., Kovalev, S.M., Lebedev, G.A.

lce crystal structure, lce cover strength, lce electrical properties, Sea ice.

Experimental investigations for the determination of the tensile strength in pressing-on samples of one-year old sea ice cover 90 cm thick are reported. The upper layer, from 0 to 40 cm, consisted of small granular ice types V7, V8; the lower layer, from sisted of small granular ice types V7, V8; the lower layer, from 80 to 90 cm, consisted of ice type V6. Strength determination at one-axis pressing of ice samples was done on a hydraulic press. It is concluded that oriented sea ice crystal structures occur in most regions of the Arctic and Antarctic. The mechanical properties of such ice depend on the direction of loading, which can be important for navigation in ice-covered regions. A correlation is found between the crystalline structure, mechanical and electrical properties of ice.

47-1858

Investigations of fracture toughness K1c of sea ice. Rogachko, S.I., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.675-676, 2 refs. Burdiug, T.P.

Ice cover strength, Ice cracks, Ice deformation, Sea

47-1859

Cook Inlet ice loads calculated using historical data and probabilistic methods.

Utt, M.E., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engi-

neering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.677-680, 20 refs. Turner, B.E.

Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice cover strength, Ice cover thickness, Offshore structures, Statistical analysis, United States—Alaska—Cook Inlet.

47-1860

First year ice ridge characteristics and loads on offhore structures.

Eranti, E., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triansfyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.681-687, 14 refs.

Lehmus, E., Nortala-Hoikkanen, A. Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Pressure ridges, Ice cover strength, Ice pressure, Offshore structures

Design ice force estimating system. Kato, K., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.688-695, 19 refs.

Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Icc pressure, Pressure ridges, Ice cover strength, Offshore structures, Statistical analysis.

47-1862

In-situ stress measurements in a fast ice and possible

Nikitin, V.A., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.696-702, 4 refs. Shushlebin, A.I., Sheikin, I.B.

Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Fast ice, Ice pressure, Offshore structures. Tides.

47-1863

Ice action onto multilegged structures due to change of water level.

Matskevitch, D.G., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.703-708, 14

Shkhinek, K.N.

Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice pressure, Ice cover strength, Offshore structures, Piles, Water level, Water pressure, Mathematical models

Experimental research on ice load. Cai, Z.R., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19. 1992. Proceedings. Vol. 2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.709-713, 6 refs. Zhao, G.R

Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice pressure, River ice.

Ice investigations for the proof of tidal power plant designs.

Monosov, L.M., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol. 2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.714-717, 5 refs. lce loads, Ice solid interface, Ice pressure, Electric power, Tides, Offshore structures, Hydraulic struc-

tures, USSR.

Methodology for full-scale iceberg impact experiments in the Antarctic.

Guichard, A., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.718-723, 12 refs. Engler, M., Klein, K., Fauquemberg, P.

Icebergs, Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice pressure, Offshore structures, Impact tests, Antarctica—Dumont d'Urville Station.

The methodology used in conducting full scale iceberg impact experiments in two antarctic campaigns is discussed. It involves measurement of iceberg dimensions, iceberg motions, and contact area with a rocky cliff. (Auth.)

Effect of confining stress on brittle indentation failure of columnar ice.

Grape, J.A., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.724-731, 25 refs. Schulen, E.M. Schulson, E.M. Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice cover strength, Ice

pressure, Ice deformation, Brittleness

Some results from the Labrador Ice Margin Experi-

Kieldsen, S.P., et al. International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference. 2nd. San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik. Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.732-739, 16 refs. Olsen, R.B

Ice cover strength, Ice water interface, Ice navigation, Ice edge, Ocean waves, Ice routing, Ice reporting, Ice surveys, Mathematical models, Labrador Sea.

47-1869

Combined creep and yield model of ice under multiax-

ial stress.
Fish, A.M., MP 3202, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisch by June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.740-749, 37 refs.

Ice cover strength, Ice creep, Ice deformation, Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice pressure, Ice models, Mathematical models.

Matternation in Hodels. A combined creep and yield model has been developed for ice in a multiaxial stress state. The equations of the model describe the entire creep process, including primary, secondary, and tertiary creep, at both constant stresses and constant strain rates in terms of normalized (dimensionless) time t = t tm. Secondary creep is considered an inflection point defining the time failure (in the constant stresses). ondary creep is considered an infection point defining the time to failure (tim). The minimum strain rate at failure is described by a modified Norton-Glen power equation, which, as well as the time to failure, includes a parabolic yield criterion. The yield criterion is selected either in the form of an extended von Mises-Drucker-Prager or an extended Mohr-Coulomb rupture model. The criteria take into account that at a certain magnitude of mean normal stresses (sigma max) the shear strength of the reaches a maximum value due to local melting of ice. The ice reaches a maximum value due to local melting of ice. model has been verified using test data on yield of polycrystal-line ice at -11.8 C and on creep of saline ice at -5 C, both under triaxial compression (sigma2 = sigma3).

47-1870

Preliminary results of the U.S. Navy localized ice

impact test program.
Devine, E.A., et al, MP 3203, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.750-763, 26 refs

Sodhi, D.S.

Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice pressure, Ice naviga-tion, Metal ice friction, Ice edge, Ships, Military equipment, Military operation, Impact tests.

ment, Military operation, Impact tests.

A naval surface ship scale-model ice impact test program has been completed. Under this program, towed scale-models of the USCGC Polar Sea and a conceptual naval frigate were equipped with a specialized sensor which permitted the measurement of localized loads resulting from impact to urea-ice scale-model floes. The Polar Sea tests were performed for validation of the test procedures through comparison with full-scale test data available for this ship. The frigate tests are intended for salidation of analytical loads models to be used for future structured. validation of analytical loads models to be used for future struc-tural design and operational assessments of U.S. Navy surface

Procedure for dynamic soil-structure-ice interaction. Kärnä, T., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd. San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.764-771, 15 refs.

Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice pressure, Offshore structures, Impact tests, Dynamic loads, Soil pressure. Soil strength, Impact tests, Dynamic loads, Computerized simulation, Mathematical models.

47-1872

Coastal jet and ice flow movement.

Bando, K., et al. International Offshore and Polar Enpando, K., et al. international Orisine and Polar Enjaneering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol. 2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.772-776, 10 refs.

Drift, Ocean currents, Ice floes, Coastal topographic features, Shores, Topographic effects, Mathematical models.

47-1873

Methodology of the determination of the parameters of large ships designed for the independent navigation in ice-covered waters and of those supported by icebreakers.

Tsoi, L.G., International Offshore and Polar Engineerrison, E.G., international distribute and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd. San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992.
Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p. 777-779, 5 refs.

Tanker ships, Ice navigation, Icebreakers.

47-1874

Technique and the results of ice trials of an icebreak-

ing cargo motorship of CA-15 type.
Tsoĭ, L.G., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p. 780-782. 2 refs. Ice navigation, Icebreakers, Cargo.

47-1875

Strength parameters of hummocks. Truskov, P.A., et al. International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE). 1992, p.783-789, 2 refs. Pressure ridges, Ice cover strength, Ice loads, Ice pressure, Hummocks, Ice pileup, USSR—Sakhalin Island.

47-1876

Consideration of the mode of contact ice failure in determining ice forces acting on offshore structures. Tsuprik, V.G., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO, International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.790-794, 12 refs. Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice cover strength, Ice

47-1877

Changeability of ice cover and navigation conditions

pressure, Ice pileup. Offshore structures.

in the Bering Sea.

IAkunin, L.P., International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference. 2nd. San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden. CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.795-796.

Sea ice distribution, Ice navigation, Ice routing, Bering Sea.

47-1979

Probability estimation of moving pressure ridge contacts with pipelines.

Surkov, G.A., et al, International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.797-800, 6 refs.

Truskov, P.A.
Pressure ridges, Ice scoring, Ice solid interface, Underground pipelines, Ice loads.

47-1879

Selection of the subsex pipeline route for the offshore

Chaivo field.

Skurikhin, V.A., et al. International Offshore and Polar Skurknin, V.A., et al. International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference, 2nd, San Francisco, June 14-19, 1992. Proceedings. Vol.2. Edited by M.S. Triantafyllou, J.S. Chung, K. Karal, and A.L. Tunik, Golden, CO. International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE), 1992, p.801-806, 7 refs. Surkov, G.A., Truskov, P.A. Underground pipelines, Pressure ridges, Ice routing,

Ice loads, Ice scoring, Route surveys, USSR-Sakhalin

47-1880

Bryophytes of the Melville Hills region, Northwest

Territories. Scotter, G.W., et al, Canadian field-naturalist. Jan.-Mar. 1992, 106(1), p.100-104, 19 refs. Vitt, D.H.

Mosses, Arctic landscapes, Site surveys, Distribution, Tundra, Vegetation patterns, Ecosystems.

Lichens of the Cape Parry and Melville Hills regions,

Northwest Territories.
Thomson, J.W., et al, Canadian field-naturalist.
Jan.-Mar. 1992, 106(1), p.105-111, 17 refs. Scotter, G.W.

Lichens, Arctic landscapes, Distribution, Site surveys, Tundra, Vegetation patterns, Ecosystems.

Concentration of black liquor by freeze crystalliza-

Egan, C.J., et al. TAPPI Engineering Conference, San Francisco, CA, Sep. 13-16, 1982. Proceedings, Book Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry. 1982, p.471-479. Davis, H.E.

Manufacturing, Solutions, Artificial freezing, Vacuum freezing, Ice crystal growth, Performance, Wood, Cost analysis, Design.

47-1883

Seismicity associated with icebergs calving from glaciers near Mawson, East Antarctica.

Gaull, B.A., et al, Australian Journal of Earth Sciences, 1992, Vol. 39, p.473-480, 19 refs. Adamson, D.A., Pickard, J.

Glacier ablation, Calving, Icebergs, Icequakes, Icefalls, Seismology, Forecasting, Ice mechanics, Cracking (fracturing), Antarctica—Mawson Station.

(fracturing), Antarctica—Mawson Station.

Icebergs produced from the termini of non-floating or partly floating outlet glaciers at the seaward margin of the antarctic ice sheet near Mawson were photographed and measured. Seismic records at Mawson are interpreted in terms of catastrophic calving of these icebergs from ice cliffs into the sea to produce low frequency seismic signals of varying amplitude and duration. It is shown how parameters of foreshocks to these ice falls could have been used to predict the approximate time and location of one of the falls. These data were compared with those from other icequake and carthquake studies. Further studies of this type are expected to reveal a greater understanding of ice dynamics and to assist with estimation of the mass of ice leaving Antarctica and of ice fall prediction, which has immediate ramifications for safety of base personnel. (Auth. mod.)

Freezable, flotable water lines?.

Ainsworth, L., Public works, Dec. 1992, 123(13), p.42-

Water pipelines, Lakes, Subsurface structures, Pipeline freezing, Pipe laying, Polymers, Frost resistance, Cold weather performance, Floating structures.

Simulations of continental ice sheet growth over the last glacial-interglacial cycle: experiments with a one level seasonal energy balance model including seasonal ice albedo feedback.

Deblonde, G., et al. Global and planetary change. Nov. 1992. 6(1), p.37-55, 54 refs. Peltier, W.R., Hyde, W.T. Ice sheets, Ice volume. Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology.

Ice growth, Heat balance, Albedo, Mathematical models, Climatic factors, Solar radiation.

47-1886

Experience with rutschblocks.

Jamieson, J.B., et al, Avalanche review, Dec. 1992, 11(2), p.1,4-5, 3 refs. Johnston, C.D.

Snow cover stability. Avalanche forecasting. Slope stability, Snow trenches, Mechanical tests, Skis, Loading.

Mountain conifers reduce snow avalanche hazard in

French Alps. Jenkins, M.J., Avalanche review. Jan. 1993, 11(3), p.4-

Trees (plants), Avalanche engineering, Revegetation, Slope stability, Forest strips, Protection.

Measurements of snow temperature during rain. Conway, H., et al. Avalanche review, Jan. 1993, 11(3), p.6-7, 12 refs. Benedict, R.

Snow temperature, Temperature measurement, Snow hydrology, Water flow, Seepage, Rain, Ice water interface, Isotherms, Wettability, Snow cover stability.

Polar hydrology—Svalbard.

Norwegian National Committee for Hydrology, Norway. National Research and Development Program, National Research and Development Program, Oslo, Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities, Dec., 1992, 49p.
Research projects, Polar atmospheres, Ecosystems, Hydrology, Environmental protection, Monitors, Cli-

matic changes.

47-1890

Registration of vehicular tracks on the Svalbard archipelago.

Raheim, E. Norsk Polarinstitutt. 1992, No.122, 51p., 24 refs.

Tundra, Surface structure. All terrain vehicles, Environmental impact, Damage, Photointerpretation, Classifications, Geophysical surveys, Monitors. Arctic landscapes, Discontinuous permafrost.

47-1891

Hydrogen-bond cooperativity and free-volume effects on normal and supercooled water self-diffusion.

Lamanna, R., et al. *Physical review A*, Dec. 15, 1992, 46(12), p.R7367-R7370, 27 refs.

Cannistraro, S.

Cannistrary, S. Liquid cooling, Water structure, Supercooling, Self dif-fusion, Water temperature, Hydrogen bonds, Thermodynamic properties, Phase transformations, Molecular structure.

47-1892

Review of recent findings in well-casing studies.
Parker, L.V., MP 3204, Annual Environmental Research and Development Symposium, 16th, Williamsburg, VA, June 23-25, 1992. Proceedings, Aberdeen, MD, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1992, p.83-91, Report No.CETHA-TS-CR-92063, 19 refs.

Ground water, Water pollution, Sampling, Well casings, Materials, Stability, Monitors, Chemical analysis, Degradation, Leaching.

For some time regulatory agencies have been concerned about 1) whether easing and screen materials used in groundwater-monitoring sorb or leach analytes of interest and 2) the resistance of these materials to degradation by the environment. This paper reviews recent findings on the suitability of several types of well casings for groundwater-monitoring applications.

47-1893

Airborne millimeter-wave FM-CW radar for thick-

Arborne milimeter-wave Pol-Cw radar for thick-ness profiling of freshwater ice. Yankielun, N.E., U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Report, Nov. 1992, CR 92-20, 77p., ADA-259 368, 68 refs. Ice cover thickness, Airborne radar, Electromagnetic

prospecting, Lake ice, River ice.

The ability to profile rapidly and accurately the structure of freshwater ice down to a thickness of a few contimeters over large surfaces of frozen ponds, lakes and rivery has wide military, industrial, commercial and recreational application, in-cluding safety and trafficability surveys. A prototype broad-band millimeter wave (26.5 to 40 GHz) FM-CW radar, employband millimeter wave (26.5 to 40 GHz) FM-CW radar, employ-ing real-time data acquisition and digital signal processing tech-niques, has been developed for continuously recording the thickness profile of freshwater ice. Thickness resolution is better than 3 cm + \(^{1} 0°, which improves on short-pulse and FM-CW radars operating at frequencies less than 10 GHz. These other radars have a best reported thickness resolution of approximately 10 cm with a + \(^{1} 10° accuracy; this is insufficient because a freshwater ice sheet as thin as 5 cm, floating on water can be safely transpred by an individual of insufficient because a freshwater ice sheet as thin as 5 cm, floating on water, can be safely traversed by an individual of average weight. System specifications include a 15-dBm output RF power level, a 0.066-second sweep rate and less than a 50-dB signal-to-noise-ratio. This radar was tested on the ground and from a helicopter at heights of up to 7 m above ice surfaces at speeds up to 40 km hr. Pond and river ice sheets between 3 and 35 cm thick, with and without fresh snow cover, and with minimal surface roughness have been rooffied. and with minimal surface roughness have been profiled.

Results have shown direct correlation between radar and borehole thickness measurements. Losses from volume scattering by imbedded air bubbles did not significantly affect the system's capability to discern the air-lice and lice water resultants. scattering boundaries

47-1894

Design and analysis of a low speed drag plow for use

in deep snow.
Walsh, M.R., et al. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Report, Sep. 1992, CR 92-19, 51p., ADA-258 858, 15 refs.
Richmond, P.W.

Snow removal, Equipment, Design, Cold weather performance.

Winter logistical operations employing wheeled vehicles are Winter logistical operations employing wheeled vehicles are exercly restricted because of traction losses in deep snow. To enable the use of wheeled vehicles for off-road winter deployment, an independent drag-plow was developed to be attached to the pintel mount of the U.S. Army's small unit support vehicle (SUSV). Small-scale testing revealed significant stability problems with a towed wedge-shaped plow model. Geometric modifications to the plow design and a 4-bar parallel motion towing linkage were developed to stabilize plow roll and pitch, respectively. A welded aluminum half-width model incor-

porating these modifications was successfully tested at Keweeporating these modifications was successfully tested at Keweraw Research Center in northern Michigan in Jan. 1991. Parameters measured during testing included pitch and roll angles, drawbar forces, speed, plowed geometry, and snow characteristies. These parameters were used to determine the feasibility of a full-scale model capable of plowing a 2.45 m path in 1 m-deep low density snow, leaving 15 cm of snow as ground cover. The model performed well in medium density snow, with drawbar forces in the 5.6-kN range. Plow penetration was minted by a geometric constant of the 4-bar linkage, with 15 deg the approximate maximum link angle from horizontal. Pitch and roll stability in off-road applications was excellent, with the and roll stability in off-road applications was excellent, with the and roll stability in off-road applications was excellent, with the plow demonstrating an ability to right itself and dig in after encountering obstacles. Successful half-width tests have proven the concept of utilizing a SUSV-towed V-plow for clearing access roads in deep snow for off-road winter operations. Data extrapolation of half-width tests demonstrates that a full-scale plow is feasible.

47-1895

Comparison of thawing soil strength measurements

Comparison of thawing soil strength measurements for predicting vehicle performance.

Shoop, S.A., U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Report, Sep. 1992, CR 92-17, 11p., ADA-258 263. 9 refs.

Soil strength, Ground thawing, Thaw depth, Soil was strength. Shear stress. Freeze thaw tests.

ter. Shear strength, Shear stress, Freeze thaw tests, Vehicles, Cold weather performance.

Vehicles, Cold weather performance. The CRREL Instrumented Vehicle (CIV), shear annulus, direct shear, and triaxial compression devices were used to characterize the strength of thawed and thawing soil. These strength values can be used in simple traction models to predict the tractive performance of vehicles. Strength was evaluated in terms of the parameters of cohesion and internal angle of friction based on the Mohr-Coulomb failure criterion. It is proposed here that an instrumented vehicle is best suited for terrain characterization for mobility studies because the conditions created by a tire slipping on a soil surface are exactly duplicated. The cohesion and internal angle of friction values from the shear annulus were found to overpredict traction beduplicated. The cohesion and internal angle of friction values from the shear annulus were found to overpredict traction because of the low normal stress applied by the annulus and the curved nature of the failure envelope. Of all the tests, the direct shear test yielded the highest internal angle of friction value, most likely because the test was run at a slow deformation rate under drained conditions. The triavial test results were the most similar to those from the vehicle. All test methods show internal angle of friction increasing with soil moisture up to the liquid limit of the soil, and then decreasing. As measured with the vehicle, internal angle of friction was also found to be strongly influenced by the thaw depth.

47-1896

Laboratory investigation of trash rack freezeup by frazil ice.

Andersson, A., et al. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Report, Sep. 1992, CR 92-16, 11p., ADA-258 120, 5 refs. Dalv. S.F.

Frazil ice, Channels (waterways), Freezeup.

A series of tests was conducted in a refrigerated flume facility A series of tests was conducted in a refrigerated flume facility to determine the ice accumulation pattern on models of water intake trash racks. Data gathered included the flow velocity, the water temperature and the porosity of the accumulated frazil ice (mean porosity is 0.67). Frazil accumulates first on the upstream face of the trash rack bars (being insensitive to bar shape), and then bridges between individual bars near the water surface, proceeding downward until the entire trash rack is blocked. Flow through the rack became highly nonuniform during the accumulation process. during the accumulation process.

Effectiveness and variability of digestion procedures for zinc determination in aged, contaminated soils. Reynolds, C.M. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Report. Aug. 1992. CR 92-15. 13p., ADA-258 454, 35 refs. Soil pollution, Metals.

Owing to the numerous advantages provided by microwave digestions, regulatory agencies are recognizing its value, yet most reported comparisons of microwave digestions with other accepted methods have used ores, laboratory-spiked soils, or soils with unexceptional, rather than elevated, metal concentrations. Objectives of this research included evaluating microwave discretion for control to the control of th soils with unexceptional, rather than elevated, metal concentrations. Objectives of this research included evaluating microwave digestion for routine laboratory use and comparing microwave block digester, and hot-plate soil digestion techniques for determining zinc in aged, zinc-contaminated soils. Soil samples, chosen to provide a more realistic and rigorous test of the digestion procedures than would spike recovery methods, and known to contain appreciable quantities of zinc, were collected from sites near a zinc smelter that had operated for more than 80 years. To obtain a range of zinc concentrations, surface (0-20 cm) samples of Weikert sit loam soil floamy-skeletal, mixed, mesic, shallow Typic Dystrochrept) were collected from a location subject to airborne contamination from the smelter site. Very highly significant effects for digestion method, soil, and method x soil interaction were observed. Considering all the soils analyzed as a group, there was no significant difference in zinc release between two separate microwave digestions, or between the hot-plate and block digestion methods. However, microwave digestion resulted in significantly more complete metal release and greater metal concentration values than did either the hot-plate or block digestion methods. Effect of digestion method was not constant among soils. Uniformity for the microwave digestion feel to the plate methods. Incomplete digestion and contamination cocurred more frequently using bot-plate digestion. For two plate methods. Incomplete digestion and contamination occurred more frequently using hot-plate digestion. For two

separate but identical microwave digestion treatments, the separate but identical microwave digestion treatments, the average coefficient of variability (CV) values of digestion replication means were 20-5% and 28.7%, respectively. The analogous values for the block digestion and hot-plate methods were 39.2% and 69.5%, respectively. The hot-plate digestion variability was significantly greater than either the block digestion or microwave methods. Microwave digestions provided markedly faster digestion times and often greater zinc release, than other methods. Zinc release, this grampion was provided markedly faster digestion times and other greater time release than other methods. Zinc release using microwave digestions was equal to or greater than that using other methods. This study demonstrated that regardless of digestion method, variability within a soil sample presents significant challenges, both in obtaining uniform analytical results and in

47-1898

Potential cause for low lead and chromium recoveries during acid extractions.

Hewitt, A.D., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report. Oct. 1992, SR 92-23, 6p., ADA-259 228, 8 refs. Cragin, J.H.

Soil pollution, Wastes.

When high concentrations (>100 mg/L) of Pb and Cr (IV) are present together in solution, PbCrO4 precipitates, resulting in losses of these two metals. Moderate acidification with 1-2" HNO3 does not prevent precipitation loss. Caution is neces-sary when preparing standard solutions or handling acidic ex-tracts of environmental samples containing high levels of Pol Cr. since undetected formation of metal chromates will result in low recoveries of these metals

47-1899

Determination of the water content of snow by dielectric measurements.

Camp, P.R., et al. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report, July 1992, SR 92-18, 38p., ADA-256 299, 22 refs. LaBrecque, D.R.

Snow water content, Dielectric properties, Snow electrical properties.

trical properties.

The dielectric properties of wet and dry natural snow were studied in the frequency range of 50 Hz to 100 kHz to determine whether measurements made in this frequency range might prove useful in evaluating the water content of snow. Dielectric heating at 20 kHz proved a very useful means of modifying the water content from 0.30% by weight. Six different natural snows were used in these experiments. Meltwaferent natural snows were used in these experiments. Meltwa-ter was analyzed for conductivity, pH, and impurity content. In addition to developing information on the dielectric proper-ties of wet and dry snow, the authors measured the changes produced in dry snow by altering its density over the range of 0.11 to 0.66 g. cu cm. Details of the experimental technique and the data obtained are fully reported. Results do not lead to optimism about the usefulness of measurements in this frequency range alone for the determination of water content

47-1900

Sensitivity of southern ocean sea-ice simulations to different atmospheric forcing algorithms, Stössel, A., Tellus, Oct. 1992, 44A(5), p.395-413, 45

Sea ice, Boundary value problems, Interfaces, Models. Sea ice is sensitively dependent on the fluxes of energy, mass and momentum between the ocean and the atmosphere, making and momentum between the ocean and the atmosphere, making it worth investigating the modification of these fluxes by the respective boundary Jayers. Atmospheric foreing in the present investigation is changed from monthly observational data, to daily modelled values computed by an operational numerical weather-prediction model. Applying these computations directly, as atmospheric surface foreing to the sea ice-oceanic mixed-layer model, yields encouraging results, indicating the general reliability of these data. Fluxes derived from the atmospheric foreing are modified in a first step to include the stability dependency of the atmospheric surface layer. Compared to the application of usual adjustment practices, this leads to improved results, especially with respect to the ice velocities in the application of usual adjustment practices, this leads to im-proved results, especially with respect to the ice velocities in divergent ice fields. In the next step, the atmospheric forcing level is raised to the geostrophic level, thus incorporating the entire atmospheric boundary layer. While the forcing fields become less dependent on the prescribed boundary conditions of the weather-prediction model, the simulations appear to be reasonable only when the near-surface wind forcing is applied, the overall roughness length is increased and the large-scale stability is reduced. This leads to important implications for counted sturpedure as increasen models. (A with) coupled atmosphere-sea ice-ocean models. (Auth.)

Radioactive fallout on Tyrolean glaciers. [Radioktiver fall out auf Gletschern Tirols].

Ambach, W., et al, Berichte. NaturwissenschaftlichMedizinischer Verein in Innsbruck. Oct. 1991,
Vol.78, p.7-17, In German with English summary. 14

Glacier surfaces, Mountain glaciers. Snow impurities, Fallout, Sampling, Radioactive isotopes.

47-1902

Tyrol's ice-man.

Ambach, W., et al. Lancet, June 13, 1992, Vol.339, p.1471.

Ambach, E., Tributsch, W. Glaciology, Biomass, Glacial deposits, Preserving, Age determination. Pleistocene, Chemical analysis.

Vapor diffusion coefficient for snow.

Colbeck, S.C., Water resources research, Jan. 1993, 29(1), MP 3205, p.109-115, 23 refs.

Snow physics, Water vapor, Vapor diffusion. Snow permeability, Ice vapor interface, Mathematical models, Temperature effects, Mass transfer, Porosity

The coefficients of diffusion for water vapor in snow and other while they are generally thought to be greater than the coeffi-cient for air, there is much uncertainty about what value to use Attempts to determine the diffusion coefficient in snow experimentally have led to contradictory results, but Yosida's e-ments seem to give reasonable results. Yosida's idea of l mems seem to give reasonable results. You'da's idea of hand-to-hand diffusion is quantified here in a particle-to-particle rodel which shows that the diffusion coefficient depends on the mean pore size, and that the coefficient in snow is four to seven times greater than in air.

47-1904

Unusual case: backpack moves through a glacier. Ambach, W., et al. Journal of wilderness inedicine, 1992, Vol.3, p.219-220, 1 ref.

Moser, W

Glacier flow, Sediment transport, Glacier ablation.

Discovery of human bones is the Prägratkees (Tyrolem Alps) in 1953 and 1990. (Zur Ausaperung menschacher Knochen am Prägratkees (Tirol) in den Jahr-

en 1953 und 1990;. Ambach, E., et al, *Beiträge zur Gerichtlichen Medizin*, 1992, Vol.50, p.37-41, In German with English sum-

mary. 4 refs. Glacial deposits, Biomars, Mountain glaciers, Accidents, Glacier oscillation.

47-1906

Corpses released from glacier ice: glaciological and

forensic aspects. Ambach, W., et al, Journal of wilderness medicine. 1992, Vol.3, p.372-376, 8 refs.

Glacial deposits, Biomass, Ice cover effect, Preserving, Glacier ablation, Decomposition, Glacier flow.

Homo tirolensis, a mummy frozen in time.

Ambach, E., et al. Lancet, Feb. 1, 1992, 339(8788), p.296. Tributsch, W., Henn, R., Ambach, W.

Glacial deposits. Biomass, Preserving, Accidents.

47-1908

Fatal accidents on glaciers: forensic, criminological,

and glaciological conclusions.

Ambach, E., et al, Journal of forensic sciences. Sep. 1991, 36(5), p.1469-1473, 4 refs.

Tributsch, W., Henn, R.

Glaciology, Accidents, Glacier flow, Biomass, Glacial deposits, Age determination.

47-1909

Is muminification possible in snow.

Ambach, E., et al. Forensic science international, 1992. Vol.54, p.191-192. 4 refs.

Tributsch, W., Ambach, W.

Glacial deposits, Snow cover effect, Preserving, Biomass, Snow physics, Vapor pressure, Evaporation.

Bibliography of ice and snow research at Trent Uni-

Biolography of ice and show research at Frent University, up to December 1991.

Adams, P., Trent University. Geography research project report, 1992, No.1, 16p.

Bibliographies, Research projects, Snow cover, Ice cover

47-1911

Unsurfaced road management rating system. Eaton, R.A., et al, APWA reporter, Jan. 1993, MP 3206, p.25, 4 refs. Darling, M.

Road maintenance, Classifications, Urban planning, Computer programs.

47-1912

Acquisition of land based high resolution seismic profiles in glacial basins, two case studies in the alpine foreland of Switzerland.

Pugin, A., et al. *Eclogae geologicae Helvetiae*, 1992, 85(2), p.491-502, With French summary. 19 refs.

Rossetti, S.

Glacial deposits. Alpine landscapes, Seismic surveys, Seismic reflection, Profiles, Stratigraphy, Geophysical surveys. Data processing.

47-1913

Dependence of post-stable fluidelastic behavior on the degrees-of-freedom of a tube bundle.

Lever, J.H., et al., MP 3207. ASME Symposium on Flow-induced Vibration and Noise, Vol.2, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1992, p. 167-187. PVP.Vid.232. Page p. 198-198. p.167-187, PVP-Vol.242, Refs. p.185-187 Rzentkowski, G.

Pipes (tubes). Fluid flow, Stability, Structural analysis, Turbulent flow, Analysis (mathematics), Oscillations, Design criteria, Heat pipes.

47-1914

River and lake ice conditions as interpreted from mi-

crowave imagery.

Melloh, R.A., et al, MP 3208, Army Science Conference, June 22-25, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2, U.S. Department of the Army, 1992, p.381-395, 16 refs. Gatte, L.W.

River ice, Radar photography. Lake ice, Ice conditions, Microwaves, Synthetic aperture radar, Radiometry. Image processing. Sensor mapping, Surface structure, Polarization (waves), Classifications.

This study has resulted in several findings that will be useful for Inisstudy has resulted in several findings that will be useful for imagery analysis of the surface features of frozen lakes and rivers active radar systems provide the capability to distinguish rough-textured from smooth-tee covers, zones of variable ice surface roughness within rough ice fields can be differentiated. C- and L-band data are more sensitive than P-band to the range of surface roughnesses encountered, and polarization synthesis and signatures provide a way to improve contrast of ice features on radar imagery—Ka-band passive microwave systems allow the differentiation of wet versus dry snow conditions, open water in ree-covered rivers and lakes, and compacted areas in depth hoar snowpacks—Possible applications of these results include location of river bridging sites, dangerous thin-ice zones, packed-snow trails, and preferential water supply points.

47-1915 Application of infinite elements to phase change situations on deforming meshes.

Sullivan, J.M., Jr., et al, International journal of numerical methods in engineering, 1992, Vol.33, MP 3209, p.1861-1874, 21 refs.

O'Neill, K.

Phase transformations, Boundary value problems, Heat transfer, Solidification, Soil freezing, Artificial freezing, Waste treatment, Radioactive wastes, Mathematical models, Temperature distribution.

ematical models. Temperature distribution. In this paper the advantages of time dependent mesh adaption for the solution of phase change problems are enhanced by the joining of a new formulation for infinite elements to far boundaries. This is accomplished through a co-ordinate transformation within the framework of conventional 2-D quadratic, biquadratic, and linear-quadratic elements. Standard 2 by 2 Gauss-Legendre quadrature suffices throughout and normal Galerkin finite element features are undisturbed, including strict conservation of energy. The formulation is independent of global co-ordinates, entails no restrictions on the unknown function and should be applicable to other problem types. All test cases on quadrilateral and triangular grids show very significant improvements with infinite elements relative to comparable solution systems using strictly finite grids. ble solution systems using strictly finite grids

Southern Lake Michigan coastal ice and sediment

sample data: shoreface and ice profiles (winter 1990/91).

McCormick, M., et al, U.S. Geological Survey. Open-file report, 1991, 91-619-A, 32p., Report includes 3.5 in. computer diskette incorporating bathymetric data. 15 refs.

Geophysical surveys, Ice erosion, Lake ice, Littoral zone, Shore erosion, Sedimentation, Ice composition, Profiles, Sampling, Fast ice, Sounding,

47-1917

Temperature and precipitation series at Norwegian

arctic meteorological stations.
Nordli, P.O. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt.
Rapport, Dec. 1990, No.40 90, 14p., 5 refs.
Polar atmospheres, Meteorological data, Climatic changes, Air temperature, Temperature variations.

Periodic variations, Global warming.

47,1918

Climate of Spitsbergen. Hanssen-Bauer, I., et al, Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt. Rapport, Dec. 1990, No.39-90, 40p., 19 refs.

Kristensen Solas, M., Steffensen, E.L.

Climatology, Meteorological data, Permafrost surveys, Snow surveys, Air temperature, Periodic variations, Snow pth. Weather stations.

47-1919

Village uses a multiple defense strategy for snow removal.

Miller, R.H., Public works, Apr. 1992, 123(4), p.42-44. Winter maintenance, Road maintenance, Snow removal, Cold weather operation. 47-1920

Improved ice and snow control with pavement-specific forecasting. Kelley, J.R., Public works, Apr. 1992, 123(4), p.46-

47.83. 2 refs.

Winter maintenance, Road maintenance, Ice forecasting, Meteorological data. Pavements, Surface temperature, Salting, Cold weather operation, Urban planning. 47-1921

Designing for ice conditions in marinas.

Wortley, C.A., Public works, Apr. 1992, 123(4), p.48-50, 3 refs.

Docks, Ports, Design criteria, Lake ice, Ice conditions, Protection, Classifications

47-1922

Ice melters and concrete damage: are they related. Balkin, L.E., et al, Public works, Apr. 1992, 123(4), p.50-51 Schend, R.C.

Winter maintenance, Concrete pavements, Ice removal, Concrete durability, Damage, Ice melting, Specifications, Salting.

47-1923

Guide to proper salt storage. Public works. Apr. 1992, 123(4), p.55-56.82-83, 1 ref. Winter maintenance, Salting, Preserving, Counter-

measures, Tanks (containers), Design.

47-1924

Snow fence guide. Public works. Apr. 1992, 123(4). Winter maintenance, Blowing snow, Snow fences,

Snow retention, Design.

47.1925

One city's guide to snow and ice operations and plan-

Winter maintenance, Road maintenance, Snow removal, Ice removal, Urban planning.

47-1926

Sidewalk snow removal at the foot of the Rockies. Ruiz, J., Public works, July 1992, 123(8), p.49-50.

Winter maintenance, Sidewalks, Snow removal, Urban planning.

47-1927

Effects of banning salt for roadway de-icing.

Strizek, P., Public works, July 1992, 123(8), p.54.82. Road maintenance, Winter maintenance, Ice removal, Salting, Urban planning, Environmental impact.

Apples and oranges of salt and sand

Jones, R.H., Public works, July 1992, 123(8), p.58-59. Road maintenance, Winter maintenance, Snow removal, Ice removal, Salting, Sanding, Cold weather performance.

47-1929

Now it's plowed, but is it safe. Public works. July 1992, 123(8), p.62-63,91.

Winter maintenance, Road maintenance, Snow removal, Safety, Cold weather operation.

47-1930

Some aspects of the interaction between chemical and dynamic processes relating to the antarctic ozone

Eckman, R.S., et al, Advances in space research, Jan. 1993, 13(1), p.(1)311-(1)319, 28 refs. Ozone, Stratosphere, Atmospheric composition, Mod-

Observational and modeling studies have been conducted to examine the interaction between the chemical and dynamical processes that occur during springtime in the lower strainsphere of the Southern Hemisphere. The temporal evolution of the ozone distribution and the circulation during 1887 is contrasted with that for 1988 as an illustrative example of how dynamical processes and the resulting meteorological conditions modulate the ozone depletion. Concurrently with the observational analysis, an effort was initiated to simulate the ozone depletion during austral syring using a three-dimensional chemical transport model. The model includes a parameterized representation of the heterogeneous processes thought to be important in this region. The simulation indicates that the inclusion of this Observational and modeling studies have been conducted to tion of the neterogeneous processes thought to be important in this region. The simulation indicates that the inclusion of this additional chemistry, which results in the release of free chlo-rine and the redistribution of old nitrogen into reservoir spe-cies, reproduces many aspects of the observations. While sig-inficant uncertainties and difficulties remain in order to include heterogeneous chemistry in stratospheric models in a self-consistent manner, the preliminary results are encouraging and provide an impension for improving ourrent models. I Auth 3 provide an impetus for improving current models. (Auth.)

47-1931 Hydrocarbon contamination on the Antarctic Penin-

sula. I. Arthur Harbor-subtidal sediments. Kennicutt, M.C., II. et al. Marine pollution bulletin.

Oct. 1992, 24(10), p.499-506, 14 refs. McDonald, T.J., Denoux, G.J., McDonald, S.J. Water pollution, Sediments, Hydrocarbons, Antarc-

tica Arthur Harbor.

Near-field contamination in Arthur Harbor can be traced to spills, ship and boating activities, and run-off. Soil samples Near-field contamination in Arthur Harbor can be traced to spills, ship and boating activities, and run-off. Soil samples from Palmer Station and Old Palmer Station contain hydrocarbons derived from diesel fuel, lubrication oil, and hydraulic fuid. Most of the contamination in subtidal sediments around Palmer Station is due to diesel fuel spills. Subtidal sediments below an abandoned open incineration site also contain combustion-derived polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH). Soils collected at Old Palmer Station were also contaminated with diesel fuel residues and combustion-derived PAH. High concentrations of these contaminants were detected in nearby subtidal sediments. Small amounts of diesel fuel contamination are detectable throughout Arthur Harbor. Despite being abandoned for years, soils in the vicinity of Old Palmer Station and Base N represent the most concentrated source of contaminants in Arthur Harbor. Environmentally sound practices at nants in Arthur Harbor. Environmentally sound practices at Palmer Station have helped to minimize local contamination.

47-1932

Hydrocarbon contamination on the Antarctic Peninsula. II. Arthur Harbor inter- and subtidal limpets

Sulfa. 11. Arthur Harbor inter- and subtidui impets (Nacella coaciana).

Kennicutt, M.C., II. et al, Marine pollution bulletin, Oct. 1992, 24(10), p.506-511, 6 refs.

McDonald, T.J., Denoux, G.J., McDonald, S.J.

Water pollution, Hydrocarbons, Marine biology, Antarctica—Arthur Harbor, Antarctica—Palmer States Acceptables during acceptables during a company of hydrocarbons during acceptance. Accidental and operational releases of hydrocarbons during activities in support of scientific bases in the Antarctic can contaminate organisms in close proximity to these locations. Intertidal and subtidal limpets in Arthur Harbor were found to contain elevated levels of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons near Palmer and Old Palmer Stations. Contamination was highest in the intertidal and decreased with increasing water depth in the subtidal. The highest concentrations of tissue contaminathe subtdal. The highest concentrations of issue contamina-tion were found in intertidal areas associated with high levels of onshore soil contamination. Limpets (Nacella concinna) preferentially incorporated the more water soluble aromatic compounds, suggesting exposure to dissolved contaminants in run-off rather than particulates or slicks. This was in contrast to subtdal sediments that were primarily contaminated with freshly spilled diesel fuel. White contamination was present near stations the concentrations observed are 1-2 orders of near stations, the concentrations observed are 1-2 orders of magnitude lower than the initial contamination caused by the Bahia Paraiso diesel fuel spill in 1989.

Study of the phase diagram water fraction of the system water-glycine-sucrose by DTA and X-ray diffrac-

tem water-grycine-sucrose by D1A and A-ray diffraction methods.

Shalaev, E.IU., et al. Thermochimica acta. Feb. 3, 1992, 196(1), p.213-220, 16 refs.

Cryobiology, Thermal analysis. Solutions, Freeze drying, Phase transformations, Ice formation, Temperature effects. Preservation, Melting points, X ray analysis. vsis.

47-1934

Simulation of time variation in seasonal snowcover

based on routinely available data. Ujihashi, Y., et al, Journal of natural disaster science, 1991, 13(2), p.57-68, 16 refs.

Takase, N.

Snow hydrology, Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Snow cover distribution, Snow water equivalent. Snow compression, Mathematical models, Simulation, Seasonal

47-1935

Snow damage in an urban area with heavy snow fall: definition of the amount of snow damage and apprais-

Umemura, T., et al. Journal of natural disaster science. 1991, 13(1), p.1-11, 11 refs.

Kamimura, S., Otaki, H.

Snowfall, Damage, Snow cover effect, Cost analysis.

Safety, Urban planning, Analysis (mathematics).

Freeze-control strategy and air-to-air energy recovery performance.

ery performance.
Phillips, E.G., et al, ASHRAE journal. Dec. 1992, 34(12), p.44-45,48-49, 6 refs.
Fisher, D.R., Chant, R.E., Bradley, B.C.
Heat recovery, Air conditioning, Defrosting, Climatic factors, Performance, Degree days, Enthalpy.

Large isotope effect due to quantum tunneling in the conversion reaction of electrons to H and D atoms in irradiated H2O/D2O ice.

Muto, H., et al, *Journal of physical chemistry*, June 25, 1997, 96(13), p.5211-5213, 19 refs.

Matsuura, K., Nunome, K.

Ice physics. Ice spectroscopy. Deuterium oxide ice, Phase transformations, Molecular energy levels, Hydrogen bonds, Low temperature research, Electron paramagnetic resonance.

47-1938

'Flickering switch' of Late Pleistocene climate

change. Taylor, K.C., et al, *Nature*, Feb. 4, 1993, 361(6411). p.432-436, 27 refs. Climatic changes, Ice cores, Ice sheets, Research pro-

iects. Greenland.

Absence of evidence for greenhouse warming over the

Arctic Ocean in the past 40 years. Kahl, J.D., et al. *Nature*. Jan. 28, 1993, 361(6410), p.335-337, 22 refs.

Air temperature. Temperature variations, Models, Arctic Ocean.

47-1940

Fire beneath the ice.

Monastersky, R., Science news, Feb. 13, 1993, 143(7), p.104-107, 1 ref. Aerial surveys, Volcanoes, Ice sheets, Antarctica—

Marie Byrd Land.

Announcement is made of a submerged, active volcano beneath lee Stream B on the West Antarctic Ice Sheet. Over the past six years, two researchers have made aerial radar investigations six years, two researchers have made aerial radar investigations above the area and have found a layer of water-logged till below a depression in the ice stream. The presence of this lubricant was confirmed in 1990 when drillers pulled up samples of slurpy sediments from beneath the ice. Working from the idea that the source producing the sink and the till could be a volcano, the two researchers brought more than seven kg of equipment and 25 computers to their field camp. Radar images outlined a mountain rising steeply under the ice to a summit 650 m above the surrounding bedrock. The peak is cone-shaped, roughly similar to Mt. Fuji. Furthermore, there is evidence that it is still active, erupting occasionally, and growing.

Active volcanism beneath the west antarctic ice sheet and implications for ice-sheet stability.

Blankenship, D.D., et al, *Nature*, Feb. 11, 1993, 361(6412), p.526-530, 17 refs.

Aerial surveys, Volcanoes, Ice sheets, Antarctica—Marie Byrd Land, Antarctica—Whitmore Mountains. Marie Byrd Land, Antarctica—Whitmore Mountains. It is widely understood that the collapse of the West Antarctic ties sheet (WAIS) would cause a global sea level rise of 6 m, yet there continues to be considerable debate about the detailed response of this ice sheet to climate change. Because its bed is grounded well below sea level, the stability of the WAIS may depend on geologically controlled conditions at the base which are independent of climate. In particular, hent supplied to the base of the ice sheet could increase basal marting and thereby trigger ice streaming, by providing the water for a lubricating basal layer of till on which ice streams are thought to slide. Ice streams act to protect the reservoir of slowly moving inland ice from exposure to oceanic degradation, thus enhancing ice-sheet stability. Presented here is aerogeophysical evidence for active volcanism and associated elevated heat flow beneath the WAIS near the critical region where ice streaming begins. If this heat flow is indeed controlling ice-stream formation, then penetration of ocean waters inland of the thin hot crust of the active portion of the West Antarctic rift system could lead to the disappearance of ice streams, and possibly trigger a collapse of the inland incer reservoir. (Auth.) the inland ice reservoir. (Auth.)

47-1942

Recent changes of Arctic tundra ecosystems from a net carbon dioxide sink to a source

Oechel, W.C., et al, Nature, Feb. 11, 1993, 361(6412), p.520-523, 36 refs.
Carbon dic ide, Tundra, Heat flux, Cryogenic soils.

Physiological responses of a small antarctic diatom (Chaetoceros sp.) to simulated environmental con-straints associated with sea-ice formation.

Oleitz, M., et al. Marine ecology progress series, Nov. 1992, 88(2/3), p.271-278, 38 refs. Thomas, D.N.

Plankton, Temperature effects, Physiological effects, Sea ice. Ice formation.

The physiological responses of a small unicellular Chaetoceros The physiological responses of a small unicellular C nacroceros species, isolated from the Weddell Sea, to changes in temperature, salinity and irradiance simulating those that occur during new-ice formation were investigated. The combination of increased salinity, increased quantum irradiance and decreased temperature significantly reduced growth and photosynthetic rates compared to the control, although cellular metabolism was not inhibited. The cells retained the capacity to photoacclimate, which was observed in the variations in cellular chlorophyll a concentrations and carbon allocation patterns. In terms of photosynthesis, a doubling of quantum irradiance apparently compensated for the adverse effects of increased salinity and lowered temperature. It is thus hypothesized that at least some species of the late season phytoplankton population survive incorporation into ice and continue to photosynthesize and grow under the extreme conditions encountered during sea-ice formation. This potentially prolongs the antarctic vegetation period well into late austral autumn and winter, enhancing the total primary production available for higher trophic levels. (Auth.) isolated from the Weddell Sea, to changes in tempera-

47-1944

How unstable is the west antarctic ice sheet.

Frolich, R.M., Physics world, Nov. 1992, 5(11), p.21-22. 1 ref.

Glacier flow, Glacier beds, Models.

Glacier How, Glacier beds, Models.

The author critiques a numerical model developed by D. MacAyeal which incorporates the interaction of a glacier with its bed to predict glacier movement. The critique rests on these major points. The MacAyeal model restricts the modelling to where the ice sheet bed is far below sea level and drainage is almost entirely through ice streams, and cannot resolve ice streams individually. The model requires 50,000 years to reach a steady state, and when it uses simplified surface-temperature and sea level agritions through the algorithm control of the property of the property and the stream of ature and sea level variations through ten glacial cycles, the ature and sea level variations through ten glacial cycles, the model ice sheet never reaches a steady state and completely collapses. MacAyeal's new claim is that the potential for collapse depends on the present distribution of sub-glacial till which is itself poorly known. For the MacAyeal paper being critiqued see 47-352 (20F-47003).

47-1945

Nevada takes close look at CMA efficacy. Nelson, R.J., Roads and bridges, June 1992, 30(6),

Snow removal, Chemical ice prevention, United States - Nevada

47-1946

Icy prospects for a warmer world. Davidson, G., New scientist, No.1833, p.23-26. New scientist, Aug. 8, 1992, Climatology, Sea level, Ice sheets, Ablation

Climatology, Sea level, Ice sneets, Adiation.

The processes involved with ice sheets growing and ablating as global warming occurs are reviewed; the physical processes attending, and models used to predict, sea level rises are examined; and the pros and cons of possible rapid sea level rises are considered. It is concluded that rapid sea level rises are unlikely but that if temperatures increase by more than 5C the melting of ice sheets in both polar regions would occur and sea level rises would inevitably follow.

Measurement and modelling of cloudwater deposition to a snow-covered forest canopy.

Gallagher M.W., et al. Atmospheric environment.

Gailagner M. W. et al. Almospheric environment. Nov. 1992, 26A(16), p. 2893-2903, 23 refs. Beswick, K.M., Choularton, T.W. Forest canopy, Precipitation (meteorology), Cloud droplets, Snow cover effect, Turbulent exchange, Cloud cover, Mass transfer, Environmental impact.

Determinations of methyl iodide in the antarctic at-

mosphere and the south polar sea.
Reifenhäuser, W., et al, Atmospheric environment,
Nov. 1992, 26A(16), p.2905-2912, 27 refs.

Heumann, K.G.

Polar atmospheres, Hydrocarbons, Marine atmospheres, Marine biology, Sea water. Chemical composition, Atmospheric composition, Ozone, Environmental impact, Sampling.

Methyl iodide (CH3I) concentrations were determined in the Methyl iodide (CH3I) concentrations were determined in the atmosphere and in surface sea water near the Antarctic Peninsula with a gas chromatographic electron capture detector system during Oct.-Dec. 1987. The mean air concentration of methyl iodide was 2.4 pptv with a corresponding seawater concentration of 2.6 ng/l. In addition, chloroiodomethane (CH2CII) was detected in some of the seawater samples as a second volatile organoiodine species. No relationship between methyl iodide and biogenic brominated methanes was found. From this it follows that methyl iodide has a different pathway of biogenic production in marine organisms than the brominate From this it follows that methyl lodide has a different pathway of biogenic production in marine organisms than the brominated methanes. Based on a two-phase model, a global sea-to-air flus for methyl iodide of 80 billion g/yr was calculated. This is important for the balance of the global biogeochemical iodine cycle, assuming that methyl iodide is by far the dominant volatile organoiodine species in the environment. (Auth. mod.)

Thermodynamics of pollutant removal as an indicator of possible source areas for arctic haze. Bowling, S.A., et al, Atmospheric environment, Nov. 1992, 26A(12), p.2953-2961, 22 refs.

Shaw, G.E.

Polar atmospheres, Precipitation (meteorology), Air pollution, Haze, Atmospheric physics. Thermodynamics, Scavenging, Humidity, Ice crystals.

State of water in acclimating vegetative buds from Malus and Amelanchier and its relationship to winter hardiness.

Vertucci, C.W., et al, *Physiologia plantarum*, Dec. 1992, 86(4), p.503-511, 37 refs. Stushnoff, C.

Plant physiology, Supercooling, Plant tissues, Freezing, Cold tolerance, Unfrozen water content, Desiccation, Cold weather survival, Trees (plants). Temperature effects.

Carbonate isotopic composition of the loess-paleosol sequence and its implication of paleoclimatic change. Gu, Z.Y., Chinese science bulletin, Dec. 1991, 36(23), p.1979-1983, 19 refs. Paleoclimatology, Soil analysis, Climatic changes, Soil

chemistry, Loess, Isotope analysis, Oxygen isotopes.

Carbon isotopes.

47-1952

Experimental study of the influence of mixing silt on ice creep. Li, G., et al, Chinese science bulletin. Nov. 1992,

Li, G., et al. Crinese science buttetin, Nov. 1992, 37(21), p.1827-1830, 3 refs.
Wang, M.H., Huang, M.H., Wang, W.T.
Ice creep, Glacier ice, Ice composition, Sediments, Strain tests, Glacier flow, Ice deformation, Shear strain.

47-1953

Temperature evolution of porous ice samples covered by a dust mantle.

Kömle, N.I., et al, Icarus, Apr. 1992, 96(2), p.204-212. 21 refs.

Extraterrestrial ice, Porous materials, Dust, Ice solid interface, Ice temperature, Vapor diffusion, Thermal conductivity, Temperature variations, Permeability, Mathematical models.

47.1954

Nordic Hydrological Conference 1992.

Nordic Hydrological Conference 1992. Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse, Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6. 1992, Nordisk Hydrologisk Forening (Nordic Association for Hydrology). Nordisk Hydrologisk Program (Nordic Hydrological Programme). NHP rapport, No.30, Oslo, 1992. 757p., In Norwegian and English. Refs. passim. For selected papers see 47-1955 through 47-1985. Ostrem. G., ed.

Ostrem, G., ed.
Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Flood forecasting, Climatic changes, Glacial rivers, Meltwater, Snow hydrology, Snow surveys, Glacier surveys, Economic de-

47-1955

Climate change and energy production: status and plans. (Klimaendringer og energirproduksjon: status

og planer, Saelthun, N.R., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.37-46, In Norwegian with English abstract. 5 refs. Climatic changes, Electric power. Economic development, Runoff forecasting, Climatic factors, Meltwater,

Snowmelt, Water reserves.

47-1956 Frequency of extremes and its relation to climate fluctuations

Krasovskaia, I., et al, Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.47-58, 7 refs. Gottschalk, L.

Climatic changes, Flood forecasting, Climatic factors, Records (extremes), Statistical analysis.

47-1957

Floods in Sweden-occurrence and trends.

Lindström, G., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference). Alta. Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.65-74.

Climatic changes, Flood forecasting, Snowmelt, Run-off forecasting, Statistical analysis, Sweden.

Hydrological modeling of extreme floods in Sweden. (Hydrologisk modellering av extrema flöden i Sve-

Harlin, J., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference). Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.107-117. In Swedish with English summary. 7 refs.
Flood forecasting, Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Re-

cords (extremes), Computerized simulation, Statistical

analysis, Sweden,

Measurement and simulation of runoff from longterm rains and snowmelt. Study site: Risvollan in Trondheim. [Malt og simulert avrenning fra langtidsnedbör og snösmelting. Studieomrade: Risvollan

Thoroffsson, S.T., et al., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.127-135, In Norwegian with English summary. mary. 6 refs. Högeli, S.

Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Rain, Computerized simulation, Norway,

Design events in urban and suburban areas in coastal Norway. Basis for model modification. Dimensjonerende nendelser i urbane og delvis urbane områder i kyst-Norge. Grunnlag for modelltilpasning, Thorolfsson, S.T., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.154-161. In Norwegian with English summary. 9 refs. jonerende hendelser i urbane og delvis urbane omrader

Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Norway.

Use of a digital terrain model in snowmelt modeling. Bruk av en digital terrengmodell i snösmeltemodell-

Kolberg, S., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.196-203, In Norwegian with English summary. 11 refs. Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Topo-graphic effects, Norway.

Monitoring and modelling snow storage in Swedish mountain basins.

Brandt, M., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.204-210, 4 refs.

Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Snow surveys, Snow water equivalent, Snow retention, Snow hydrology, Watersheds, Flood forecasting, Sweden.

Snowmelt degree-day values for HBV-model in Finland.

Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.211-220, 3 refs. Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Degree days, Snow surveys, Snow hydrology, Watersheds, Finland.

Electrical conductivity in soil solution of frozen and unfrozen soils measured by time domain reflectome-

Lundin, L.C., et al, Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992. Aug. 4-6, 1992. p.241-250, 19 refs. Johnsson, H.

Soil water. Unfrozen water content. Soil freezing. Frozen ground thermodynamics, Moisture detection, Electrical resistivity, Mathematical models.

Vertically distributed soil moisture simulations.
Sandén. P., et al. Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.251-264, 25 refs.

Gardelin, M., Espeby, B. Soil water migration, Soil pollution, Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Soil chemistry, Leaching, Seepage, Computerized simulation.

47-1966

Simple soil temperature model.

Sandén, P., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.296-301,

Soil temperature. Soil air interface. Soil water migration, Soil pollution, Soil chemistry, Snowmelt, Snow water equivalent, Leaching, Seepage, Mathematical models.

47-1967

Significance of groundwater levels for discharge peak

Lundin, L.C., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.316-323, 15 refs.

Ground water, Flood forecasting, Snowmelt, Runoff, Water table, Forest land, Sweden.

Phosphorus in runoff from soil erosion areas. Phos phorus adsorbed by inorganic silt particles in fluvial sediment transport. ¿Fosfor i avrenning fra jorderos-jonsomrader. Fosfor adsorbert til uorganiske finpartikler i fluvial sedimenttransport].

Brynildsen, A., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference). Alta, Norway. Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.346-353, In Norwegian with English summary. 5 refs. Soil erosion, Water pollution, Snowmelt, Snow impuring Page Water Scholer ties, Runoff, Water chemistry, Sediment transport,

47-1969

Studies of some acid springs in till, Lofsdalen, Sweden.

Knutsson, G., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.366-

Moraines. Springs (water), Water chemistry, Water pollution. Snowmelt, Snow impurities, Runoff, Soil chemistry, Ground water, Sweden.

47-1970

Flood control on the middle reaches of the River Lijo-

Ottavainen, P., et al, Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992. p.431-442, 4 refs. Alatalo, H., Hooli, J.

Flood control, Flood forecasting, Flow control, Ice breakup, Water retention, Dredging, Cost analysis, Finland.

47-1971

Flood control in Lulealven. Sensitivity analysis of new Swedish guidelines. [Flödesdimensionering i Luleälven. Känslighetsanalys av de nya svenska riktlin-

Brandesten, C.O., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse Brandesten, C.O., Nordisk hydrologisk konkelanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.443-452, In Swedish with English summary. 3 refs. Flood control, Flood forecasting, Snow depth, Runoff forecasting, Spillways, Sweden.

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Flood forecasting and snow mapping by satellite. [Flomvarsling og snökartlegging med satellitt]. Lundquist, D., et al, Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.453-459. In Norwegian with English summary. 15 refs

Krokli, B.

Flood forecasting, Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution, Snow water equivalent, Snow hydrology, Space-borne photography, Norway.

Effects of Alta's development on ice conditions. (Virkninger av Altautbyggingen på isforholdene₁, Asvall, R.P., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference). Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem. Oslo, 1992, p.469-478, In Norwegian with English summary.
River ice, Ice conditions. Economic development, Environmental impact, Electric power, Norway.

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Effect of water course regulation on the local climate. Verknad av vassdragsregulering pa lokalklimaetj. Nordli, P.Ö., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference). Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.497-505. In Norwegian with English summary. 12 refs. Air temperature. Air ice water interaction. Economic development, Environmental impact, Electric power, Flow control, Norway.

Geomorphological changes in the Fortun River: an assessment of the impact of the altered fluvial pro-

cesses after river regulation for hydropower. Fergus, T., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.506-514, 17 refs.

River flow, Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Meltwater, Economic development, Environmental impact, Electric power, Flow control, Sediment transport, Norway. 47-1976

Ice reduction of winter discharges.

Leppäjärvi, R., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.563-567, 2 refs.

Runoff forecasting, River ice, Flood forecasting, River flow, Ice cover effect, Finland.

47-1977

On the choice of threshold levels in partial duration series.

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Flood forecasting, River flow, Meltwater, Glacial rivers, Statistical analysis, Norway.

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Olaussen, E.

Runoff forecasting, River flow, Stream flow, Meltwater, Glacial rivers, Statistical analysis, Norway.

47-1979

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season.
Winther, J.G., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.632-

Runoff forecasting, Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution, Albedo, Alpine landscapes, Watersheds, Photointerpretation, Spaceborne photography.

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Glacier hydrology in a changing climate.

Jóhannesson, T., et al. Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.683-692, 18 refs. Sigurdsson, O.

Glacier oscillation, Glacier surveys, Glacial hydrology, Glacial rivers, Glacier mass balance, Global warming.

47-1981

Polar hydrology: Norwegian hydrological research activities in Svalbard. Polar hydrologi: Norsk hydrologisk forskningsaktivitet pa Svalbard,

Sand, K., et al. Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference). Alta. Norway. Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.693-702. In Norwegian with English summary. 8 refs. Winther, J.G.

Research projects, Water reserves, Water balance, Permafrost hydrology, Glacial hydrology, Norway-Svalbard.

47-1982

Variations of climate and glacier mass balance, Svar-

tisen, Norway.
Theakstone, W.H., et al. Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem. Oslo, 1992, p.703-710, 23 refs.

Knudsen, N.T. Glacier oscillation, Glacier surveys, Glacier mass balance. Climatic changes, Climatic factors, Norway.

Establishment of gauging stations under arctic condi-

tions—the Svalbard experience. Skretteberg, R., Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.711-

Runoff, Stream flow, Flow measurement, Water reserves, Water balance, Permafrost hydrology, Glacial rivers, Norway-Svalbard.

47-1984

Time series analyses of radiation, temperature and discharge at Austre Okstindbreen, Nordland, Norwav.

Knudsen, N.T., et al, Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference), Alta, Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.718-727, 9 refs. Jensen, L.

Glacier surveys, Glacial hydrology, Meltwater, Glacial rivers, Glacial lakes, Subglacial drainage, Norway.

47-1985

Volumetric changes at the East Svartisen ice cap dur-

ing 1945-85.

Knudsen, N.T., et al, Nordisk hydrologisk konferanse (Nordic Hydrological Conference). Alta. Norway, Aug. 4-6, 1992. Edited by G. Östrem, Oslo, 1992, p.728-735, 9 refs.

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Glacier oscillation, Glacier surveys, Glacier mass balance, Climatic changes, Climatic factors, Norway.

Problems of optimization in avalanche studies. [Zadachi optimizatsii v lavinovedenii],

Bozhinskii, A.N., Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriia 5: Geografiia, Sep.-Oct. 1990, No.5, p.38-43, In Russian. 5 refs.

Avalanche mechanics, Countermeasures, Cost analysis, Analysis (mathematics).

47-1987

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in this paper, data concerning the concentration of black carbon In this paper, data concerning the concentration of black carbon in 22 ice core samples from Byrd Station (West Antarctica) covering the time period from about 13,000 to 700 years before present are presented. For the first time, black carbon concentrations were obtained in an ice core which included a part of the last climatic transition. An average black carbon concentration of 0.1 microgram/kg was found to pertain to the Wisconsin-Holocene climatic transition. After the transition the black carbon concentration in the ice core oscillated between 0.1 and 0.95 microgram/kg with an average concentration of 0.5 microgram/kg with an average carbon concentration in the ice core oscillated between 0.1 and 0.95 microgram/kg, with an average concentration of 0.5 microgram/kg. The increase in black carbon concentration occurred several hundred years after changes in deltaO-18. CO2 and CH4 characterizing the end of the last (Wisconsin) ice age. It is suggested that expansion of the land biomass during the early Holocene was responsible for the observed increase of black carbon concentration in the Byrd Station ice core. (Auth. mod.)

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Acoustic measurement, Ice sheets, Antarctica-Terra

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In the 1987-88 summer a 3 axis sodar with 1.2 m diameter antennas was installed at Terra Nova Bay for a duration of approximately 40 days. During the 1988-89 campaign, the sodar was deployed on the Nansen Ice Sheet and ran uninterruptedly for about 40 days. All systems deployed had a Doppler capability. There are significant differences between the measurements earried out at the two locations. The main features observed at Terra Nova Bay were the frequent presence of strong convection and episodes of sustained subsidence. The convective activity, with sometimes large values of vertical velocity, is related to the extensive deglaciation and to the large amounts of heat absorbed at the ground. Starting with the second campaign, a complete and continuous description of the three-dimensional wind field was obtained; several katabatic wind episodes have been recorded. Strong signals associated with large negative values of the vertical velocities were occasionally observed during snowstorms and attributed to precipitating graupel. (Auth. mod.)

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Measurements of climatic parameters and ground-level ozone at Terra Nova Bay in Antarctica.

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Ozone, Meteorological data, Antarctica—Terra Nova Bay Station.

Day Station.

The results of local meteorology, solar radiation and ground-level ozone measurements taken in Dec. '86-Feb. '87 at Terra Nova Bay are presented. The site of the Italian base camp is characterized by a thin strip of deglaciated ground, along which the temperature measurements close to the ground and up to 6 m high show a strongly superdiabatic profile. This irregular trend of the temperature in the surface layer is mainly due to the high resource leaves of radiation and to the externer extends. the high incoming levels of radiation and to the extreme trans-parency of the atmosphere. This is also shown by the low val-ues of the ratio between total radiation and diffuse radiation. ues of the ratio between total radiation and diffuse radiation. The ground is thus subjected to intense heating, especially in the warmer hours of the day, while the surface layer of the atmosphere is characterized by strong upward heat fluxes and by turbulent convective movements. Vertical temperature profile measurements show an almost forced persistence in the super-diabatic trend, which tends towards isothermic values only as a result of rapid variations in the direction and intensity of the wind, connected to the downward flux of cold air masses, shown like by the significance increasing in ground-layed connected. also by the simultaneous increases in ground-level ozone concentrations. (Auth. mod.)

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47-2027

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Gobbi, G.P., et al. Geophysical research letters.
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Stratosphere, Clouds (meteorology), Water vapor, Li-

Lidar soundings of the lower stratosphere were made between Aug. 30 and Oct. 11, 1990, at McMurdo Station. Polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) were observed in only two periods: between Sep. 5 and 10, and on Oct. 7. During these days between Sep. 5 and 10, and on Oct. 7. During these days McMurdo was well within the polar vortex, and temperatures in the lower stratosphere reached seasonal minima. Temperature soundings and two water vapor measurements were also made in the same period. The water vapor content between 11 and 20 km was found to be between 2 and 3 ppmv. Using these values for water vapor, condensation temperatures for water and nitric acid trihydrate were calculated and compared with the temperature measurements. Analysis of these comparisons, together with the lidar observations, indicated that PSCs appeared only when temperatures were below the threshold condensation point for an air mass containing approximately 1 ppbv. densation point for an air mass containing approximately 1 ppb nitric acid. This was observed from the beginning of measure-ments on Aug. 30, and suggests that the antarctic lower stratos-phere was highly denitrified both at the end of winter and during the early spring of 1990. (Auth.)

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Ice sheets, Gas inclusions, Ice cores, Climatic changes, Greenland, Antarctica—Vostok Station.

Greenland, Antarctica—Vostok Station.

Gases trapped in polar ice provide the most direct record of the changes in greenhouse gas levels during the past 150,000 years. The best documented trace-gas records are for CO2 and CH4. Measurements corresponding to the industrial period document the recent changes in growth rate. The variability observed over the last 1000 years constrains the possible feedbacks of a climate change on the trace gases under similar conditions as exist today. Changes in the levels of greenhouse gases during the glacial-interglacial cycle overall are found to parallel, at least at high southern latitudes, changes in temperature: this relation suggests that greenhouse gases play an important role as an ampliture of the initial orbital forcing of Earth's climate, and also helps to assess the feedbacks on the biogeochemical cycles in a climate system in which the components are changcycles in a climate system in which the components are changing at different rates. (Auth.)

47-2029

Evaluating the possible application of pneumohydraulic equipment to lower water temperature at the Krasnovarsk hydroelectric power plant outlet in winter. ¡K otsenke vozmozhnosti primenenija pnevmogidravlicheskikh ustanovok dlia snizheniia temperatury vody na vykhode s Krasnojarskoj GES v zimnij peri-

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47-2031

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47-2034

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Temperature inversions, Meteorology, Boundary lay-

47-2035

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47-2037

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47-2038

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Paleoclimatology, Pleistocene, USSR—Altai Moun-

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Extraterrestrial ice, Analysis (mathematics), Satellites (natural).

47-2041

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Glaciers, Glacier surveys,

47-2042

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47-2043

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Remote sensing, Lidar, Cloud physics, Ice crystal op-

tics. Backscattering, Polarization (waves), Ice detection, Wave propagation, Precipitation (meteorology).

47-2045

Weichselian stratigraphy and palaeoenvironments at Bellsund, western Svalbard. Landvik, J.Y., et al, Boreas, Dec. 1, 1992, 21(4), p.335-

358, 53 refs. Quaternary deposits, Glacial deposits, Stratigraphy,

aleoclimatology. Glacial geology. Marine deposits. Age determination.

Global carbon dioxide budget. Sundquist, E.T., Science, Feb. 12, 1993, 259(5097), p.934-941, Numerous refs.

Ice cores, Gas inclusions, Carbon dioxide.

Ice cores, Cas inclusions, Carbon dioxide. The increase in atmospheric CO2 levels during the last deglaciation was comparable in magnitude to the recent historical increase. However, global CO2 budgets for these changes reflect fundamental differences in rates and in source and sinks. The modern oceans are a rapid net CO2 sink, whereas the oceans were a gradual source during the deglaciation. Unidentified terrestrial CO2 sinks are important uncertainties in both the deglacial and recent CO2 budgets. The deglacial CO2 budget represents a complexity of long-term dynamic behavior that is not adequately addressed by current models used to forecast future atmospheric CO2 levels. (Auth.)

47-2046

Power and knowledge in international environmental politics: the case of stratospheric ozone depletion.

Litfin, K.T., Los Angeles, University of California, 1992, 474p., University Microfilms order No. 92-13446, Ph.D. thesis. Refs. p.440-474.
Ozone, Environmental protection, International coop-

eration, Climatic changes.

The availability of scientific knowledge to the relevant decision makers was a necessary condition for the negotiation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, but it was far from being a sufficient one. The power of science was a function of the political context in which it was debated, a context which was defined substantially by the dispersion of the political context in the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the protocol of the political context in which it was debated, a context which was defined substantially by the dispersion of the protocol of the protoc covery of the antarctic ozone hole. The prominence of knowledge-based power in at least some situations means that conventional materialist notions of power should be expanded to include a more discursive and productive conception of power. Environmental problems are not merely physical events, but informational phenomena. A case study methodology is used to develop an interactive conception of power and knowledge A detailed study of the Montreal Protocol is offered, as well as less detailed studies of the international policy pro acid rain and global climate change. (Auth. mod.)

Late Neogene antarctic glacio-eustatic record, Vic-

toria Land Basin margin, Antarctica. Ishman, S.E., et al. American Geophysical Union. Antarctic research series, 1992, Vol.56, Antarctic paleoenvironment: a perspective on global change. Part one. Edited by J.P. Kennett and D.A. Warnke, p.327-347, Refs. p.344-347. Rieck, H.J.

Sea level, Marine deposits, Paleoecology, Ice volume, Paleobotany, Glacial geology, Antarctica-Victoria Land.

Land.
Glactomarine and marine sediments recovered at Dry Valley prilling Project (DVDP) sites 10 and 11 represent the most complete Miocene and Pliocene (6 Ma to 2.8 Ma) sequence to date from the antarctic continent. These cores document changing glacial and sea level conditions in the Victoria Land Basin throughout much of the late Neogene. Widely fluctuating bathymetries and environmental conditions indicated from benthic foraminifer and diatom distributions provide a detailed and well-constrained late Neogene sea level and glacial history of the antarctic region. The timing of these custatic fluctuations, and the fluctuations in glacial/nonglacial conditions in the Taylor Valley region of the Victoria Land Basin throughout the late Neogene, significantly affect the interpretations of tec volume history of Antarctica. The paleoenvironmental record from DVDP 10 and 11 provides evidence for an unstable Late Neogene East Antarctic Ice Shect and its influence on global sea level. (Auth. mod.)

47-2048

Liquid water with an ab initio potential: X-ray and neutron scattering from 238 to 368 K.

Corongiu. G., et al. Journal of chemical physics, Aug. 1, 1992, 97(3), p.2030-2038, 19 refs. Clementi, E.

Water structure, Supercooling, Molecular energy levels, Neutron scattering, Temperature effects, Simulation. Molecular structure, Heavy water.

47-2049

Erratum: liquid water with an ab initio potential: X-

ray and neutron scattering from 238 to 368 K. Corongiu, G., et al, Journal of chemical physics, Dec. 1, 1992, 97(11), p.8818, 2 refs. For pertinent paper see 47-2048. Clementi, E.

Water structure, Supercooling, Molecular energy levels, Temperature effects, Simulation, Accuracy.

Charge separation by ice and water drops during

growth and evaporation.
Dong, Y.Y., et al. Journal of geophysical research, Dec. 20, 1992, 97(D18), p.20,361-20,371, 39 refs. Hallett, J.

Cloud physics, Thunderstorms, Cloud electrification, Charge transfer, Simulation, Ice crystal growth, Evaporation, Ion diffusion, Cloud droplets, Ice electrical properties, Ice water interface.

Wind forcing and ice motion in the Weddell Sea re-

Kottmeier, C., et al, Journal of geophysical research, Dec. 20, 1992, 97(D18), p.20,373-20,383, 24 refs. Olf, J., Frieden, W., Roth, R. Sea ice distribution, Drift, Air ice water interaction,

Wind factors, Drift stations, Periodic variations, Velocity, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

Velocity, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

This paper relates to data from seven buoys, which were deployed for 14 months beginning in Oct. 1986 on ice floes in the southeastern Weddell Sea. The buoys were equipped with air pressure and temperature sensors, propeller anemometers for wind speed and direction measurements (five buoys) and a current meter (one buoy). The data transmission and buoy track-the aid of the Areas satellite system. rent meter (one buoy). The data transmission and buoy tracking were achieved with the aid of the Argos satellite system. The data are used to correlate seasonal variations in ice drift velocity to wind forcing. (Auth. mod.)

47-2052

Dew and frost chemistry at a midcontinent site, Unit-

Wagner, G.H., et al. Journal of geophysical research, Dec. 20, 1992, 97(D18), p.20,591-20,597, 17 refs. Steele, K.F., Peden, M.E. Air pollution, Water vapor, Condensation, Frost,

Chemical composition, Chemical properties, Precipitation (meteorology). Ion density (concentration). Sampling, Environmental impact. 47-2053

One-dimensional modeling study of carbonaceous haze effects on the springtime arctic environment. Emery, C.A., et al, Journal of geophysical research, Dec. 20, 1992, 97(D18), p.20,599-20,613, 28 refs. For another version see 46-5260.

Haberle, R.M., Ackerman, T.P.

Polar atmospheres, Climatic factors, Air pollution. Haze. Radiation absorption, Air ice water interaction, Heat flux, Surface temperature, Mathematical models, Humidity, Boundary layer.

Seasonal cycle of nitrogen oxides in the arctic tropos-

Phere at Barrow, Alaska.
Honrath, R.E., Jr., et al, Journal of geophysical research, Dec. 20, 1992, 97(D18), p.20,615-20,630, 54 Jaffe, D.A.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric composition, Ozone, Chemical properties, Air pollution, Seasonal variations, Sampling, Photochemical reactions.

Measurements and model calculations of HCl column amounts and related parameters over McMurdo during the austral spring in 1989.

Liu, X., et al, Journal of geophysical research, Dec. 20, 1992, 97(D18), p.20.795-20,804, 47 refs. Blatherwick, R.D., Murcray, F.J., Keys, J.G., Solo-

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric density, Atmospheric composition, Ozone, Chemical properties, Seasonal variations, Photochemical reactions

variations. Photochemical reactions.

Solar spectra obtained from a ground-based Fourier transform infrared instrument at McMurdo in the spring of 1989 have been analyzed to determine total HCl column amounts. A one-dimensional photochemical model was used to simulate the rate of recovery of HCl in the springtime. Low column amounts were observed in early Sept. and may be attributed to the heterogeneous conversion of HCl to active chlorine species during the polar night. The rate of recovery of HCl is consistent with its production by chlorine atoms reacting with methane and is dependent on concentrations of active chlorine species and NO molecules in the altitude region from 12 to 22 km. High HCl column amounts were observed following recovery in late Oct., suggesting that the lower stratosphere in the polar region had descended relative to mid-latitudes and that the degree of dechlorination of the transported air was very small. (Auth. mod.) (Auth. mod.)

47.2056

Diagnostic model study of the seasonal variation of global ozone and the antarctic ozone hole.

Akiyoshi, H., et al, Journal of geophysical research. Dec. 20, 1992, 97(D18), p.20,837-20,853, 46 refs.

Polar atmospheres. Atmospheric composition, Ozone, Atmospheric circulation, Seasonal variations, Mathematical models.

A simple two-dimensional model is constructed to simulate and gain an understanding of the global distribution of ozone and its seasonal variation. The time dependence of the diffusion coefgain an understanding of the global distribution of ozone and its seasonal variation. The time dependence of the diffusion coefficients is neglected, except in the polar regions. The effects of the meridional circulation, consisting of the following three components, are taken into account: (1) an annually varying component due to the annual variation in the heating of ozone. component due to the annual variation in the heating of ozone, oxygen, and water vapor, which is assumed to be anti-symmetric (symmetric with a 6 month shift) about the equator; (2) a nonseasonal, steady component of the transport circulation with ascending air in the tropics and descending air in the middle and high latitudes of both hemispheres; and (3) an annually varying component of the transport circulation which represents planetary wave activity, strong convection in the tropics, and other seasonally variable factors. Although the employed circulations and diffusion coefficients are ad hoc, the simple model simulates the main features of the global distribution of ozone and its seasonal variation. The antarctic ozone hole is discussed from a global point of view. The possibility of a weak Oct, minimum in the antarctic total ozone amount, without introducing chlorine chemistry, is suggested. (Auth. mod.)

47-2057

Cryogenic wedge within gravels, north of Kempten, Bavaria, F.R.G. Menzies, J., et al. Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie.

Sep. 1992, 36(3), p.365-374, With German and French summaries. 22 refs.

Habbe, K.A.

Gravel, Geocryology, Ice wedges, Glacial deposits, Fossil ice, Cryogenic structures, Periglacial processes, Paleoclimatology.

47-2058

Wind-chill properties of various clothing types. [Ab-kühlung durch Wind bei verschiedener Bekleidung]. Erhart, B., et al. International Conference on Mountain Medicine, 11th, Innsbruck, Austria, Nov., 1988, Innsbruck, Austria, Gerhard Flora, 1991, p.63-75, In German. 4 refs.

Ennemoser, O., Ambach, A. Wind chill, Clothing, Cold weather performance, Thermal insulation, Materials, Temperature effects.

47.2059

Physical assessment of the wind chill index. (Physikalische Bewertung des Wind Chill Index). Ennemoser, O., et al, International Conference on Mountain Medicine, 11th, Innsbruck, Austria, Nov., 1988, Innsbi ...k. Austria, Gerhard Flora, 1991, p.76-82. In German 6 refs.

Ambach, W., Erhart, B.
Wind chill, Mountains, Thermal insulation, Cold weather performance, Temperature effects.

47-2060

Protection of pyramidal piles and driven blocks from

frost heaving.
Zhukov, N.V., et al, Soil mechanics and foundation engineering. Jan. 1993, 29(4), p.104-109. Translated from Osnovaniia, fundamenty i mekhanika gruntov. 1992, No.4. 10 refs. Karabanova, L.P., Balov, I.L.

Cold weather construction, Foundations, Piles, Frost heave, Protection, Frozen ground mechanics, Plates, Heat recovery.

47-2061

Experience with pile sinking in plastic-frozen soils by bored-driven and bored-drop methods.

Vlokh, V.P., Soil mechanics and foundation engineering, Jan. 1993, 29(4), p.124-125, Translated from Osnovaniia, fundamenty i mekhanika gruntov, 1992,

Pile driving, Cold weather construction, Permafrost beneath structures, Design.

47-2062

Snow removing equipment for a multipurpose motor vehicle chassis. (Snegoochistitel'noe oborudovanie dlia mnogotselevogo avtodorozhnogo shassij. Nishnevich, E.L., et al, Stroitel nye i dorozhnye ma-shiny, Jan. 1991, No.1, p.14-15, in Russian. Shatalov, N.V., Zavrazhin, IU.I. Snow removal, Motor vehicles, Equipment, Road

maintenance.

47-2063

Bulldozer equipment with a controlled blade for maintaining mountain roads. [Bul'dozernoe oborudovanie s upravliaemym otvalom dlia soderzhaniia gornykh dorog₁,

Turgumbaev, D.D., et al, Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny, Feb. 1992, No.2, p.17-18, In Russian. Dzhylkychiev, A.I., Isakov, K., Raĭmkulov, K.I. Equipment, Road maintenance, Snow removal.

47-2064

Bench tests and accelerated operating life tests of the EO-5124 excavator equipment under various above and below freezing temperatures. (Stendovyc is-sledovaniia i uskorennye resursnye ispytaniia rabo-chego oborudovaniia ekskavatora EO-5124 pri rachnoi polozhitel'noi i otritsatel'noi temperaturej. Mikheenko, V.V., Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny. July 1992, No.7, p.2-5, In Russian. Low temperature tests, Construction equipment, Cold weather tests, Cold weather construction

EO-4124A and EO-4125A multipurpose backhoe ex-

cavators. (Odnokovshovye universal'nye ekskavatory EO-4124A i EO-4125A].
Gavrilov, N.I., et al. Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny.
May 1991, No.5, p.2-4, In Russian.
Nemchinov, G.A., Akinfiev, A.A., Kotel'nikov, B.N.
Construction equipment, Cold weather construction.

Chain-type excavators for digging slit trenches in rocks. (Tsepnye ekskavatory dlia razrabotki shchelei

Vartanov, S.Kh., et al. Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny. May 1991, No.5, p.4-6, In Russian. Lebedeva, V.G., Kadzhaia, T.G.

Construction equipment, Cold weather construction. 47-2067

Power ice borers. Mekhanizirovannye ledoburyj, Tavrizov, V.M., Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny, May 1991, No.5, p.18-20, In Russian.

Ice drills, Construction equipment, Cold weather construction.

Structural analysis of the suspension of a rotary snow blower. (Strukturnyi analiz podveski rotornogo

Savel'ev, A.G., et al. Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny. Oct. 1991, No.10, p.22-24, In Russian. 4 refs. Polivanov, IU.P.

Snow removal, Design, Equipment.

47-2069

Testing of assembly units, sets and machines to be used in extreme conditions. [Ispytaniia sborochnykh edinits, agregatov i mashin, podlezhashchikh ekspluatatsii v ekstremal'nykh usloviiakhj,

Degtiareva, A.L., et al. Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny. Nov. 1991, No.11, p.30, In Russian. Zhavoronkov, V.I.

Low temperature tests, Cold chambers.

47-2070

Seasonal changes of antarctic marine bacterioplank-

Delille, D., et al, Kieler Meeresforschungen. Sonderheft. 1991, No.8, European Marine Microbiology Symposium, 4th, Kiel, Germany, Oct.8-12, 1990. Proceedings, edited by G. Rheinheimer et al, p.213-218, 24 refs.

Mallard, L.
DLC QH91.A1 K53 No.8, 1991
Sea ice. Plankton, Water chemistry, Water temperature, Antarctica—Géologie Archipelago.

ture, Antarctica—Géologie Archipelago.
During a one-year period the development of antarctic coastal seawater bacterioplankton was followed. Two field stations (surface and deep water = 20 m) were sampled daily in 1989 in the Terre Adélie area. The survey included physicochemical (temperature and particulate organic matter) and bacteriological (total and heterotrophic bacteria, bacterial production) measurements. Whereas bacterial parameters at the deep water station remained fairly constant, bacterial parameters in surface waters generally increased during the year, obviously in relation to the formation of sea ice. (Auth.)

47-2071

Occurrence of heavy metals in antarctic and Greenland ancient ice and recent snow.

Boutron, C.F., et al, NATO Advanced Study Institute on Metal Speciation in the Environment, Cesme, Tur-key, Oct. 9-20, 1989. Proceedings, Edited by J.A.C. Broekaert et al, NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series G. Ecological Sciences. Vol.23, Berlin, Spring-er-Verlag, 1990, p.137-151, 32 refs.

Görlach, U. DLC TD196.M4 N37 1989

Ice sheets, Snow impurities, Ice composition, Sampling, Metals, Accuracy, Atmospheric circulation.

This review suggests that current understanding of the occur-rence of heavy metals in antarctic and Greenland ancient ice and recent snow is still limited, although a high quality but still incomplete data set is now available for lead. Data on the speciation of heavy metals are presently not available for Antarctica and Greenland. (Auth. mod.)

Attenuation due to snow fall on an earth-space path. Dong, Q.S., International Symposium on Recent Advances in Microwave Technology, 2nd, Beijing, China, Sep. 4-8, 1989. Proceedings. Edited by B. Malat et al. Beijing, International Academic Publishers, 1989, p.407-410, 1 ref. DLC TK7876.158

Antennas, Snow cover effect, Attenuation, Microwaves, Radio communication, Ice melting, Precipitation (meteorology). Wave propagation

Scattering effects of ice needles in satellite communications.

Howard, J., International Symposium on Recent Advances in Microwave Technology, 2nd, Beijing, China. Sep. 4-8, 1989. Proceedings. Edited by B. Malat et al. Beijing. International Academic Publishers, 1989, p.411-415, 2 refs. DLC TK7876.158

Telecommunication, Microwaves, Ice crystal optics, Scattering, Ice needles, Wave propagation, Mathematical models.

Removal of atmospheric aerosols in the sub-arctic re-

Selin, E., et al. Journal of aerosol science, 1992, 23(Sup.1), European Aerosol Conference, Oxford, UK, Sep. 7-11, 1992. Proceedings, p.S965-S968, 8

Subpolar regions, Scavenging, Atmospheric composition, Aerosols, Chemical properties, Air pollution, Sampling.

47-2075

Aerosols in the Arctic—results and evidence from the 1991 1992 EASOE aircraft measurement campaigns. Below. M., et al. Journal of aerosol science, 1992, 23(Sup 1). European Aerosol Conference, Oxford, UK, Sep. 7-11, 1992. Proceedings, p.S1019-S1022, 3

Polar atmospheres, Aerosols, Atmospheric composition, Aerial surveys, Ozone, Sampling, Particle size distribution

47-2076

Spatial considerations of snow chemistry as a non-

point contamination source in alpine watersheds. Elder, K., et al, USA/USSR Joint Conference on Environmental Hydrology and Hydrogeology, 1st, Leningrad, USSR, June 18-21, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by J.E. Moore et al. Minneapolis. American Institute of Hydrology, 1991, p.31-38, 19 refs Williams, M.W., Dozier, J. DLC GB652.U83 1991

Alpine landscapes, Watersheds, Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution, Chemical composition, Snow water equivalent, Ion density (concentration), Snow impurities, Sampling, Classifications.

47-2077

Identification and mitigation of glacier-related hazards: examples from the Cordillera Blanca. Peru.

Reynolds, J.M., Geohazards: natural and man-made, Geosciences in International Development Series. London, Chapman and Hall, 1992, p.143-157, 27 refs. DLC GB5014.G64

Glacial hydrology, Snow cover stability, Mountains, Accidents, Flood forecasting, Countermeasures.

Climate since A.D. 1500.

Bradley, R.S., ed, London, Routledge, 1992, 679p For selected papers see 47-2079 Refs. passim. through 47-2102.

Jones, P.D., ed.

Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Air temperature, lce cores, Precipitation (meteorology), Global warming, History, Meteorological data, Weather observations, Phenology.

Climate since A.D. 1500; introduction.

Bradley, R.S., et al, Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p. 1-16, 44 refs. Jones, P.D.

Paleoclimatology, Air temperature, Climatic changes, Precipitation (meteorology), Meteorological data, Weather observations, History.

Hudson's Bay Company ships' log-books as sources of sea ice data, 1751-1870. Catchpole, A.J.W., Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited

by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.17-39, 51 refs.

Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys, Paleoclimatology,

Climatic changes, Ice conditions, Ice edge. History.

Historical and instrumental evidence of climate: western Hudson Bay, Canada, 1714-1850.

Ball, T.F., Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S.

Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.40-73, 33 refs.
Paleoclimatology, Air temperature, Climatic changes,

Snowfall, Meteorological data, Weather observations, History, Canada.

47.2082

Historical climate records from the northeastern United States, 1640-1900.

Baron, W.R., Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.74-91, 52 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Air temperature, Climatic changes, Precipitation (meteorology). Meteorological data, Weather observations, History. United States—New England.

47-2083

Documentary evidence for changes in the climate of Iceland, A.D. 1500 to 1800.

Ogilvie, A.E.J., Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.92-117, 63 refs.

Sea ice distribution, Paleoclimatology, Air temperature. Climatic changes, Precipitation (meteorology), Meteorological data, Weather observations, History, Iceland.

47-2084

Monthly temperature and precipitation in central Europe 1525-1979: quantifying documentary evidence on weather and its effects.

on weather and its effects.

Prister, C., Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S.

Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992,
p.118-142, 34 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Air temperature, Climatic changes.

Precipitation (meteorology), Phenology, Meteorological data, Weather observations, History

47-2085

Reconstructing the climate of northern Italy from archive sources.

by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.143-154, 31 refs. Enzi, S.

Paleoclimatology, Air temperature, Clima ic changes, Precipitation (meteorology), Meteorological data, Weather observations, History, Italy.

47-2086

Three historical data series on floods and anomalous climatic events in Italy.
Pavese, M.P., et al, Climate since A.D. 1500 Edited

R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge. 1992, p.155-170, 26 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Floods, Meteorological data, Weather observations, History, Italy.

47-2087

Documentary evidence from the U.S.S.R.
Borisenkov, E.P., Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.171-183, 33 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Air temperature. Precipitation (meteorology), Meteorological data, Weather observations, History, USSR.

47-2088

Climatic variations in the longest instrumental records.

Jones, P.D., et al, Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.246-268, 29 refs. Bradley, R.S.

Paleoclimatology, Air temperature, Climatic changes, Precipitation (meteorology), Meteorological data, Weather observations, History.

Mapping climate using tree-rings from western North America

Fritts, H.C., et al, Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.269-295, 39 refs. Shao, X.M.

Paleoclimatology. Climatic changes, Air temperature, Precipitation (meteorology), Phenology, Growth.

47-2090

Dendroclimatic evidence from northern North Ameri-

D'Arrigo, R.D., et al. Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.296-311, 52 refs. Jacoby, G.C., Jr.

Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Air temperature, Precipitation (meteorology), Phenology, Growth. Solar activity.

47-2091

Dendroclimatic evidence from the Great Plains of the

United States.

Meko, D.M., Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.312-330, 43 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Air temperature, Precipitation (m. corology), Phenology, Growth, Solar activity.

47-2092

Dendroclimatic evidence from eastern North Ameri-

Cook, E.R., et al, Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.331-348, 66 refs. Stahle, D.W., Cleaveland, M.K.

Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Precipitation (meteorology), Phenology, Growth.

47.2093

Dendroclimatic evidence from the northern Soviet Union

Graybill, D.A., et al. Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Rout-ledge, 1992, p.393-414, 50 refs. Shijatov, S.G.

Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Air temperature. Phenology, Growth, USSR.

47-2094
Dendroclimatic evidence from the western Himalaya.
Hughes, M.K., Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by
R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge,
1992, p. 415-431, 24 refs.
Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Air temperature,
Precipitation (meteorology), Phenology, Growth,
Himalaya Mountains.

Himalaya Mountains.

47-2095

Dendroclimatic studies in China. Wu, X.D., Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992.

p.432-445, 35 refs.
Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Air temperature,
Precipitation (meteorology), Phenology, Growth, China.

47-2096

South American dendroclimatological records.
Boninsegna, J.A., Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.446-462, 53 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Glacier oscilla-tion, Air temperature, Precipitation (meteorology), Phenology. Growth.

47-2097

Ice core climate signals from Mount Logan, Yukon,

A.D. 1700-1897. Holdsworth, G., et al, Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.483-504, 53 refs. Krouse, H.R., Nosal, M.

Ice cores, Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Mountain glaciers, Air temperature, Precipitation (meteorology), Ice composition, Drill core analysis, Oxygen isotopes, Canada-Yukon Territory-Logan, Mount.

47-2098

Arctic from Svalbard to Severnaya Zemlya: climatic reconstructions from ice cores.

Tarussov, A.V., Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.505-516, 19 refs.

Ice cores, Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Glacial hydrology, Glacier oscillation, Ice sheets.

47-2099

Ice core evidence from Peru and China

Thompson, L.G., Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, Routledge, 1992, p.517-548, 69 refs.

Ice cores, Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Mountain glaciers. Air temperature, Precipitation (meteorology), Ice composition, Oxygen isotopes, Drill core analysis. Global warming, Peru, China-Qinghai-Xìzang Plateau.

47-2100

Ice core evidence from the Antarctic Peninsula re-

peel, D.A., Climate since A.D. 1500. Edited by R.S. Bradley and P.D. Jones, London, outledge, 1992, p.549-571, 38 refs. Ice cores, Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Ice sheets, Air temperature, Precipitation (meteorology).

Ice composition, Oxygen isotopes, Ice dating, Drill core analysis, Antarctica—Antarctic Peninsula.

Lee core records from the Gomez Site on the southern Palmer Land plateau (spanning the years 1942-1980), Dolleman I. (1795-1986), James Ross I. (1850-1980), and Oreadas Station the South Orkney Is. (1903-present), are compared. Except for Oreadas which is strongly moderated by the surrounding ocean, all the records indicate an overall increasing temperature trend (0.07 C/yr) and an increasing snow accumulation rate (by about 20°) since 1955. A strong positive isotope anomaly and deuterium excess in the records for 1933-38 and 1973-77 may have been caused by the development of a large polynya in the Weddell Sea

47-2101

Paleoenvironmental conditions in Antarctica since

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47-2163

Frost resistance of concretes with air draw-in and gas-forming admixtures. [Morozostolkost' betonov s vozdukhovovlekajushchimi i gazoobrazujushchimi dobav-

IAnbykh, N.N., Beton i zhelezobeton, May 1990, No.5, p.35-37, In Russian. Frost resistance. Concrete admixtures. Concretes.

47-2164

Transport of marine organic matter evidenced in antarctic snow.

Cini, R., et al, Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.35, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.191-204, 25 refs. Snow impurities, Acrosols, Marine atmospheres, At-Antarctica-Melbourne. mospheric circulation. Mount

The presence of marine aerosol in antarctic snow and its transport conditions are discussed. Results of some physico-chemical parameters relating to the process of marine aerosol formation are reported for two snow samples of different characteristics. tion are reported to two shows samples on different characteristics. Fluorescent surfactant matter in both samples is exidenced. Further UV photolysis on marine water after a laboratory aerosolization process seems to confirm the exclusive marine origin of organic matter for snow sampled at 1130 m altitude on Mt. Melbourne. (Auth.)

47-2165

1991 ozone hole.

Clarkson, T.S., et al. Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.35. Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.303-309, 17 refs.

Ozone, Air temperature, Seasonal variations, Antarctica-Arrival Heights.

Observations of total ozone from Arrival Heights, near Scott Base, since early 1988 have shown significant depletions of ozone in every spring season. These depletions represent a or of about half of the ozone column. The season-to-season varia-

tions of total ozone and temperatures in the lower stratosphere are discussed here with particular reference to the changing relationships between temperature and ozone amounts. The 1991 ozone depletion event is as severe as in any previous year and its progress up to Nov. 22 is described. (Auth.)

47-2166

DSIR's stratospheric trace gas programme in Antarc-

Matthews, W.A., et al. Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.35, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.311-321, 17 refs. Keys, J.G., Solomon, S.

Ozone, Atmospheric composition, Models, Polar re-

Ozone, Atmospheric composition, Models, Polar regions, Antarctica—Arrival Heights.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Physical Sciences, Laboratory at Lauder in Central Otago has had an active stratospheric trace gas program in Antarctica since 1982. From that time, an NO2 spectrometer system has been operated in the zenith looking mode from the New Zealand Laboratory at Arrival Heights. The data gathered from this spectrometer system, particularly in spring and fall, provide an insight into the active photochemistry occurring in the stratosphere at high latitudes. The influence of planetary waves is clearly visible in the data series, and the interchange between the oxide of nitrogen storage reservoirs is discussed. Additional NO2 and now also 03 spectrometer systems, built by DSIR but operated joint-gen storage reservoirs is discussed. Additional NO2 and now also made to the microbard studies, when compared with the observations from both Arrival Heights and Halley Bay, suggest that both the seasonal trend and the diurnal variation in NO2 is best simulated when reactions on background aerosols are also included in the calculations. (Auth.)

Estimates of denitrification in the 1990 antarctic

spring stratosphere. Gobbi, G.P., et al, Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.35, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p. 323-326, 5 refs. Adriani, A., Ugazio, S., Viterbini, M. Ozone, Stratosphere, Atmospheric composition, Air

temperature, Antarctica—McMurdo Station.

Twenty-one lidar and temperature soundings were made at McMurdo between Aug. 30 and Oct. 11, 1990. The tempera-McMurdo between Aug. 30 and Oct. 11, 1990. The temperature and lidar soundings were compared to calculated condensation temperatures for NAT. for air containing 2-3 ppm water and 1-5 ppbv HNO3. During the measurement period McMurdo was within the polar vortex. Since the observations lasted more than 40 days, and the stratospheric circumpolar transit time at 785 is of the order of 6 days, these soundings explored a representative sample of the antarctic vortex airmass. The 1990 ozone depletion over McMurdo took place between Aug. 28 and Oct. 8. During this period no increase in HNO3 above the 1 ppbv threshold seems to have taken place, even when the vortex wall was near the station. These observations indicate that the antarctic stratosphere was highly dentified prior to and during the period of ozone depletion in 1990. trified prior to and during the period of ozone depletion in 1990. (Auth. mod.)

47-2168

Pinatubo in the Antarctic?.

Stefanutti, L., et al. Italian Research on Antarctic At-Notation that the state of the

On July 20, 1991 the POLE lidar located at Dumont d'Urville detected a very strong backscattered signal at heights between 20 and 24 km. The scattering ratio of this signal varied between 300 and 2400 and apparently represented a very strong depolarization. Finding it difficult to attribute this to a polar stratospheric cloud, the authors suggest that such a signal might have been caused by a strong loading of the stratosphere by the Pinatubo cruption. (Auth.)

47-2169

Preliminary ozone measurements by means of DIAL in Dumont d'Urville.

Stefanutti, L., et al, Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.35, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.345-358, 2 refs. Ozone, Lidar, Stratosphere, Measurement, Data processing, Antarctica-Dumont d'Urville Station.

essing, Antarctica—Dumont d'Urville Station.

In 1991, the new ozone lidar began operating at Dumont d'Urville Station in the frame of the Network of Detection of Stratospheric Changes (NDSC). A first partial analysis of the data obtained from Apr. to Oct. 1991 is presented. Due to bad weather conditions, which limited the number of measurements, and only partial data transmission, this analysis has to be considered preliminary. When ozonesonde data were available, a comparison between the lidar and the ozonesonde data was made, showing that the ozone lidar can operate properly in Antarctica. The ozone profiles obtained above 15 km seem generally to be in good agreement with the ozonesonde data. More problematic is the retrieval of data between 10 and 15 km, and only in a few cases have good results been obtained there. nly in a few cases have good results been obtained there

47-2170

Simulation of lidar depolarization by polar stratos-

pheric clouds.
Flesia, C., et al. Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.35, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.359-365, 14 refs.
Mugnai, A., Stefanutti, L.

Ozone, Stratosphere, Polar atmospheres, Simulation.

Backscattering.

In this study, the authors analyze the potential of combined lidar backscatter and depolarization measurements of polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) for deriving information on their microphysical properties. In particular, they use backscatter-ing simulations for nonspherical nitric acid trihydrate (NAT). ing simulations for nonspherical nitric acid trihydrate (NAL). HNO3 3H2O, prolate spheroids in conjunction with PSC lidar observations, to obtain information on the first three moments of the Type I PSC particle size distribution (i.e., particle concentration) and on particle tration, mean radius, and standard deviation) and on particle orientation, thus introducing further distinction between Type la and Type lb PSCs. (Auth.)

47-2171

1991 spring lidar campaign for polar stratospheric clouds studies at McMurdo, Antarctica: preliminary

Adriani, A., et al. Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.35, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.367-373, 5 refs. Di Donfrancesco, G., Gobbi, G.P. Ozone, Stratosphere, Lidar, Polar atmospheres, An-

tarctica-McMurdo Station.

Polar stratospheric cloud studies have been in progress since the 1990 spring at McMurdo Station: in the 1991 season, a lidar system was operated for a period of 45 days. Some preliminary results are described in this paper, including comments on the more interesting phenomena observed, along with an overview of the meteorological and the climatic context in which they took place. (Auth.)

47-2172

Formation and growth of PSCs in a 2D model: effects on the secular ozone trend.
Pitari, G., et al. Italian Research on Antarctic Atmo-

Phan, O., et al. talian Research of Altalette Altho-sphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.35, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.375-396, 15 refs. Rizi, V., Verdecchia, M.

Polar atmospheres, Models, Atmospheric composition, Ozone, Stratosphere.

A zonally averaged model of the stratosphere is used to assess A zonally averaged model of the stratosphere is used to assess the role of chemical processes contributing to the ozone trend in the last decade, with the TOMS data for 1980 and 1990 adopted as the observational reference. A satisfactory agreement with the observed trend is found only when chlorine chemistry in polar stratospheric clouds (PSC) is included. It is shown that a correct parameterization of microphysical processes leading to PSC formation is crucial for correctly simulating the betweeneques polar depletion of azone, which in turning the betweeneques polar depletion of azone, which in turning the betweeneques polar depletion of azone, which in turn ing the heterogeneous polar depletion of ozone, which in turn affects the O3 global balance through a dynamical dilution of the ozone hole. A zero-dimensional code for PSC microphysics, whose inclusion in the 2D transport model is in progress. is described. (Auth.)

Total ozone measurements from Scott Base, Antarctica with a Dobson and a Brewer spectrophotometer. Nichol, S.E., et al, Italian Research on Anarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol. 5, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.469-475, 11 refs. Valenti, C

Ozone, Measuring instruments, Solar radiation, Antarctica-Scott Base.

This study presents total ozone measurements from Scott Base for the period of Feb. 1989 to Oct. 1990, using both a Dobson and a Brewer spectrophotometer. The data considered here have been restricted to direct sun measurements. The 54 km separation in the siting of the two instruments is expected to have a minimal effect on the measurements. The results from several intercomparisons between Dobson and Brewer spectrophotometers show agreement within an rms error of 1% when photometers show agreement within an rms error of 1% when the instrument calibration constants are derived calibration constants, as is the case in this study. On average, the Dobson AD direct sun measurements are between 2 and 4% higher than the Brewer direct sun measurements

47-2174

Correlating the auroral activity with the southern high- latitude O3-content.

Orsini, S., et al. Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere. Conference proceedings. Vol.35, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.477-490, 27 refs. Candidi, M., Storini, M.
Ozone, Solar activity, Geomagnetism, Polar atmo-

spheres.

Data from the TOMS instrument on Nimbus-7 are compared with the AE time series to look for a possible connection be-tween magnetospheric activity and the variation in extent of the area where depressed atmospheric Q3 content is observed over area where depiesed atmosphere. Or climit is useful to the high-latitude Southern Hemisphere. Preliminary results are reported the 1984 vernal equinox is analyzed in connection with the passage at the Earth of two interplanetary perturbations. A positive correlation is found between the magnetospheric activity induced by the solar-wind macrostructures (identified by the analysis of the galactic cosmic-ray modulation) and the high-latitude global O3 depletion. (Auth.)

47-2175

Combined observations of tropospheric and stratospheric thin clouds at McMurdo, Antarctica.

Adriani, A., et al, Italian Research on Antarctic Atmo-Adriani, A., et al. Italian Research on Antarctic Atmosphere, Conference proceedings. Vol.35, Bologna, Italian Physical Society, 1992, p.491-503, 15 refs. Gobbi, G.P., Viterbini, M., Ugazio, S. Polar atmospheres, Ozone, Data processing, Stratosphere, Lidar, Antarctica—McMurdo Station.

A balloon-borne sonde and a lidar have been developed to make combined observations of thin tropospheric and stratospheric clouds. This combined experiment has been set up to study antarctic polar stratospheric clouds, the cloud layer deeply involved in the process of the ozone hole. The sonde collects volved in the process of the ozone hole. The sonde collects cloud particles larger than 4 microns on a transparent impactor; shape, dimension and size distribution of the particles are obtained from these frames. The lidar provides complementary information about PSC optical depth, backscattering, depolarization, vertical distribution and temporal evolution. Balloon launches are made upon lidar detection of PSCs. Characteristics of both instruments are described. The first version of the experiment was tested during a winter campaign at McMurdo Station. Preliminary results are presented. (Auth.)

Synoptic climatology in environmental analysis; a

primer. Yarnal, B., London, Belhaven Press, 1993, 195p., Refs.

Atmospheric circulation, Environmental impact, Synoptic meteorology, Air pollution, Global change, Statistical analysis.

DC flashover performance of iced insulators under

pressure and pollution conditions.
Zhang, J.H., et al, International Conference on Proper-Znang, J.H., et al, International Contenence on Properties and Applications of Dielectric Materials, 3rd, Tokyo, Japan, July 8-12, 1991. Proceedings. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1991, p.957-960, 5 refs.

Dielectric properties.

Shu, L.C., Sun, C.X., Gu, L.G. DLC TK3401.159 Power line icing. Ice cover effect. Pollution, Electrical resistivity, Charge transfer, Simulation, Ice pressure,

Interannual variability of wintertime snow cover across the Northern Hemisphere.

Gutzler, D.S., et al, Journal of climate. Dec. 1992, 5(12), p.1441-1447, 13 refs.

Rosen, R.D.

Snow cover distribution, Climatology, Seasonal variations, Synoptic meteorology, Atmospheric circulation, Statistical analysis, Correlation, Climatic changes.

Arctic cloudiness: comparison of ISCCP-C2 and Nimbus-7 satellite-derived cloud products with a surface-

based cloud climatology.
Schweiger, A.J., et al. Journal of climate. Dec. 1992, 5(12), p.1514-1527, 33 refs. Key, J.R.

Polar atmospheres. Cloud cover, Climatology, Meteorological data, Remote sensing, Periodic variations, Radiometry, Correlation, Statistical analysis.

Polar Ocean Profiler: a new generation of oceano-

graphic and meteorological sensory platform. Morison, J.H., et al., Oceans '91, Honolulu, HI, Oct. 1-Proceedings. Ocean technologies and opportunities in the Pacific for the 90's, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1991, p.627-

632. 5 refs. Backes, J.L., May, C.W. DLC TC1505.O33917

Oceanography. Telemetering equipment, Drift stations, Hydrography, Design, Meteorological data, Sensors, Ice navigation.

47-2181

Autonomous Conductivity Temperature Vehicle: recent developments.

Morison, J.H., et al. Oceans '91, Honolulu, HI, Oct. 1-3, 1991. Proceedings. Ocean technologies and opportunities in the Pacific for the 90's, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1991, p.633-637, 1 ref.

Light, R. DLC TC1505.O33917

Oceanography, Submarines, Subglacial observations, Remote sensing, Design, Water temperature, Salinity, Performance.

Electromagnetic communications through the seawa-

Steeves, G., et al. Oceans '91, Honolulu, Hl, Oct. 1-3, 1991. Proceedings. Ocean technologies and opportunities in the Pacific for the 90's, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1991, p.638-

Millen, T., Nangraves, J. DLC TC1505.O33917

Oceanography, Ocean bottom, Radio communication, Water level, Height finding, Telemetering equipment, Ice cover effect, Data transmission, Wave propagation, Air ice water interaction, Design,

47-2183

Arctic ice stress measurements.

Lau, P.A., et al. Oceans '91, Honolulu, Hl. Oct. 1-3, 1991. Proceedings. Ocean technologies and opportunities in the Pacific for the 90's, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1991, p.645-650, 7 refs.

Knoke, G.S. DLC TC1505.O33917

Sea ice, Ice deformation, Ice cover strength, Ice surveys, Stresses, Sensors, Data processing, Ice mechanics, Performance.

47-2184

Ice mechanics in the LeadEx program. Coon, M.D., et al. Oceans '91, Honolulu, HI, Oct. 1-3, 1991. Proceedings. Ocean technologies and opportunities in the Pacific for the 90's, New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1991, p.651-656, 8 refs.

Echert, D.C., Lau, P.A., Browne, C.M. DLC TC1505.033917

Sea ice, Ice deformation, Ice mechanics, Measuring instruments, Ice cover strength, Performance, Sensors,

47-2185

Radio-echo-sounding on Browning Pass, Terra Nova Bay area, Antarctica

Sievers, J., et al, *Polarforschung*, 1990 (Publ. 92), 60(2), p.135-137.

Redfield, T., Delisle, G.

Ice cover thickness. Radio echo soundings, Antarctica Browning Pass.

--Browning Pass.

Browning Pass is a 17.5 km long by about 3 km wide NE-SW running valley that forms an easy access route from Campbell Glacier to Priestley Glacier and the Nansen Ice Shelf. Because of its smooth snow surface. Browning Pass has served in the past as a landing site for Hercules as well as smaller aircraft. An attempt was made to determine the snow and ice thickness along several radio-echo sounding (RES) profiles across Browning Pass. Values around 100 m were measured in the NE part and of 50 m or less in the SW part. The high moisture content of the snow in the SW part of the investigated area, however, might have prevented the radar signals from measuring the true depth of bedrock. Arguments are presented which nevertheless suggest a shallow snow and ice cover in Browning Pass.

47-2186

Site survey for future heat flow measurements, Prince Albert Mountains, Antarctica. Delisle, G., et al. *Polarforschung.* 1990 (Publ. 92).

60(2), p.138-139. Sievers, J.

Site surveys, Heat flux, Ice cover thickness, Antarctica -Prince Albert Mountains.

The aim of this survey was the identification of ice fields with an internal temperature field characterized by predominantly conductive heat transfer. Blue ice fields of limited thickness and minor surface topography are most favorable in this respect. Suitable drill sites on blue ice fields at which terrestrial heat flow is to be measured will be selected after evaluation of the available data.

47-2187

Sea salt dependent electrical conduction in polar ice. Moore, J.C., et al, Journal of geophysical research. Dec. 10, 1992, 97(B13), p.19,803-19,812, 41 refs.

Paren, J.G., Oerter, H.
lee sheets. Ice cores, Chemical analysis, Electrical resistivity, Salt ice, Defects, Ion density (concentration), Solubility, Temperature effects, Antarctica—Dolleman Island.

Dolleman Island.

A 45 m length of ice core from Dolleman L. Antaretic Peninsula has been dielectrically analyzed at 5 cm resolution using the dielectric profiling (DEP) technique. The core has also been chemically analyzed for major ionic impurities. A statistical analysis of the measurements shows that the LF (low frequency) conductivity is determined both by neutral salt and acid concentrations. Salts (probably dispersed throughout the ice fabric) determine the dielectric conductivity. The salt conduction mechanism is probably due to Bjerrum L defects alone, created by the incorporation of chloride ions in the lattice. Samples of ice from beneath the Filchner-Ronne Ice Shelf were also measured, and display a similar conduction mechanism below a sured, and display a similar conduction mechanism below a solubility limit of about 400 micromoles of chloride. The temperature dependence of the neutral salt, acid and pure ice contributions to the LF conductivity of natural ice between -70 C and 0 C is discussed. These results allow a comprehensive comparison of dielectric and chemical data from natural ice.

47-2188

Numerical and experimental study of wavy ice struc-

ture in a parallel plate channel.
Weigand, B., et al. NATO Advanced Study Institute on Interactive Dynamics of Convection and Solidification, Chamonix, France, Mar. 8-13, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by S.H. Davis et al, NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series E. Applied Sciences. Vol.219. Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers. 1992, p.233-235, 6 refs. Beer, H.

DLC QC326.158

Laminar flow, Ice formation, Ice water interface, Heat transfer, Turbulent flow, Mathematical models, Forecasting.

47-2189

Seasonality in the mineral stability of a subalpine

spodosol.
Zabowski, D., et al, Soil science. Dec. 1992, 154(6), p.497-507, 31 refs. Ugolini, F.C.

Podsol, Soil composition, Clay minerals, Chemical composition, Stability, Seasonal variations, Temperature effects.

47-2190

Fragipan formation in argillic brown earths (Fragi-udalfs) of the Milfield Plain, north-east England. 1. Evidence for a periglacial stage of development.

Payton, R.W., Journal of soil science. Dec. 1992, 43(4), p.621-644, 59 refs.

Soil formation, Soil analysis, Soil composition, Periglacial processes, Permafrost indicators, Geocryology, Soil texture. Quaternary deposits. Patterned ground.

47-2191

Variation in light attenuation by the permanent ice cap of Lake Bonney during spring and summer.
Priscu, J.C., Antarctic journal of the United States,
1991, 26(5), p.223-224, 2 refs.

Lake ice, Light transmission, Ice cover effect, Biomass, Antarctica-Bonney, Lake

Antarctica—Bonney, Lake.
This article presents quantitative data on changes in ice opacity of the ice cap on the east lobe of Lake Bonney during the 1989-1990 austral summer. Integrated daily incident and underwater irradiance (immediately beneath the ice) between Nov. 16, 1989 and Jan. 20, 1990 are shown in a figure. Incident irradiance gradually increased until mid-Dec. and then decreased, whereas underwater irradiance declined sharply during the first week in Dec. and remained relatively constant to the end of the study period. The variability in underwater light transmission caused by the permanent ice cap of Lake Bonney can influence the photophysiology of phytoplankton existing in the water column.

47-2192

Natural fluorescence and photosynthetic quantum yields in vertically stable phytoplankton from perennially ice-covered lakes (dry valleys).

Lizotte, M.P., et al, Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.226-228, 10 refs.

Priscu, J.C.

Limnology, Ice cover effect, Light transmission, Photosynthesis, Antarctica—McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica—Bonney, Lake, Antarctica—Hoare, Lake, Antarctica—Fryxell, Lake

The natural fluorescence technique was tested for various strati-The natural fluorescence technique was tested for various strati-fied phytoplankton populations in the lakes of the McMurdo Dry Valleys. The authors measured natural fluorescence pro-files, the phytoplankton variables relevant to models predicting chlorophyll and production, chlorophyll a concentrations, and primary production rates in Lake Bonney (east and west lobes). Lake Hoare and Lake Fryzell. The 3.0 to 4.5 m of ice cover on these lakes has one obvious advantage for measurements of natural fluorescence, red light is strongly attenuated by secon these lakes has one obvious advantage for measurements of natural fluorescence: red light is strongly attenuated by ice, effectively eliminating contamination of the upwelling signal by backscattered sunlight. Profiles of natural fluorescence as a function of available irradiance closely traced chlorophyll a concentrations but with an offset of approximately 1 m. Chlorophyll a concentration can be predicted from natural fluorescence based on the quantum yield of fluorescence and the chlorophyll a specific absorption coefficient for the phytoplankton. Thus natural fluorescence appears to be an applicable Thus, natural fluorescence appears to be an applicable technique for estimating chlorophyll a concentrations in stratified phytoplankton populations of the dry-valley lakes.

47-2193

Liquid water: theory & experiment.

Teixcira, J., NATO Advanced Study on Propagation of Correlation in Constrained Systems, Cargese, France, July 2-14, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by H.E. Stanley et al, NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series E. Applied Sciences. Vol.188, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1990, p.167-187, 12 refs

DLC QC20.7.C6 N37

Water structure, Molecular energy levels, Hydrogen bonds, Supercooling, Low temperature research, Temperature effects. Correlation.

Hydrogen-bond structures in water & ice.

Dore, J., NATO Advanced Study on Propagation of Correlation in Constrained Systems, Cargese, France, July 2-14, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by H.E. Stanley et al. NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series E. Applied Sciences. Vol.188, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1990, p.188-197, 20 refs. DLC QC20.7.C6 N37
Hydrogen bonds, Molecular structure, Water structure.

ture, Ice structure, Supercooling, Amorphous ice, Ice physics, Neutron diffraction, Correlation.

Remote sensing and polar climate. Crane. R.G., Earth and mineral sciences, Spring 1986, 55(3), p.38-41, 6 refs.

Remote sensing, Sea ice, Clouds (meteorology), Climatic changes.

The increased understanding of the role of polar regions in effecting and affecting changes in global climate is reviewed. It is suggested that this influence may be starting to surpass that of tropical regions to do the same thing. In assessing the roles of the arctic and antarctic areas, the use of remote sensing tools in the analyses of observations of sea ice, polar clouds, and the relationships between them is indeed to be upon of the most relationships between them is judged to be one of the most significant advances in learning, because of the larger areas that can be monitored more frequently and more quickly.

Ice sheets and climate.
Alley, R.B., Earth and mineral sciences, 1989, 58(3), p.41-45, 4 refs.

Ice sheets, Ice accretion, Ice creep, Climatic changes, Sea level, Antarctica—West Antarctica, Greenland. Sea levels have fluctuated over the last hundreds of thousands of years largely because of changes in the volume of major ice sheets. Currently, sea level is rising slowly because of thermal expansion of the oceans and the melting of mountain glaciers. Greenhouse warming in the future can be expected to accelerate mountain glacier melting and begin melting the Greenland ice sheet, but it will also remove some water from the oceans through increased snowfall in Antarctica. The net result would be slow or zero sea-level rise over the next century or longer. However, dramatic sea level rise would occur if the greenhouse warming trend destabilized the marine West Antarctic ice sheet. Such an exent would result in tremendous economic dislocation and the potential for human disaster. Studies to date have discovered new feedback mechanisms that tend to stabilize the ice sheet, but much work remains to be accom-Sea level, Antarctica-West Antarctica, Greenland. stabilize the ice sheet, but much work remains to be accom-plished before confident predictions can be made.

Antarctic snow cruiser.

Muller, P., American heritage of invention and technology. Winter 1993, 8(3), p.63-64.

Snow vehicles.

This latest update on the fate of Tom Poulter's snow cruiser sketches the rush of the construction and display phase of the vehicle, the onloading on Nov. 15, 1939, and the near disastrous off-loading on the Ross Ice Shelf in early January 1940. Though it made a good bivouac, being warm and comfortable at a stationary location, it had severe flaws: it was so heavy it sank into the snow; the wheels provided no traction; and it was seriously underpowered. As Well approached, the cruiser was abandoned and its fate became unknown. Some have said the ice it rested on broke from the shelf, floated out to sea, and sank. No sightings were reported. Others say the Soviets rescued it and took it home with them; this remains unverified. For earlier accounts see CRREL 1534 (1939); 2642 (1940); 4287 (1940, French); 4814 (1945); and 40-4012 (Antarctic Bibliography 15G-33977, 1986) This latest update on the fate of Tom Poulter's snow cruiser

47-2198

Primary production and organic matter destruction in Spitsbergen tundra.

Opaliński, K.W., Polish polar research, 1991, 12(3), p.419-432, With Polish summary. 45 refs. Tundra, Biomass, Vegetation factors, Mosses.

NWRI digest.

Cooley, J., ed. Canada. National Water Research Institute. Newsletter, Winter 1993, No.16, 8p., Refs.

Air pollution, Water pollution, Snow impurities, Snow-melt, Environmental impact, Ecosystems, Health,

Penetration of rocks by continuous water jets. Harris, H.D., et al. MP 3212, International Symposium on Jet Cutting Technology, 2nd, Cambridge, England, Apr. 2-4, 1974, Bedford, England, British Hydromechanics Research Association, [1974], dromechanics Resea p.H1/1-H1/15, 4 refs. Mellor, M.

Rock drilling, Hydraulic jets, Penetration tests.

Data on the penetration of Berea sandstone. Indiana limestone and Barre granite by continuous water jets are presented and discussed. These data do not confirm the existence of a threshold pressure, and there is a high sensitivity of penetration to low traverse speeds. Several schemes for achieving large penetra-

47-2201

Adhesion of ice to coatings and the performance of ice

release coatings.
Croutch, V.K., et al. Journal of coatings technology.
Dec. 1992, 64(815), p.41-53, 52 refs.

Ice adhesion, Protective coatings, Ice prevention, Ice removal, Ice loads, Ice solid interface. Ship icing

Morphological and human changes of Swiss lakeshores. [Morphologische und anthropogene Verän-

derungen der Schweizer Seeufer₁, Huber, A., Wasser. Energie. Luft—Eau, energie, air, 1992, 84(11/12), p.334-336, In German with French and English summaries. 4 refs.

Glacial lakes, Shore erosion, Shoreline modification. Human factors, Switzerland.

Stability of moraine lakes in high alpine glacier regions. [Zur Stabilität von Moränenseen in hochalpin-

en Gletschergebieten, Haeberli, W., Wasser, Energie, Lust — Eau, énergie, air, 1992, 84(11/12), p.361-364, In German. 20 refs. Glacial lakes, Moraines, Lake bursts, Alpine glaciation, Alpine landscapes, Switzerland.

Hot water drill for glaciological research. [Der Heisswasserbohrer und seine Anwendung in der glaziologischen Forschung,

Iken, A., Wasser, Energie, Luft—Eau, energie, air, 1992, 84(11/12), p.365-368, In German with French and English summaries. 14 refs.

lce drills, Thermal drills, Subglacial observations, Drilling, Glacier beds, Glacier surveys, Hydraulic jets.

47-2205

Minsalt Gotland. The road users' attitude to road salt. [Minsalt Gotland. Trafikanternas installining salt. [Minsalt Gotland.

Gregersen, N.P., Sweden. Statens våg- och trafikinstitut. VTI meddelande, 1991, No.654, 39p. + appends., In Swedish with English summary. 4 refs. Road maintenance, Salting, Road icing, Environmental impact, Health, Safety, Sweden.

47-2206

Snow and avalanches in the Swiss Alps, winter 1990/91. Schnee und Lawinen in den Schweizer Alpen, Winter 1990/91, Davos, Switzerland. Eidgenössisches Institut für Schnee- und Lawinenfor-Spezielle Untersuchungen, 1992, No.55, schung.

199p. In German. Refs. passim. Avalanches. Snow accumulation. Snow surveys, Snowfall. Snow depth. Snow cover stability. Accidents, Switzerland.

Prudhoe Bay Waterflood Project environmental monitoring program 1987. Final report.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Alaska District, Anchorage, AK, 1993, Var. p., Refs. passim.
Tundra, Environmental impact, Ecosystems, Wet-

lands, Flooding, Oil recovery, Petroleum industry, Shoreline modification, Shore erosion, Snow cover effect, United States—Alaska—Prudhoe Bay.

47-2208

Ar-2208
Aerosol scavenging by ice in supercooled clouds.
Song, N.H., et al. International Conference on Precipitation Scavenging and Atmosphere-Surface Exchange Processes, 5th, Richland, WA, July 15-19, 1991. Proceedings, Vol. 1, Washington, D.C., Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1992, p.63-74, Includes discussion. 15 refs.
Lamb, D.

DLC QC882.4.P74

Cloud physics, Aerosols, Scavenging, Ice crystal growth, Supercooled clouds, Supersaturation, Cloud chambers, Ice vapor interface. 47-2209

Scavenging of aerosol particles by growing and evaporating ice crystals: assessing the role of competitive

processes.

Prodi, F., et al, International Conference on Precipita-Processes, 5th, Richland, WA, July 15-19, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.1, Washington, D.C., Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1992, p.75-86, Includes discussion, 8 refs.

Oraltay, R.G. DLC QC882.4.P74

Cloud physics, Aerosols, Scavenging, Ice crystal growth, Ice vapor interface, Simulation, Particles, Thermal conductivity.

Comparison between the collection efficiency of aerosol particles by water drops and ice crystals.
Wang, P.K., International Conference on Precipitation

wang, P.K., International Conference on Precipitation Scavenging and Atmosphere-Surface Exchange Pro-cesses, 5th, Richland, WA, July 15-19, 1991. Pro-ceedings, Vol.1, Washington, D.C., Hemisphere Pub-lishing Corporation, 1992, p.87-96, Includes discus-13 refs. DLC OC882.4.P74

Cloud physics, Sedimentation, Aerosols, Scavenging, Ice nuclei, Cloud droplets, Correlation, Analysis (mathematics), Ice vapor interface.

Effect of internal charge distribution in ice crystals on

Effect of internal charge distribution in ice crystals on scavenging of aerosol particles.

Zhang, R.Y., et al, International Conference on Precipitation Scavenging and Atmosphere-Surface Exchange Processes, 5th. Richland, WA, July 15-19, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.1, Washington, D.C., Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1992, p.97-108, Includes discussion—23 refs. cludes discussion. 23 refs.

Pitter, R.L. DLC QC882.4.P74

Cloud physics, Aerosols, Scavenging, Charge transfer, Ice crystal growth. Impurities, Ice vapor interface, Ice crystal collision, Mathematical models.

Field instrument for examining in-cloud scavenging

Preta instrument for examining in-cloud scavenging mechanisms by snow.

Mitchell, D.L., et al. International Conference on Precipitation Scavenging and Atmosphere-Surface Exchange Processes, 5th. Richland, WA, July 15-19, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.1, Washington, D.C., Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1992, p.239-253, Included discussion. 22 refs. cludes discussion. 22 refs.

Borys, R.D. DLC QC882.4.P74

Measuring instruments, Ice vapor interface, Cloud physics. Scavenging, Falling snow, Snow composition, Velocity measurement, Chemical composition, Accuracy, Ion density (concentration).

Investigations of the relationship between cloudwater and precipitation chemistry using Doppler radar.
Collett, J.L., Jr., et al. International Conference on

Precipitation Scavenging and Atmosphere-Surface Exchange Processes. 5th. Richland. WA. July 15-19. 1991. Proceedings. Vol.1. Washington, D.C., Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1992, p.381-392, Includes discussion. 14 refs. Steiner, M. DLC QC882.4.P74

Cloud physics, Precipitation (meteorology), Radar echoes, Ice crystal optics, Chemical composition, Ion density (concentration). Snow pellets.

47-2214

Scavenging ratios: black magic or a useful scientific

Barrie, L.A., International Conference on Precipitation Scavenging and Atmosphere-Surface Exchange Processes, 5th. Richland, WA, July 15-19, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.1. Washington, D.C., Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1992, p.403-419, Includes discussion. 24 refs. DLC QC882.4.P74

Precipitation (meteorology), Aerosols, Scavenging, Chemical composition, Models, Cloud physics, Accuracy, Air pollution, Sampling, Air water interac47-2215

Scavenging of atmospheric constituents by alpine

Baltensperger, U., et al. International Conference on Patternsperger, U., et al., international Conference on Precipitation Scavenging and Atmosphere-Surface Ex-change Processes, 5th, Richland, WA, July 15-19, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.1, Washington, D.C., Hemi-sphere Publishing Corporation, 1992, p.483-493, In-cludes discussion. 29 refs. Schwikowski, M., Gäggeler, H.W., Jost, D.T. DLC QC882.4.P74

Cloud physics, Snow composition, Scavenging, Ice vapor interface, Air pollution, Heterogeneous nucleation, Chemical analysis, Sampling, Atmospheric com-

47-2216

Numerical model of aerosol scavenging, part 1: microphysics parameterization.

Molenkamp, C.R., et al, International Conference on Precipitation Scavenging and Atmosphere-Surface Exchange Processes, 5th, Richland, WA, July 15-19, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.1, Washington, D.C., Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1992, p.575-590, Includes discussion. 17 refs.

Bradley, M.M. DLC QC882.4.P74

Cloud physics, Aerosols, Scavenging, Precipitation (meteorology), Nucleation, Mathematical models, Ice vapor interface, Cloud droplets.

47-2217

Numerical model of aerosol scavenging, part 2: simu-

lation of a large city fire.

Bradley, M.M., et al. International Conference on Precipitation Scavenging and Atmosphere-Surface Exchange Processes, 5th, Richland, WA, July 15-19, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.1, Washington, D.C., Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1992, p.591-601, Includes discussion. 8 refs.

Molenkamp, C.R. DLC QC882.4.P74

Cloud physics, Fires, Aerosols, Scavenging, Nuclear explosions, Heterogeneous nucleation, Precipitation (meteorology), Simulation, Snowfall, Climatic factors.

47-2218

Polar precipitation chemistry.
Delmas, R.J., International Conference on Precipitation Scavenging and Atmosphere-Surface Exchange Processes, 5th, Richland, WA, July 15-19, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.3, Washington, D.C., Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1992, p.1669-1691, Includes discussion. Refs. p.1686-1690. DLC QC882.4.P74

Polar atmospheres, Precipitation (meteorology), Snow composition. Chemical composition. Aerosols. Scavenging, Air pollution, Atmospheric composition.

venging. Air pollution, Atmospheric composition. Satisfactorily balanced ion budgets are now available for antarctic and Greenland precipitation. The records of the two major biogenic sulfur species (sulfate and methanesulfonate ions) in polar ice document the past and present sulfur cycle in remote areas. In particular, it has been proposed recently that El Niño events modulate the concentrations of methanesulfonate in South Pole snow. Volcanos represent sporadic but significant contributors to the polar sulfur budget. Nitrate data is still incompletely interpreted, but a stratospheric source linked with the antarctic ozone hole seems to be likely. For both nitrate and sulfate, the anthropogenic contribution is now significant, at least in Greenland. "New" compounds such as H2O2 and HCHO linked with the oxidation potential of the atmosphere are now easily detectible at ppb levels in polar snow. (Auth. mod.)

47-2219

Sulfate in the air, surface snow and snowpits at Dye 3. Greenland.

Jaffrezo, J.L., et al, International Conference on Precipitation Scavenging and Atmosphere-Surface Exchange Processes, 5th, Richland, WA, July 15-19, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.3, Washington, D.C., Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1992, p.1693-1704, Includes discussion. 22 refs.

Davidson, C.I. DLC QC882.4.P74

Ice sheets, Atmospheric composition, Snow composition, Chemical composition, Aerosols, Sampling, Scavenging, Correlation.

Field observations, measurements and preliminary results from a study of wet deposition processes influencing snow and ice chemistry at Summit, Green-

Borys, R.D., et al. International Conference on Borys, R.D., et al. International Conference on Precipitation Scavenging and Atmosphere-Surface Ex-change Processes, 5th, Richland, WA, July 15-19, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.3, Washington, D.C., Hemi-sphere Publishing Corporation, 1992, p.1705-1718, Includes discussion. 30 refs. DLC OC882.4.P74

Precipitation (meteorology), Ice sheets, Chemical composition, Snow composition, Mass transfer, Scavenging, Sampling, Atmospheric composition, Bound-

47-2221

Are changes in dust sedimentation to polar regions a sign of dust production due to a climatic sensitive variable or more efficient atmospheric transport? And where does the dust come from.

Gillette, D.A., International Conference on Precipita-

tion Scavenging and Atmosphere-Surface Exchange Processes, 5th, Richland, WA, July 15-19, 1991. Pro-ceedings, Vol.3, Washington, D.C., Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1992, p.1719-1732, Includes discussion. 25 refs. DLC OC882.4.P74

Polar atmospheres. Sedimentation. Aerosols. Dust. Origin, Climatic changes, Ice cores, Seasonal variations, Atmospheric circulation.

Polar region deposition changes may be caused by climate-sensitive changes in the strength of dust sources and of trans-port. Change of transport sensitivity was tested by finding dif-ferences in transport for different seasons of dust input. Senstivity to climate change of dust source strength was inferred by examining the equations for dust emission. Magnitudes of measured differences of dust sedimentation suggest that change of source strength is a more probable cause of variable ice c concentrations than changes of transport efficiency. (Aut

47-2222

Chemical thermodynamics of cation exchange reac-

tions: theoretical and practical considerations.
Grant, S.A., et al, MP 3213, Ion exchange and solvent extraction: a series of advances. Vol.2. Edited by J.A. Marinsky and Y. Marcus, New York, Marcel Dekker Inc., 1993, p.1-108, 106 refs. Fletcher, P.

Ion exchange, Thermodynamics, Liquid solid interfaces, Solid phases, Chemical properties, Solutions, Liquid phases, Mathematical models.

47-2223

Nature and causes of climate change: assessing the long-term future.

Goodess, C.M., et al, London, Belhaven Press, 1992, 248p., Refs. p.212-241.
Palutikof, J.P., Davies, T.D.
Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Global change, Glaciation, Ice age theory, Sea level.

47-2224

Interpretation of aerial and satellite photographs of the glacial landforms in the Baitou Mountain area, Jilin Province.

Li, B.L., Geological review, Sep. 1992, 38(5), p.431-438. In Chinese with English summary. 6 refs. Alpine glaciation, Glacier surveys, Moraines, Mountain glaciers, Outwash, Cirque glaciers, Volcanoes, Aerial surveys, Spaceborne photography. China-Jilin Province.

Primer on clothing systems for cold-weather field work.

Denner, J.C., U.S. Geological Survey. Open-file report. 1990, No.89-415, 14p., 9 refs. Clothing, Cold weather survival, Health, Safety.

47-2226

Aerodynamic acceptance testing of aircraft ground

de/anti-icing fluids.
Laforte, J.L., et al. Transport Canada. Publication.
Apr. 1992, TP 11078E, 41p. + appends., With French

summary. 11 refs. Bouchard, G., Louchez, P.R.

Aircraft icing, Chemical ice prevention, Air flow, Cold weather tests, Cold weather performance. Boundary layer. Mathematical models

47-2227

Beaufort Sea ice design features: acquisition of data on EIFs.

Pilkington, G.R., et al, Canada. Environmental Studies Research Funds. Report. Oct. 1992, No.115, Var. p., With French summary. 52 refs. Hill, M.C., Metge, M., McGonigal, D.

Ice surveys, Ice floes, Ice islands, Ice loads, Ice solid interface. Ice reporting, Sea ice distribution, Aerial surveys, Spaceborne photography. Data processing, Statistical analysis. Beaufort Sea.

47-2228

Laboratory and field performance of high alumina ce-

Laboratory and neta performance of night summa cement based grout for pilling in permafrost.

Biggar, K.W., et al. Canadian Geotechnical Conference, 44th, Caigary, Alberta, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1991.

Vol.1, Rexdale, Ontario, Canadian Geotechnical Society, (1991), p.42/1-42/9, 8 refs.

Sego, D.C., Noël, M.M.

Permafrost beneath structures, Piles, Grouting, Pile load tests, Foundations, Cements, Cold weather construction, Frozen ground strength.

47-2229

Field load testing of various pile configurations in saline permafrost and seasonally frozen rock

Biggar, K.W., et al. Canadian Geotechnical Conference, 42nd, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Oct. 23-25, 1989, Rexdale, Ontario, Canadian Geotechnical Society, [1989], p.304-312, 2 refs.
Sego, D.C.

Permafrost beneath structures. Pile load tests. Grouting, Cold weather construction, Frozen ground strength, Saline soils.

47-2230

Tensile strength of unidirectional fiber composites at low temperatures.

Dutta, P.K., MP 3214, Japan-U.S. Conference on Composite Materials, June 22-24, 1992, [1992], p.782-792, 23 refs.

Composite materials, Polymers, Low temperature tests, Tensile properties, Resins, Cold stress.

Results of a number of tests by others and the author show that Results of a number of tests by others and the author show that the longitudinal tensile strength of unidirectional-fiber-reinforced polymer composites degrades at low temperatures. The reason for this behavior is not obvious. Assuming that, to begin with, the fibers are curved, and when embedded in the resin they continue to maintain the curvature to a certain degree, an examination of the problem at low temperatures is presented. The critical fiber stress of such curved fibers is shown to be temperature dependent. Higher critical stress at lower temperatures is thought to be the possible reason of the strength degradation.

47-2231

Aircraft ground de/anti-icing fluid holdover time field testing program for the 1991-1992 winter.
D'Avirro, J., et al, Transport Canada. Publication.

Aug. 1992, TP 11454E, 83p. + append., With French summary

Aircraft icing, Chemical ice prevention, Cold weather tests, Ice detection.

47-2232

Comparison of cartridge and membrane solid-phase extraction with salting-out solvent extraction for preconcentration of nitroaromatic and nitramine explosives from water.

Jenkins, T.F., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report, Dec. 1992, SR 92-25, 31p., ADA-260 177, 32 refs. Miyares, P.H., Myers, K.F., McCormick, E.F., Strong,

Explosives, Soil pollution, Chemical analysis, Ground

Salting-out solvent extraction (SOE) was compared with car-tridge and membrane solid phase extraction (SPE) for precon-Salting-out solvent extraction (SOE) was compared with carridge and membrane solid phase extraction (SPE) for preconcentration of nitroaromatic and nitramine explosives from water, prior to reversed-phase high performance liquid chromatographic analysis (RP-HPLC). The procedures were compared initially using reagent grade water fortified with TNT, RDX, HMX and nine other analytes at concentrations below what could be determined without preconcentration, and the results were used to estimate analyte recovery and the low concentration detection capability, as characterized by the Certified Reporting Limit (CRL). CRLs for the three procedures were comparable, with values generally in the range of 0 05 to 0.30 microgram: L. Percentage recoveries for the three procedures were generally greater than 90°, except for those of HMX and RDX obtained by the membrane-SPE procedure. A second comparison among the three procedures was obtained on 58 groundwater samples from the Rockeye site at the Naval Surface Warfare Center. Crane, 1N. Results from a direct analysis procedure were compared to those from the three proconcentration techniques to estimate percent recovery of HMX. RDX and TNT for real samples. Recoveries were greater than 80° except for HMX and RDX by the membrane-SPE method. Both SPE procedures exhibited background interferences, which the authors attribute to matrix interaction with the SPE polymers. Usability of the three procedures in a production-oriented laboratory was evaluated with emphasis on solvent consumption, waste production and sample processing time. The cartridge-SPE was judged to be the least rugged of the three procedures.

Algorithm for a numerical solution to the problem of heat transfer during borehole drilling in zones of stable frozen ground. [Algoritim chislennogo resheniia zadachi teploobmena pri burenii skvazhin v zonakh

zadachi tepioobilena pri burenii skvaznin v zonakii ustoichivoi merzlotyi. Starovoltova, E.R., Šovershenstvovanie tekhnologii i tekhniki bureniia razvedochnykh skvaznin; mezhvuzovskii nauchnyi tematicheskii sbornik (Developing the technology and equipment for drilling test pits; interuniversity scientific thematic collection). Edited by A.N. Bazhutin, Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskil gornyl institut, 1988, p.120-126. In Russian. 4 refs. Analysis (mathematics), Boreholes, Drilling, Heat transfer, Frozen ground thermodynamics.

Influence of water ice absorption on transmission for a 10.5- to 12.5-micron filter/window.

Jacyszyn, F., et al. Optical engineering. Sep. 1992, 31(9), p.1952-1954, 3 refs. Pellicori, S.F.

Data transmission, Spacecraft, Electronic equipment, Ice cover effect, Infrared radiation, Attenuation, Radiation absorption.

Seasonality of methane emissions from five lakes and associated wetlands of the Colorado Rockies.

Smith, L.K., et al, Global biogeochemical cycles, Dec. 1992, 6(4), p.323-338, 49 refs. Lewis, W.M., Jr.

Wetlands, Natural gas, Vapor transfer, Ice cover effect, Alpine landscapes, Climatic factors, Seasonal variations, Limnology, Atmospheric composition.

47-2236

Atmospheric loading of nitrogen to alpine tundra in the Colorado Front Range.

Dec. 1992, 6(4), p.339-346, 26 refs.
Burton, D., Caine, N.

Alpine tundra, Ecosystems, Sedimentation, Soil air interface, Vegetation factors, Nutrient cycle, Snow cover effect, Geochemistry, Climatic changes.

Recent microweathering phenomena in southern and central Sweden.

Swantesson, J.O.H., Permafrost and periglacial processes, Oct.-Dec. 1992, 3(4), p.275-292, With French summary. 48 refs.

Weathering, Rock properties, Geocryology, Site surveys, Classifications, Surface structure, Thin sections, Geomorphology.

Cavity development in ice-rich permafrost, Pangnirtung, Baffin Island, Northwest Territories.

Hyatt, J.A., Permafrost and periglacial processes, Oct.-Dec. 1992, 3(4), p.293-313, With French sum-mary. 61 refs.

Permafrost physics, Permafrost structure, Water erosion, Tunnels, Structural analysis, Classifications, Frozen ground strength, Ice lenses, Permafrost thermal properties.

47-2239

Fractal geometry of thermal and chemical time series

from the active layer, Alaska.

Outcalt, S.I., et al. Permafrost and periglacial processes. Oct.-Dec. 1992, 3(4), p.315-322. With French summary. 1 Hinkel, K.M. 14 refs.

Active layer, Soil temperature, Permafrost thermal properties. Temperature measurement, Spectra, Analysis (mathematics), Periodic variations, Soil water, Ion density (concentration).

47-2240

Weichselian Upper Pleniglacial aeolian and ice-cored morphology in the southern Netherlands (Noord-Brabant, Groote Peel).

Kasse, K., et al, Permafrost and periglacial processes. Oct. Dec. 1992, 3(4), Symposium on Periglacial Environments in Relation to Climatic Evolution, Maastrict/Amsterdam, Netherlands, May 3-6, 1991, p.327-342, With French summary. 44 refs. Bohncke, S.

Periglacial processes, Geomorphology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Frost mounds, Ground ice, Permafrost indicators, Lithology, Paleoecology.

Cryoturbations: a sediment structural analysis. Vandenberghe, J., Permafrost and periglacial pro-cesses, Oct.-Dec. 1992, 3(4), Symposium on Perigla-cial Environments in Relation to Climatic Evolution,

Maastrict/Amsterdam, Netherlands, May 3-6, 1991, p.343-352, With French summary. 21 refs. Periglacial processes, Cryoturbation, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Deformation, Sediment transport, Structural analysis, Patterned ground.

Present-day periglacial microforms in the Lesotho Highlands: implications for present and past climatic conditions.

Hanvey, P.M., et al, Permafrost and periglacial processes. Oct.-Dec. 1992, 3(4), Symposium on Periglacial Environments in Relation to Climatic Evolution, Maastrict/Amsterdam, Netherlands, May 3-6, 1991, p.353-361, With French summary. 19 refs. Marker, M.E.

Periglacial processes, Freeze thaw cycles, Geocryology, Landforms, Mountain soils, Soil patterns, Paleoclimatology, Temperature variations.

Periglacial phenomena and Pleistocene environmental conditions in the Netherlands—an overview. Vandenberghe, J. Permafrost and periglacial pro-

cesses, Oct.-Dec. 1992, 3(4), Symposium on Periglacial Environments in Relation to Climatic Evolution, Maastrict/Amsterdam, Netherlands, May 3-6, 1991, p.363-374, With French summary. 54 refs. Pleistocene, Periglacial processes, Paleoclimatology. Stratigraphy, Cryogenic structures, Soil surveys, Li-

thology

47-2244

Across northern Tien Shan; mountain tourist routes across Zailiyskiy Alatau and Kungey Alatau. Po severnomu Tian'-Shaniu: gornye turistskie marshruty po Zailiìskomu Alatau i Kungei-Alatau; Vukolov, V.N., Moscow, Profizdat, 1991, 207p. + 1 fold. map, In Russian.

Glacier surveys, Route surveys, USSR—Tien Shan, USSR—Zailiyskiy Alatau, USSR—Kungey Alatau.

47-2245

Structural characteristics and development of sea ice in the western Ross Sea.

Jeffries, M.O., et al, Antarctic Science, Mar. 1993, 5(1), p.63-75, 34 refs. Weeks, W.F.

Snow ice. Frazil ice. Sea ice. Ice crystals, Ice deformation, Ice structure, Antarctica—Ross Sea.

The internal structure of ice cores from western Ross Sea pack ice floes showed considerable diversity. Snow-ice formation made a small but significant contribution to ice growth. Frazil ice was common, and its growth clearly occurred during both the pancake cycle and deformation events. Congelation ice was the paneake cycle and deformation events. Congelation ice was also common, in both its crystallographically aligned and non-laigned varieties. Platelet ice was found in only one core next to the Drygalski Ice Tongue, an observation adding to the increasing evidence that this unusual ice type occurs primarily in coastal pack ice near ice tongues and ice shelves. The diverse internal structure of the floes indicates that sea ice development in the Ross Sea is as complex as that in the Weddell Sea and more complex than in the Arctic. The mean ice thickness at the ice core sites varied between 0.71 m and 1.52 m. The thin-nest ice generally occurred in the outer pack ice zone. Regardless of latitude, the ice thickness data are further evidence that antarctic sea ice is thinner than arctic sea ice. (Auth.)

Lomen water power plant—channel formation over a lake discharge outlet. [Lomensprosjektet—rakdan-

wold, K., Norges Vassdrags- og Energiverk. Publikasjon, July 1988, No.11, 98p., In Norwegian. Water intakes, Lake ice. Ice melting, Ice water interface, Water temperature, Subsurface drainage, Electric power.

47-2247
Plankton primary productivity in an arctic lake; 71.2
deg N—diurnal variations of productivity under the
midnight sun. [Planktonisk primaerproduksjon i en
arktisk innsjö; 71.2 deg N—produksjonens dögnfordeling under midnattsol),
Berge. D., et al. Norsk Institutt for Vannforskning.
Rapport. Apr. 4, 1988, 85p., Proj. No.E-87701, In
Norwegian. 19 refs.
Traaen, T., Rognerud, S., Högberget, R.
Limnology, Plankton, Biomass, Photosynthesis, Diurnal variations, Light effects.

47-2248

Main project 1991-water balance and a model of drainage in permafrost areas. [Hovudoppgave 1991 —vassbalanse og avlaupsmodellar i permafrostomrad-

erj.
Bruland, O., Norwegian Institute of Technology.
Division of Hydraulic & Sanitary Engineering. Report, Trondheim, University of Trondheim, 1991,
Var.p., In Norwegian. 44 refs.
Permafrost hydrology, Permafrost surveys, Water bal-

ance, Snowmelt, Runoff, Periodic variations, Water-

47-2249

Expression of a bacterial ice nucleation gene in

plants.
Baertlein, D.A., et al, Plant physiology, Dec. 1992, 100(4), p.1730-1736, 33 refs.

Plant tiesues Bacteria Ice nuclei

Plant physiology, Plant tissues, Bacteria, Ice nuclei, Heterogeneous nucleation, Cold tolerance, Temperature effects, Experimentation, Supercooling.

47-2250

Frazil ice formation due to difference in heat and salt

exchange across a density interface.

Krylov, A.D., et al. *Journal of marine systems*. Dec. 1992, 3(6), p.497-506, 31 refs.

Zatsepin, A.G.
Sea ice, Frazil ice, Ice formation, Turbulent diffusion, Thermal diffusion, Freezing rate, Simulation, Salinity, Ice water interface.

Comparison of cloud microphysics parameterizations for simulation of mesoscale clouds and precipitation. Lee, I.Y., Atmospheric environment. Oct. 1992, 26A(15), International Conference on Atmospheric Sciences and Application to Air Quality, 3rd, Shanghai, P.R.C., Oct. 15-19, 1990, p.2699-2712, 37 refs. Cloud physics, Ice water interface, Precipitation (meteorology), Ice crystal growth, Mathematical models, Weather forecasting, Snow pellets.

Soil catena variation along an alpine climatic tran-

sect, northern Peruvian Andes.
Miller, D.C., et al, Geoderma, Nov. 1992, 55(3-4), p.211-223, 37 refs.
Birkeland, P.W.

Mountain soils, Alpine landscapes, Moraines, Soil formation, Soil surveys, Physical properties, Climatic fac-

Proceedings.

International Conference on Nucleation and Atmospheric Aerosols, 13th, Salt Lake City, UT, Aug. 24-28, 1992, Hampton, VA, A. Deepak Publishing, 1992, 523p., Refs. passim. For selected papers see 47-2254

through 47-2281. Fukuta, N., ed, Wagner, P.E., ed. DLC QC921.6.C6 N83

Acrosols, Cloud physics, Scavenging, Nucleation, Ice vapor interface, Ice crystal growth, Atmospheric composition. Ice nuclei.

47-2254

Homogeneous freezing of sulfuric acid droplets. 1. Formation of H2SO4 x 4H2O (SAT).

Formation of H2SQ4 x 4H2O (SAT).

Luo. B.P., et al. International Conference on Nucleation and Atmospheric Aerosols, 13th, Salt Lake City,
UT, Aug. 24-28, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by N.
Fukuta et al, Hampton, VA, A. Deepak Publishing,
1992, p.225-228, 10 refs.
Peter, T., Crutzen, P.J.
DLC QC921.6.C6 N83

Cloud physics, Cloud droplets, Homogeneous nucleation, Freezing, Chemical properties, Aerosols, Stratosphere, Theory, Vapor pressure.

Homogeneous freezing of sulfuric acid droplets. 2. Implications for PSCs and heterogeneous chemistry. Peter, T., et al, International Conference on Nucleation and Atmospheric Aerosols, 13th, Salt Lake City, UT, Aug. 24-28, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by N. Fukuta et al. Hampton, VA, A. Deepak Publishing, 1992, p.229-232, 5 refs. Luo, B.P., Crutzen, P.J.

DLC QC921.6.C6 N83

Cloud physics, Homogeneous nucleation, Freezing rate, Aerosols, Chemical properties, Stratosphere, Condensation nuclei

47-2256

Freezing points of H2SO4 aqueous solutions and for-

mation of polar stratospheric clouds.

Ohtake, T., International Conference on Nucleation and Atmospheric Aerosols, 13th, Salt Lake City, UT, Aug. 24-28, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by N. Fukuta et al, Hampton, VA, A. Deepak Publishing, 1992, p.233-236, 9 refs.

p. 233-236, 9 refs.
DLC QC921.6.C6 N83
Cloud physics, Simulation, Solutions, Freezing points,
Heterogeneous nucleation, Condensation nuclei, Stratosphere. Temperature effects, Chemical properties. tosphere, Temperature effects, Chemical properties. The freezing temperature of H2SO4 augeous solutions as a function of concentration was measured as a preliminary investigation of the ice nucleation of natural sulfuric acid mixed aerosols. Based on these measurements, it is proposed that the formation of ice crystals in cirrus and polar stratospheric clouds is the result of the condensation of water vapor and subsequent freezing of natural sulfuric acid aerosols. Results are also related to ice crystal formation in the antactic atmosphere. Automosphere. ed to ice crystal formation in the antarctic atmosphere. (Auth.

47-2257

Ice crystal nucleation scheme applying by 3-D simulation of cirrus clouds.

Levkov, L., et al, International Conference on Nucleation and Atmospheric Aerosols, 13th, Salt Lake City, UT, Aug. 24-28, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by N. ukuta et al, Hampton, VA, A. Deepak Publishing, 1992, p.237-240, 5 refs. Rockel, B.

DLC QC921.6.C6 N83

Cloud physics, Ice crystal growth, Homogeneous nucleation, Supersaturation, Mathematical models, Sounding.

47-2258

Ice nucleus concentrations measured with a continuous flow counter, a mixing chamber and by means of a filter technique.

Aksenov, M.IA., et al, International Conference on

Nucleation and Atmospheric Aerosols, 13th, Salt Lake City, UT, Aug. 24-28, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by N. Fukuta et al. Hampton, VA, A. Deepak Publishing, 1992, p.241-243, 3 refs.
DLC QC921.6.C6 N83

Cloud physics, Aerosols, Simulation, Ice nuclei, Heterogeneous nucleation, Cloud chambers, Temperature effects, Nucleation counters.

47-2259

Laboratory studies of the ice-forming characteristics of natural aerosol models.

or natural aerosol models.

Gorbunov, B.Z., et al, International Conference on Nucleation and Atmospheric Aerosols, 13th, Salt Lake City, UT, Aug. 24-28, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by N. Fukuta et al, Hampton, VA, A. Deepak Publishing, 1992, p.245-247, 8 refs.

Safatov, A.S.

DLC QC921.6.C6 N83

Cloud physics, Simulation, Ice nuclei, Heterogeneous nucleation, Aerosols.

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47.2321

Winds causing deflation and snow drifting in Kilpis-Järvi area. (Tuulten vaikutus deflaatioon ja lumen kinostumiseen Kilpisjärven alueella₃, Hellemaa, P., *Terra*. 1991, 103(4), p.309-316, In Finn-

ish with English summary. 27 refs. Snow air interface, Snowdrifts, Wind erosion, Snow crosion.

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47-2323

What makes a quality material spreader. Better roads, June 1992, 62(6), p.19.

Road maintenance. Snow removal.

How to design and use snow fences. Better roads. June 1992, 62(6), p.20-21.

Snow fences, Snowdrifts, Cost analysis.

47-2325

Can you measure the benefits of RWIS. Better roads, June 1992, 62(6), p.22-23. Road maintenance, Weather forecasting, Cost anal-

vsis. 47-2326

Washington State OKs six anti-corrosion deicers. Better roads, June 1992, 62(6), p.24-25.

Road maintenance, Chemical ice prevention, Salting, Cost analysis, United States Washington.

How to evaluate delcers. Better roads, Aug. 1992, 62(8), p.23,25-26.

Road maintenance. Chemical ice prevention, Salting, Cost analysis.

47.2328

Measuring the benefits of RWIS.

Boselly, S.E., III, Better roads, Oct. 1992, 62(10), p.18.20.

Road maintenance. Weather forecasting, Cost anal-

47-2329

How Vancouver uses thermal mapping. Better roads,

Dec. 1992, 62(12), p.23,25-27.
Road maintenance, Weather forecasting, infrared mapping, Canada-British Columbia-Vancouver.

AMOP-the Arctic and Marine Oilspill Program. Thornton, D.E., et al, Spill technology newsletter, Apr.-June 1992, 17(2), 9p., With French version sepa-

rately paged. Fingas, M.F., Whittaker, H., Sergy, G.

Oil spills, Research projects, Canada.

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Month of July like no other. [Un mois de juillet pas Brunot, G., Neige et avalanches, Dec. 1992, No.60, p.12-13, In French.

Avalanches, Snow cover stability, Accidents, France.

47-2332

Works of the wind, Les ouvrages à vent, Sivardière, F., et al, Neige et avalanches, Dec. 1992, No.60, p.16-23, In French. 7 refs. Castelle, T.

Avalanche engineering, Snow stabilization, Snow retention, Snowdrifts, Windbreaks, Snow fences, Snowsheds.

47-2333

Telemetry of loads on avalanche protection structures. [Télémesure de contraintes sur ouvrages

paravalanches, Bayoux, E., Neige et avalanches, Dec. 1992, No.60, p.26-28, In French. Avalanche engineering, Snow loads, Telemetering equipment, Data transmission.

47-2334

Development of a national directory of Canadian marine oilspill specialists.

Harper, J.R., et al, Canada. Environmental Studies Research Funds. Report, Oct. 1991, No.108, 62p., 4

Oil spills, Research projects, Organizations, Environmental protection, Data processing, Canada.

47-2335

47-2335
Iceberg trajectory model—real-time verification.
Finleyson, D.J., et al, Canada. Environmental Studies Research Funds, Remort, Mar. 1992, No. 113, 47p.
i appends., With Franch summary. 6 rafs.
Bobbitt, J. Rudkin, P., Jordaan, I.J.
Icebergs, Drift, Ice forecasting, Ice reporting, Computerized simulation, Canada—Newfoundland—Grand

Banks.

47-2336

Snow survey of Great Britain, 1991/92. London, Meteorological Office, Oct. 1992, 24p. Snow surveys, Snow depth, Snow cover distribution, United Kingdom.

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Directory of Norwegian polar scientists. Norsk Polarinstitutt. Rapportserie, 1991, No.72, 154p. Research projects, Organizations.

47.7338

Acronyms and abbreviations for the polar science community.

International Arctic Science Committee, Oslo, 1992, 42p.

Dictionaries, Research projects, Terminology, Organizations.

47-2339

High Arctic IRMA (Integrated Research and Monitoring Area) automatic weather station field data 1990-91.

Alt, B.T., et al, Canada. Geological Survey. Open file, 1992, No.2562, 54p. + appends., Refs. passim. Part 1 and 2 bound together, Part 3 bound separately. Polar atmospheres, Ice air interface, Weather stations, Meteorological data, Weather observations, Meteorological instruments, Air temperature, Wind (meteorology), Snow depth, Ice sheets, Data processing, Canada Northwest Territories Queen Elizaheih lalanda

47-2340

ROV and submersible video interpretation of iceberg scour features and glory holes on the northeastern Grand Banks off Newfoundland.

Cameron, G., et al, Canada. Open file, 1992, 44p., 9 refs. Geological Survey.

Sonnichsen, G.

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Modeling the seasonal variability of a coupled arctic

lce-ocean system. Hakkinen, S., et al. Journal of geophysical research. Dec. 15, 1992, 97(C12), p.20,285-20,304, 56 refs. Mellor, G.L.

Ocean currents, Oceanography, Sea ice distribution, Air ice water interaction, Climatology, Ice models, Thermodynamics, Mathematical models, Seasonal variations. Snow cover effect.

47-2342

Ocean interactions with the base of Amery Ice Shelf. Antarctica.

Hellmer, H.H., et al, Journal of geophysical research, Dec. 15, 1992, 97(C12), p.20,305-20,317, 50 refs. Jacobs, S.S.

ice shelves, ice water interface, Glacial hydrology, Subglacial observations, Ice cover thickness, Freezing rate, Ocean currents, Mass balance, Temperature effects, Salinity, Grounded ice, Antarctica-Amery Ice

Using a two-dimensional ocean thermohaline circulation model, the authors varied the cavity shape beneath Amery Ice Shelf in an attempt to reproduce the 150 m-thick marine ice layer observed at the "G1" ice core site. Model results showed temperature/salinity gradients similar to observations from beneath other ice shelves where ice is melting into seawater. Modeled other ice shelves where ice is melting into seawater. Modeled outflow characteristics at the ice front are in general agreement with oceanographic data from Prydz Bay. A freshwater flux across the grounding line, derived from melting beneath the grounded ice sheet, would have to be anomalously large to produce the basal marine ice layer and account for the lee Shelf Water outflow. These results conform with Morgan's inference that the G1 core may have been taken in a basal crevasse filled with marine ice. This ice is formed from water cooled by ocean/ice shelf interactions along the interior ice shelf base. (Auth. mod.)

47-2343

Origin of green icebergs in Antarctica.

Kipfstuhl, J., et al. Journal of geophysical research, Dec. 15, 1992, 97(C12), p.20,319-20,324, 30 refs. Dieckmann, G.S., Oerter, H., Hellmer, H.H., Graf, W. Sea ice, Icebergs, Colored ice, Ice formation, Ice composition, Ice shelves, Origin, Drift, Ice cores, Antarctica-Ronne Ice Shelf.

A comparison of samples from a translucent green iceberg with a core from the Ronne Ice Shelf revealed an excellent agree-ment in isotopic composition, crystal structure, and incorporat-ed sediment particles. Marine shelf ice which constitutes the ed sediment particles. Marine shell the which constitutes the shall portion of some ice shelves is considered to be the source of green icebergs. It most likely results from "ice pump" processes which produce large amounts of ice platelets in the water column beneath ice shelves. These subsequently accumulate and become compacted into bubble-free, desalinated ice. Iceberg and drift-buoy trajectories indicate that green icebergs observed in the Weddell Sea originate from the Amery Ice Shelf rather than from the Ronne Ice Shelf, although the latter ice shelf is also a potential source. (Auth.)

47-2344

Relationship between sea ice freeboard and draft in the Arctic Basin, and implications for ice thickness

monitoring.
Wadhams, P., et al, Journal of geophysical research, Dec. 15, 1992, 97(C12), MP 3215, p.20,325-20,334, 41 refs.

Tucker, W.B., Krabill, W.B., Swift, R.N., Comiso, J.C., Davis, N.R.

Sea ice, Surface roughness, Pressure ridges, Ice cover thickness, Aerial surveys, Lasers, Snow cover effect, Ice surveys, Correlation, Sensor mapping, Analysis (mathematics).

47-2345

Oceanographic features in the Newfoundland marginal ice zone, March-April 1990.
Tang, C.L., Atmosphere-ocean, June 1992, 30(2).

p.151-172, With French summary. 22 refs. Sea ice distribution, Drift, Ice edge, Air ice water interaction, Ocean currents, Oceanographic surveys, Wind factors, Thermodynamics.

47-2346

Automated sea-ice tracking for LIMEX '87 and '89. Hirose, T., et al. Atmosphere-ocean, June 1992, 30(2), p.173-191, With French summary. 12 refs. McNutt, L., Manore, M.J. Sea ice distribution, Ice floes, Drift, Radar tracking,

Synthetic aperture radar, Image processing, Ice forecasting, Spaceborne photography. Data processing, Correlation.

Wave attenuation in the marginal ice zone during LIMEX.

Liu, A.K., et al, Atmosphere-ocean, June 1992, 30(2), p.192-206, With French summary. 19 refs. For another version see 46-4248. Vachon, P.W., Peng, C.Y., Bhogal, A.S. Sea ice, Ice edge, Ocean waves, Ice water interface, Wave propagation, Synthetic aperture radar, Ice cover

effect, Attenuation, Aerial surveys, Spectra, Image processing.

47-2348

Sea-ice properties off Labrador and Newfoundland

during LIMEX '89.

Prinsenberg, S.J., et al, Atmosphere-ocean, June 1992, 30(2), p.207-222, With French summary. 2. refs.

Peterson, I.K.

Sea ice distribution, Ice conditions, Ice growth, Air ice water interaction, Snow cover effect, Ice edge, Drift, Degree days, Meteorological factors, Remote sensing.

Detection of the Labrador current using ice-floe movement in synthetic aperture radar imagery and ice beacon trajectories.

Ikeda, M., et al. Atmosphere-ocean. June 1992, 30(2), p.223-245, With French summary. 25 refs. Tang, C.L.

Ocean currents, Hydrography, Detection, Ice floes, Drift, Radar tracking, Wind factors, Synthetic aperture radar, Aerial surveys, Air ice water interaction.

Ice-floe collisions interpreted from acceleration data

during LIMEX '89.

McKenna, R.F., et al, Atmosphere-ocean, June 1992, 30(2), p.246-269, With French summary. 7 refs.

Crocker, G.B.

Sea ice distribution, Ice mechanics, Ice floes, Impact, Ice water interface, Drift, Ocean waves, Spectra, Velocity measurement, Ice edge.

47-2351

Simulation of sea-ice motion and distribution off Newfoundland during LIMEX, March 1987.

Tang, C.L., et al. Atmosphere-ocean. June 1992, 30(2), p.270-296, With French summary. 35 refs. Yao, T.

Sea ice distribution, Drift, Ice forecasting, Ice water interface, Wind factors, Ice models, Mathematical models, Ocean currents, Ice edge.

47-2352

Thermal regime of a valley glacier, Erikbreen, northern Spitsbergen.

Odegard, R.S., et al, *Polar research*, Dec. 1992, 11(2), p.69-79, 25 refs.

Glaciers, Thermal regime, Radio echo soundings, Temperature gradients, Norway-Spitsbergen.

Size and frequency of icebergs and bergy bits derived from tidewater glaciers in Kongsfjorden, northwest Spitsbergen.

Dowdeswell, J.A. , et al, Polar research, Dec. 1992, 11(2), p.81-91, 20 refs.

Forsberg, C.F. leebergs, Glaciers, Melting, Sediments, Norway— Spitsbergen.

Russian iceberg observations in the Barents Sea, 1933-1990. Abramov, V.A., *Polar research*, Dec. 1992, 11(2), p.93-97, 13 refs.

leebergs, Distribution, Seasonal variations, Barents

47-2355

Heavy metals in water, ice and biological material from Spitsbergen, Svalbard.

Drbal, K., et al, *Polar research*, Dec. 1992, 11(2), p.99-

101, 18 refs.

Elster, J., Komárek, J. Metals, Sea water, Glacier ice, Ecology, Norway— Spitsbergen.

47-2356

Problems in identifying the tundra type of vegetation. (Problemy vydeleniia tundrovogo tipa rastitel nostij. l Urtsev, B.A., Botanicheskh zhurnal, Jan. 1991, 76(1), p.30-41, In Russian with English summary. Refs. p.40-41.

Tundra, Plants (botany), Plant ecology, Vegetation patterns

47-2357

Phytocatena in the vegetation cover of mountain territories (in the example of the tundra zone of northeastern USSR). (Fitokateny v rastitel'nom pokrove gornykh territoril (na primere tundrovol zony Severo-Vostoka SSSR), Kholod, S.S., Botanicheskh zhurnal, Jan. 1991, 76(1), p.42-51, In Russian with English summary. 20

Tundra, Vegetation patterns, Plant ecology, USSR—Chukotskiy Peninsula.

47-2358

Analysis of the composition of cryophyte steppe com-munities in the middle course of the Amguyema River (Chukotskiy Peninsula) in connection with their classification. ¡Analiz sostava kriofitno-stepnykh soobsh-chesty srednego techeniia reki Amguemy (Chukotskii

poluostrov) v sviazi s ikh klassifikatsiely. Slinchenkova, E.IU., Botanicheskà zhurnal. Jan. 1991, 76(1), p.52-67, In Russian with English summary. 13 refs.

Plant ecology, Plants (botany), Vegetation patterns, Steppes, USSR—Chukotskiy Peninsula, USSR—Amguyema River.

47-2359

CO2-gas exchange and annual production in plant communities of the Khibiny mountain tundra. (CO2 gazoobmen i godichnaia produktsiia v soobshchest-

vakh gornoi tundry Khibin, Politova, N.IU., Botanicheskii zhurnal, Feb. 1991, 76(2), p.217-225, In Russian with English summary. Refs. p.223-224.

Plant physiology, Plant ecology, Alpine tundra, Carbon dioxide, USSR—Khibiny Mountains.

47-2360

Selecting a current for melting glaze. (O vybore toka plavki gololedaj,

Nikitina, L.G., et al, Elektricheskie stantsii, Apr. 1992, No.4, p.46-49, In Russian. 3 refs. Rudakova, R.M.

Glaze, Electricity, Ice melting, Artificial melting.

47-2361

Using cast-in-situ concrete for bored and cast-in-place piles in permafrost soils in the Noril'sk industrial region. (Opyt ispol'zovaniia monolitnogo betona v buronabivnykh svaiakh na vechnomerzlykh gruntakh

Noril'skogo promyshlennogo ralona, Lukina, F.Kh., et al, *Promyshlennoe stroitel'stvo*, Sep. 1991, No.9, p.18-19, In Russian.

Ivanova, O.S. Concrete piles, Piles, Concretes, Permafrost bases, USSR-Noril'sk.

47-2362

Preprints. Preprints.

Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, 146p. + joint papers, Refs. passim. Includes joint papers with the 10th Symposium on Turbulence and Diffusion and the 6th Conference on Mountain Meteorology. For selected papers see 47-868, 47-880, and 47-2363 through 47-2423, or 201-47297, F-47945, 1-47941 through 1-47944, 1-47946 through 1-47952, 1-47954 through 1-47957 and 1-47953.

47957 and J-47953. Polar atmospheres, Air ice water interaction, Atmospheric circulation, Wind (meteorology), Ice air interface, Ice heat flux, Ice openings, Atmospheric disturbances, Atmospheric pressure, Cloud cover, Boundary layer, Topographic effects, Radiation balance.

This is a collection of papers presented at the 3rd Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography held in Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. The papers, 17 of which are pertinent to Antarctica, cover all topics of interest in polar meteorology, with special emphasis on katabatic and mountain winds and on polar boundary layers.

47-2363

Polar cloudiness: some results from ISCCP and other

cloud climatologies.
Rossow, W.B., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.1-3, 15 refs.

Polar atmospheres, Cloud cover, Air ice water interaction, Atmospheric circulation, Radiation balance,

Spaceborne photography.

The argument is made that in cloud climatologies of the polar regions, there are not only lerge differences in average cloud amount, there is also no agreement on the sense of the seasonal variations. From tabulated data and a figure showing the comparisons of the ISCCP and SOBS datasets for both poles, togethparsons of the ISCCF and SOS datasets for our power, organic content of the surface observation datasets to correct for difficulties in winter-time cloud observation, it is concluded that there is no accurate indication of the amount and nature of polar cloudiness.

Estimates of cloud optical thickness from groundbased measurements of incoming solar radiation in the Arctic.

the Arctic.

Leontyeva, E., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.4-6, 12 refs. Stamnes, K.

Polar atmospheres, Cloud cover, Radiation balance. Solar radiation.

47-2365

Unusual cloud forms in the arctic winter boundary

Byers, C.A., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd. Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.7-10, 12 refs. Stringer, W.J.

Polar atmospheres, Cloud cover, Air ice water interaction, Boundary layer, Radiation balance, Spaceborne photography.

47-2366

Atmospheric longwave radiation spectrum on the antarctic plateau.

Walden, V.P., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.11-12, 5 refs. Heuberger, R., Warren, S.G., Murcray, F.J.

Polar atmospheres, Radiation balance, Atmospheric circulation, Infrared radiation, Solar radiation, Temperature inversions, Water vapor, Carbon dioxide, Atmospheric composition. Cloud cover, Antarctica-Amundsen-Scott Station.

To establish what controls the longwave radiation budget of Antarctica and to offer data from a cold, dry atmosphere for use in testing spectral radiation models and radiation codes in climate models, the downward infrared spectral radiance from 6 to 17 microns is being measured at the Amundsen-Scott Station throughout the year. Analysis of data and application of data-sets to testing general circulation models are discussed.

Arctic radiative fluxes and cloud forcing estimated from the ISCCP C2 cloud data set.

Schweiger, A.J., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2. 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.13-16, 14 refs. Kev. J.R.

Polar atmospheres, Cloud cover, Radiation balance, Solar radiation, Spaceborne photography.

Microphysical processes occurring in ice crystal

plumes emanating from arctic leads. Pinto, J.O., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.17-20, 15 refs.

Curry, J.A., McInnes, K.L.

Polar atmospheres, Air ice water interaction, Ice openings. Marine meteorology. Cloud physics. Ice crystals. Radiation balance.

Spectral interactions of radiation and sea ice.

Ebert, E.E., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.21-24, 24 refs.

Polar atmospheres, Air ice water interaction, Radiation balance, Cloud cover, Ice cover effect, Ice heat flux, Snow ice interface, Ponds, Albedo.

Improvements to TOVS retrievals over sea ice and their application to estimating arctic energy fluxes.
Francis, J.A., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.25-28, 10 refs.

Polar atmospheres. Air ice water interaction. Ice heat flux, Radiation balance, Ice cover effect. Snow ice interface, Spaceborne photograply, Radiometry, Data

47-2371

Katabatic surges across the Ross Ice Shelf, Antarctica: atmospheric circulation changes and oceano-

graphic impacts. Bromwich, D.H. et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.29-32, 17 refs. Carrasco, J.F., Liu, Z.

Polar atmospheres, Air ice water interaction, Wind (meteorology). Ice shelves, Polynyas, Atmospheric pressure. Atmospheric circulation, Antarctica-Ross Ice Shelf.

Ice Shell.

An immediate effect of the northwestward propagation of the katabatic airflow is the formation, enlargement and/or maintenance of the coastal polynya offshore from the Ross Ice Shelf.

A figure shows the average northern limit of the polynya for 22 random non-signature days and for all the signature days. The average areal extent of the polynya observed along the entire northern edge of the Ross Ice Shelf for signature days. This difference is more pronounced on the west side of the ice shelf, where the polynya on signature days can be almost twice as large as ence is more pronounced on the west side of the ice shelf, where the polynya on signature days can be almost twice as large as the polynya on signature days. The persistence of the polynya just to the northern edge of the Ross Ice Shelf is associated with the south and southeasterly winds blowing offshore from the ice shelf. It is noted that the northward propagation of the katabatic winds from West Antarctica, accompanied by intensification of the airflow coming from East Antarctica, plays an important role in the behavior of the Ross Sea polynya.

47-2372

Case study of the Jan. 9-10, 1992 polar low in the Bering Sea

Hefner, D.B., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.33-36, 1 ref.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric pressure, Atmospheric circulation, Atmospheric disturbances, Air ice water interaction, Spaceborne photography, Bering

Polar low dynamics.

Montgomery, M.T., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society. 1992, p.37, 4 refs.

Polar atmospheres. Atmospheric pressure. Atmospheric circulation, Atmospheric disturbances.

Diagnostic study of the evolution of an intense North American anticyclone during winter 1989. Tan, Y.C., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and

Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.38-41, 4 refs. Curry, J.A.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric disturbances, Atmospheric pressure. Atmospheric circulation.

Meteorological surveys in support of ice airfields in Antarctica.

Antarctica.
Hogan, A.W., et al, MP 3216, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.42-43. 9 refs.
Stearns, C.R., Weidner, G.A.
Ice runways, Meteorological factors, Site surveys, Ice air interface, Wind factors, Antarctica- Howe,

Mount

Mount.

Meteorological analysis indicates that katabatic winds, accelerating downslope from the polar plateau, crode snow cover to expose glacial ice at these places. The associated katabatic warming reduces the relative humidity of the near-surface air, facilitates ablation of the ice surface, and maintains dryness. Pebbles of 5 cm diameter are dispersed about the smooth ice surface proposed for use as a runway near Mt. Howe, the site nearest the South Pole. The movement of these rocks from the nearby exposed ground is evidence of occasional strong winds. The authors briefly describe some current observations, analysis of fragmentary data from recent and historic visits to the area. of fragmentary data from recent and historic visits to the area, and their analytical approach to establishing the length of meteorological summer in this region.

Determining realistic wind stress forcing fields for marine arctic regions.

Davidson, K.L., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.44-47, 19 refs.

Guest, P.S., Glendening, J.W.

Polar atmospheres, Air ice water interaction, Wind (meteorology), Ice edge, Boundary layer.

47-2377

Aircraft measurements of regional air-ice drag coefficients during high wind conditions over the Beaufort

Walter, B.A., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.48-49, 5 refs.

Overland, J.E. Ice air interface, Wind (meteorology), Boundary layer. Drift, Ice surface, Polar atmospheres, Aerial surveys. Beaufort Sea.

47-2378

Characteristics of the lower troposphere during LEA-DEX 92.

Persson, P.O.G., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR. Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.50-53, 3 refs. Ruffieux, D., Davidson, K.

Polar atmospheres. Air ice water interaction, Ice openings, Temperature inversions, Boundary layer, Beau-

Study of the factors controlling the value of the surface temperature of sea ice.

Guest, P.S., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2. 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society. 1992, p.54-57, 8 refs. Davidson, K.L.

Ice temperature, Ice heat flux, Ice air interface, Snow ice interface, Ice surface, Sea ice, Surface temperature, Polar atmospheres, Mathematical models.

47-2380

Mesoscale meteorological modeling support for LEA-DEX.

Thompson, W.T., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.58-61, 6 refs. Burk S D

Polar atmospheres, Air ice water interaction, Ice openings, Marine meteorology, Boundary layer, Cloud cover. Beaufort Sea.

47-2381

Meteorological prerequisites for sea ice.

Thorndike, A.S., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society. 1992, p.62-63, 2 refs. Polar atmospheres. Air ice water interaction, Ice heat

flux, Ice growth, Sea ice, Pack ice, Ice models, Global change, Radiation balance.

Sea ice deformation in the Beaufort Sea.

Overland, J.E., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.64-67, 4 refs.

Walter, B.A., Davidson, K.L.

Air ice water interaction. Ice openings, Ice deforma-tion, Sea ice. Pack ice. Ice models, Wind (meteorology), Rheology, Beaufort Sea.

Seasonal and regional variability of sea ice thickness distribution.

Moritz, R.E., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.68-71, 10 refs.

Air ice water interaction. Sea ice distribution Ice cover thickness, Seasonal variations, Pack ice.

Surface energy measurements on the arctic ice pack. Wolfe, D.E., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.72-75, 6 refs.

Fairall, C.W., Ruffieux, D. Air ice water interaction, Ice heat flux, Pack ice, Ice surface, Surface energy, Radiation balance, Cloud cov-

Spatial structure of the surface temperature field of arctic pack ice determined with AVHRR.

Lindsay, R., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.76-79, 13 refs.

Rothrock, D.A. Ice temperature, Pack ice, Ice air interface, Air ice water interaction, Ice surface, Ice openings, Surface temperature, Radiometry.

Self-sustained interdecadal oscillation in the coupled sea ice-thermohaline circulation system.

Yang, J.Y., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.80-82, 19 refs. Neelin I D.

Ice water interface, Ocean currents, Ice cover effect, Air ice water interaction, Sea ice, Salinity, Water temperature, Surface temperature, Global change.

Sea ice and salinity variability in the Arctic using a coupled sea ice-ocean model.

Weatherly, J.W., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.83-86, 9 refs. Walsh J.F.

Ice water interface, Ocean currents, Sea ice distribution, Air ice water interaction, Ice models, Salinity, Water temperature, Surface temperature.

Multivariate sensitivities of a dynamic-thermody-

manic sea ice model.

Chapman, W.L., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.87-90. 10 refs.

Welch, W., Bowman, K.P., Sacks, J., Walsh, J.E.

Air ice water interaction, Ice heat flux, Ice models, Sea ice distribution, Ice cover thickness, Ice openings, Drift, Snow ice interface, Statistical analysis.

Sensitivity study of a dynamic thermodynamic sea-ice

Holland, D.M., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.91-93, 11 refs.

Mysak, L.A., Manak, D.K., Oberhuber, J.M. Air ice water interaction. Ice heat flux. Ice models, Sea ice distribution, Ice cover thickness, Drift.

Sensitivity studies of an ice-ocean coupled model for the Northern Hemisphere.

Cheng, A., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.94-97, 16 refs. Preller, R.H.

Ice water interface, Sea ice distribution, Ice models, Ice forecasting, Air ice water interaction, Drift.

47-2391

Investigation of the general circulation of the Arctic Ocean with an isopycnal model.

Holland, D.M., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.98-100, 4 refs.

Mysak, L.A., Oberhuber, J.M.

Ice water interface, Ocean currents. Sea ice distribution. Air ice water interaction, Ice models, Drift.

47-2392

Three dimensional pseudovorticity field in the west Spitsbergen current.

Chu, P.C., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd. Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.101-104, 3 refs.

Ocean currents, Air water interactions, Wind (meteorology), Hydrography, Oceanographic surveys, Mathematical models, Greenland Sea.

Modeling the interactions of sea ice and climate in the central Arctic.

Moritz, R.E., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.105-108, 9 refs.

Beesley, J.A., Runciman-Moore, K. Ice air interface, Ice heat flux, Polar atmospheres, Air ice water interaction, Radiation balance, Cloud cover, Atmospheric circulation, Mathematical models,

47-2394

Interactive atmospheric surface-layer modifications for a large-scale sea-ice model. Stössel, A., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology

and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. Boston. American Meteorological Society. 1992, p.109-110, 9 refs. Claussen, M.

Ice air interface, Atmospheric circulation, Polar atmospheres, Sea ice, Air ice water interaction, Boundary layer, Mathematical models, Antarctica.

layer. Mathematical models, Antarctica. In sea-ice regions the largest factors controlling the strength of the forcing or coupling between atmosphere and sea ice originate from the extremely heterogeneous horizontal distribution of static stability within the atmospheric surface layer (ASL) and the variations in surface roughness due to variable ice and snow thicknesses, deformations in form of pressure ridges and variable ice coverage. This has to be accounted for as the scaice component implemented in large-scale general circulation models (GCMs) becomes more and more sophisticated. One primary question is how to match the different scales of consideration in an appropriate way. The atmospheric forcing being established at a corresponding height, it appears to be reasonable to determine the ASL modifications of the dynamic forcing in terms of "large-scale" or "effective" ASL quantities. These are calculated as functions of the ice concentration, ice free-board, snow thickness and the local boundary-layer quantities. board, snow thickness and the local boundary-layer quantities, representing the main issue of this paper. After a short description of the modifications of the ASL formulation due to its large-scale application over heterogeneous terrain, an example of its impact is presented.

47-2395

Climatic differences in Antarctica from automatic weather stations.

Stearns, C.R., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.111-114, 8 refs.

Weidner, G.A. Polar atmospheres, Weather observations, Weather stations, Ice shelves, Ice sublimation, Air temperature, Wind velocity, Antarctica—Ross Ice Shelf, Antarctica

—McMurdo Station.

It is proposed that the climate at McMurdo should not be used It is proposed that the climate at McMurico should not be used to infer the climate at any other nearby location; the air temperature is warmer and the wind speed and direction are strictly local phenomena because of the air flow over the Hut Point Peninsula. On the Ross lee Shelf there are significant differences in mean air temperature in the horizontal, so the Ross lee Shelf cannot be described as a uniform climatic region. The annual sublimation of moisture differs significantly in the horizontal. There is a tendency for high sublimation regions to annual sublimation of moisture differs significantly in the non-zontal. There is a tendency for high sublimation regions to have low annual accumulation which tends to smooth out the annual precipitation. It is suggested that the assumption that annual sublimation and deposition cancel out anywhere in An-tarctica should be discarded completely.

On the influence of stratospheric stability on lower tropospheric circulations over the South Pole. Neff, W.D., Conference on Polar Meteorology and

Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.115-120, 22 refs.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Stratosphere, Ozone, Wind (meteorology), Cloud cover, Antarctica—Amundsen-Scott Station.

Observations of solar radiation and cloudiness at the South Pole Observations of sonar radiation and conjuness at the South Fole have revealed a significant increase in cloud cover and decrease in solar radiation during Jan. and Feb., beginning in the early 1980s. That this change occurred in concert with extended periods of reduced ozone in the spring stratosphere over Antarctica stimulated the preliminary analyses described here. The rawinsonde data obtained at Amundsen-Scott Station for the period 1961 through 1990 have revealed a 30-yr trend in lower stratospheric lapse rate overlain with a strong interannual variability suggestive of quasi-biennial and longer oscillations.

Antarctic pressure and temperature anomalies surrounding the minimum in the southern oscillation in-

Smith, S.R., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.121-124, 7 refs. Stearns, C.R.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Atmospheric pressure. Air temperature, Meteorological data, Antarctica—Ross Ice Shelf, Antarctica—Amery Ice Shelf.

It is suggested that there may be a relationship between the It is suggested that there may be a relationship between the Southern Oscillation and meteorological events in Antarctica. and that the areas of interest could be the Ross and Amery Ice Shelves. The following is recommended: automatic weather stations. deployed on the Ross Ice Shelf since 1980, should be continued; the Amery Ice Shelf should have automatic weather stations installed; the katabatic flow from Antarctica should be monitored continuously by automatic weather stations with help from satellites; the possible relationship between the katabatic flow on Antarctica and the SO should be determined automatic weather stations should be located along the coast of West Antarctica from 180 to 85W to cover part of the meteorological void; and the data from the automatic weather stations logical void; and the data from the automatic weather stations should be related to the ENSO as the ENSO events occur.

Precipitation variations over the Greenland ice sheet during the last three decades.

during the tast three decades.

Bromwich, D.H., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR. Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p. 125-128, 20 refs.

Robasky, F.M., Keen, R.A.

Ice sheets, Glacier alimentation, Precipitation (meteorology), Glacier oscillation, Polar atmospheres, Climatic changes, Sea level, Greenland.

NCAR CCM1 simulation of the modern arctic cli-

Bromwich, D.H., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.129-132, 9 refs. Tzeng, R.Y., Parish, T.R.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Atmospheric pressure, Precipitation (meteorology), Computerized simulation.

Simulation of the arctic climatology with the NCAR CCM-2.

Battisti, D.S., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 1992, Boston, Americ 1992, p.133-136, 8 refs. American Meteorological Society.

Williamson, D.L., Moritz, R.E.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Air ice water interaction, Atmospheric pressure, Global warming, Computerized simulation

Trend analyses of tropospheric temperatures in the Arctic—is there evidence of greenhouse warming. Stone, R.S., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. Boston, American Meteorological Society.

1992, p.137-140, 14 refs. Kahl, J.D., Serreze, M.C., Schnell, R.C. Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Air temperature, Climatic changes, Global warming.

Lower tropospheric temperature trends over the Arctic Ocean: 1950-1990.

Kahl, J.D., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology Nani, J.D., et al, Confence on Folar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.141-144, 24 refs. Charlevoix, D.J., Zaltseva, N.A., Schnell, R.C.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Air temperature. Air ice water interaction, Climatic changes, Global warming.

Synoptic climatology of continental polar mesolows over central North America in winter.

Kahrs, J.E., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.145-146, 9 refs.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Atmospheric disturbances, Atmospheric pressure, Winter.

Mountain effects on the antarctic circulation.

Mountain effects on the antarctic circulation. Egger, J., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J3-J7, 12 refs. Joint paper with the 6th Conference on Mountain Meteorology. Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Alpine landscapes, Topographic effects, Wind (meteorology), Atmospheric disturbances, Atmospheric pressure, Antarctica.

tarctica.

tarctica.

Like any other major mountain massif on earth, antarctic orography induces atmospheric responses at all scales of motion. There are strong katabatic flows, gravity waves. "lee cyclones" and topographically excited Rossby waves. However, Antarctica is unique in that a strong axisymmetric flow regime is attached to the continent: inversion flows in the boundary layer are downward to the coast almost all around Antarctica with corresponding mean sinking throughout the troposphere in the interior and ascent near the coastline. The idea that the transient waves entering the antarctic domain are modified by the topography, such that they are capable of transporting angular momentum out of Antarctica, is discussed.

Generation mechanisms of quasi-stationary waves in the Southern Hemisphere.

Quintanar, A.I., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J8-J11, 5 refs. Joint paper with the 6th Conference on Mountain Meteorology.

Mechoso, C.R. Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Topographic effects, Atmospheric disturbances, Atmospheric pressure, Ice air interface, Computerized simulation, Antarctica.

The generation mechanisms for planetary waves in the extra-tropical troposphere of the Southern Hemisphere is investigat-ed, with emphasis on QS-wave 1. Two basic questions are ad-dressed: to what extent is the quasi-stationary wave field sensi-tive to the orographic elevations, particularly those of Antarc-tica, and what is the relative influence of forcing by orography and surface conditions other than orography on the structure of the quasi-stationary wave field. To investigate these questions the quasi-stationary wave field. To investigate these question an atmospheric general circulation model (the UCLA-AGCM) and a barotrophic model on the sphere are used.

47-2406

Modelling of the mean and turbulent structure of the McInnes, K.L., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorolo-

gy and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2. 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J13-J15, 11 refs. Joint paper with the 10th Symposium on Turbulence and Diffusion. Curry, J.A.

Polar atmospheres. Atmospheric circulation. Turbulent boundary layer, Turbulent diffusion, Cloud cover, Mathematical models.

47-2407

Stratification of the atmospheric boundary layer in the arctic marginal ice zone.

the arctic marginal ice zone. Frederickson. P.A., et al., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J16-J19, 3 refs. Joint paper with the 10th Symposium on Turbulence and Diffusion. Davidson, K.L., Guest, P.S.

Polar atmospheres. Air ice water interaction, Ice edge Wind (meteorology), Temperature inversions, Boundary layer.

47-2408

Boundary-layer structure near an ice edge as a func-

tion of wind direction.

Glendening, J.W., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd. Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J20-J23, 5 refs. Joint paper with the 10th Symposium on Turbulence and Diffusion.

Polar atmospheres, Air ice water interaction, Ice edge, Wind direction, Boundary layer,

Synoptic influence on inversion winds at the South Pole.

Neff, W.D., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J24-J28, 7 refs. Joint paper with the 10th Symposium on Turbulence and Diffusion.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Wind (meteorology), Boundary layer, Temperature inversions, Antarctica-Amundsen-Scott Station.

In anticipation of a new study to be carried out in the austral winter of 1993 using 915-MHz radar wind profilers with continuous temperature profiling in the boundary layer, this paper reexamines earlier results from 1977 and 1978 that used acoustic temperature of the control of the contro

tic sounding and one-dimensional numerical modeling. In addition, the availability of Amundsen-Scott Station rawinsonde data from 1961 through 1991 has provided an opportunity to view these limited data in the context of long-term changes in the synoptic environment at the South Pole

Acoustic remote sensing study of boundary layer blocking near Ross Island, Antarctica. Liu, Z., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and

Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J29-J32, 13 refs. Joint paper with the 10th Symposium on Turbulence and Diffusion. Bromwich, D.H.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Wind (meteorology). Boundary layer, Topographic effects, Offshore landforms, Acoustic measurement, Antarctica-Ross Island.

Ross I. is located along the northwestern edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Three peaks of more than 2000 m elevation. Mts. Erebus. Terra Nova and Terror, form a high, steep obstacle to the prevailing southerly winds. Rawinsonde data collected at the prevailing southerly winds. Rawinsonde data collected at McMurdo Station are not suitable for detailed study of the planetary boundary layer because of their poor height resolution and inconsistent launches. An acoustic radar, or sodar, overcomes these limitations by providing continuous three-dimensional wind profiles up to an altitude of several hundred meters.

47-2411

Remote sensing of the arctic boundary layer.

Wolfe, D.E., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, and Oceanography, 3rd, Fortiand, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.133-136. 6 refs. Joint paper with the 10th Symposium on Turbulence and Diffusion. Fairall, C.W., Jordan, J.R., Gregg, D.W.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Boundary layer, Ice air interface, Ice openings, Meteorological instruments, Weather observations.

47-2412

Turbulence structure of the atmospheric surface layer over arctic ice and near a lead.

Gaynor, J.E., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology Oaynor, J.E., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. Boston. American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J37-J40, 6 refs. Joint paper with the 10th Symposium on Turbulence and Diffusion. Wolfe, D.E., Ye, J.P.

Polar atmospheres, Air ice water interaction, Ice openings, Turbulent boundary layer, Turbulence.

47-2413

Modelling the horizontally inhomogeneous cloudy boundary layer in the presence of leads.

Alam, A., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. Boston. American Meteorological Society, 1992. p.J41-J44, 27 refs. Joint paper with the 10th Symposium on Turbulence and Diffusion. Curry, J.A.

Polar atmospheres. Air ice water interaction, Ice openings, Turbulent boundary layer, Ice forecasting, Sea ice distribution, Cloud cover, Mathematical models.

47-2414

Strategies for estimating turbulent fluxes in polar ocean boundary layers.

McPhee, M.G., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J49-J52, 5 refs. Joint paper with the 10th Symposium on Turbulence and Diffusion.

ce water interface, Ice heat flux, Ice bottom surface, Turbulent boundary layer, Turbulent exchange, Drift stations, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

stations. Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

Two methods for indirect estimation of ice/ocean stress and heat flux from unmanned ice buoys are suggested from direct flux measurements made in the under-ice boundary layer. The first infers the interfacial stress from the variance of horizontal velocity, and utilizes the freezing constraint at the ice/ocean interface to express heat flux as proportional to the product of friction velocity and the difference between mixed layer temperature and freezing temperature. This approach is currently being tested with a buoy cluster in the Weddell Sea. The second applies the inertial-dissipation method using vertical velocity and temperature spectra. and temperature spectra

47-2415

Spatial variability in mixed layer properties measured under refreezing leads.

Morison, J.H., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. Boston. American Meteorological Society, 1992, p. 153-155. 2 refs. Joint paper with the 10th Symposium on Turbulence and Diffusion. McPhec, M.G.

Ice water interface, Ice openings, Ice bottom surface, Sea water freezing. Turbulent boundary layer, Drift stations, Salinity, Water temperature.

47-2416

Acoustic Doppler current profiler observations of currents adjacent to refreezing leads.

Muench, R.D., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. gy and Oceanography, 3rd, Portiand, OR, Sep. 29-Oct.
2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society,
1992, p.J56-J59, 5 refs. Joint paper with the 10th
Symposium on Turbulence and Diffusion.
D'Asaro, E.A., Struckman, P., Paulson, C.A.
Ice water interface, Ice openings, Ocean currents, Sea

water freezing, Drift, Underwater acoustics, Beaufort

47-2417

Katabatic wind dynamics at Terra Nova Bay, Antarc-

Ratabatic wine dynamics at 1erra Nova Bay, Antarctica from the satellite image perspective.

Bromwich, D.H., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd. Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J125-J128, 19 refs. Joint paper with the 6th Conference on Mountain Meteorology. Ganobcik, S.N.

Ice air interface, Wind (meteorology), Ice sheets, Atmospheric disturbances, Atmospheric circulation,

mospheric cisturbances. Atmospheric circulation, Polar atmospheres. Topographic effects, Spaceborne photography, Antarctica—Terra Nova Bay. During aircraft flights across the Nansen Ice Sheet near Terra Nova Bay, it was found that strong katabatic winds and negatively-buoyant air at the 170 m flight level co-existed with warm thermal infrared satellite signatures. Here these satellite signatures are used to study the dynamics of surface winds in the Terra Nova Bay area during the 1988 winter.

Case studies of katabatic wind forced mesoscale cyclogenesis over the southwestern Ross Sea.

Carrasco, J.F., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J129-J132, 15 refs. Joint paper with the 6th Conference on Mountain Meteorology. Bromwich, D.H.

Wind (meteorology), Atmospheric disturbances, Atmospheric pressure, Atmospheric circulation, Polar atmospheres, Topographic effects, Antarctica-Ross

Two katabatic wind cases are discussed. They show that cold katabatic airstreams blowing from Terra Nova Bay into the much warmer and maritime environment over the southwestern Ross Sea often create mesoscale cold fronts which, in conjunc-tion with a weak surface trough, constitute sufficient conditions for mesoscale cyclogenesis. Also, results indicate that near-surface warm air advection over the southwestern Ross Sea by the synoptic-scale circulation may sharpen the mesoscale cold front and be associated with mesoscale cyclogenesis. It is sug-gested that weak upper-level support associated with the ap-proach of midtropospheric troughs or cyclones seems to be the trigger for the formation of mesoscale vortices. Without this upper-level synoptic support, mesocyclones seem to weaken rapidly once they move away from their point of origin, suggest-ing that their subsequent development is also determined by midtropospheric troughs that circle the circumpolar vortex over the Ross Sea/Ross lee Shelf area. The mechanisms that gov-ern the displacement of the mesocyclones are not clearly understood. It seems that they are steered by the initial low-level circulation. Ross Sea often create mesoscale cold fronts which, in conjunclevel circulation.

Katabatic wind regime in the ablation zone of the Greenland ice sheet during the GIMEX-90 and 91 expeditions: influence on turbulent fluxes near the surface.

Van den Broeke, M.R., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992. Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J133-J136, 14 refs. Joint paper with the 6th Conference on Mountain Meteorology. Ice air interface, Wind (meteorology), Ice sheets. Ice sublimation. Glacier ablation, Topographic effects, Snow cover effect, Ice edge, Greenland

47-2420

Numerical simulation of katabatic winds crossing the Siple Coast area of West Antarctica.

Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J137-J140, 20 refs. Joint paper with the 6th Conference on Mountain Meteorology. Du, Y., Parish, T.R. Ice air interface, Wind (meteorology), Ice sheets, At-

mospheric disturbances, Atmospheric circulation, Polar atmospheres, Topographic effects, Computerized simulation, Antarctica—Siple Coast.

Numerical simulations of katabatic winds have been conducted using a three-dimensional primitive equation model. Antarctic ice topography at 20 km resolution has been utilized and re-solves all the topographically-important terrain features in the model domain. The terrain-induced katabatic winds are well simulated. The model results suggest that the surface wind

pattern over the antarctic interior is little affected by synopticpattern over the antarctic interior is little affected by synoptic-scale disturbances centered beyond the ice-sheet margin. The model produces the well-known confluence zones around the antarctic coast. The simulated katabatic surges are in good agreement with the satellite analyses that show the katabatic winds blowing across the flat Ross lee Shelf with some geos-trophic characteristics. The model suggests that the katabatic surges are mainly fed by cold air masses coming from the Siple Coast area of West Antarctica and from the Byrd Glacier part of East Antarctica. This is in agreement with the satellite imagery interpretation.

47-2421

On the interaction between the katabatic wind regime and large-scale tropospheric forcing near Adelie Land. Antarctica.

Parish, T.R., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, P.J.141-J.144, 8 refs.
Conference on Mountain Meteorology.
Pettre, P., Wendler, G.

Wind (meteorology). Atmospheric disturbances, Atmospheric circulation, Topographic effects, Ice sheets, Ice air interface, Atmospheric pressure, Polar atmospheres, Antarctica—Adélie Coast, Antarctica—Dumont d'Urville Station.

In this paper the authors investigate the interaction between the antarctic katabatic wind regime and the large-scale horizontal pressure field, using observational evidence as well as results from a two-dimensional primitive equation model. Results are in agreement with numerous observations which suggest that the katabatic wind is essentially unidirectional.

47-2422

Turbulence structure in stably stratified flow in the

wake behind high mountains.

Smedman, A.S., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J145-J148, 5 refs. Joint paper with the 6th Conference on Mountain Meteorology. Bergström, H.

Wind (meteorology), Topographic effects, Atmospheric disturbances. Alpine landscapes. Lake ice. Ice air interface. Ice cover effect. Turbulence.

47-2423

Mesoscale blocking ahead of mountain ridges and cold fronts.

Taylor, P., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 3rd, Portland, OR, Sep. 29-Oct. 2, 1992, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1992, p.J149-J152, 8 refs.

Ayotte, K. Wind (meteorology), Atmospheric disturbances, Atmospheric circulation, Topographic effects, Alpine landscapes, Fronts (meteorology), Turbulence.

Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers. [Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauch-

nykh trudov₁.

Alekseev, V.R., ed, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, 238p., In Russian. Refs. passim. For individual papers see 47-2425 through 47-2454.

Naleds, Thermal regime, Water balance, Ice formation, Countermeasures, Ice forecasting, Ground water, Analysis (mathematics).

47-2425

Basic problems in the study of naleds. (Osnovnye

problemy naledevedeniia, Alekseev, V.R., Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds: collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.5-23, In Russian. 50

Naleds, Ice formation, Ice forecasting, Countermeasures, Ice mechanics.

47-2426

Hydrology of naleds: basic results and research tasks. (Gidrologiia naledei: osnovnye itogi i zadachi is-

sledovanii, Sokolov. B.L.. Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.24-40, In Russian. 24

Naleds, Hydrology,

47-2427

Physical and terrain-indicating bases for satellite monitoring of naleds in ground water. Fizicheskie i landshaftno-indikatsionnye osnovy aerokosmiches-kogo monitoringa naledel podzemnykh vodj. Topchiev, A.G., Problemy naledevedeniia: sbornik

nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds: collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev. Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.40-45. In Russian. 7

Naleds, Spaceborne photography, Ground water, Landscape types.

47-2428

Geochemical processes during naled formation. Geokhimicheskie protsessy pri naledeobrazovanii, Ivanov. A.V. Problemy naledevedeniia: sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.45-54, ln Russian. 23

Naleds, Geochemistry, River ice, Ice composition, Ice formation, Snow cover effect.

Mechanism of the development of the naled process.

[Mekhanizm razvitiia nalednogo protsessa], Rumiantsev, E.A., Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev. Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991. p.55-66, In Russian. 20

Naleds, Ice mechanics, Ice formation, Analysis (math-

Naled systems in river basins as a result of the interaction of surface and ground waters. Nalednye sistemy rechnykh basseinov kak rezul'tat vzaimodeist-

sistemy rechnykh bassemov kak rezui iai vzamiou-viia poverkhnostnykh i podzemnykh vodj. Kravchenko, V.V., et al. Problemy naledevedeniia: sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosíbírsk, Nauka, 1991, p.6ó-76, In Russian. 8 refs.

Gizetdinov, A.M., Chernykh, O.A. Naleds, River basins, Surface waters, Ground water.

Heat and water balance of naleds. [Teplovoi i vodnyi balans naledelj, Deikin, B.N.. Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik

nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds: collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.76-89, In Russian. 19

Naleds, Heat balance, Water balance, Albedo, Radiation balance. Analysis (mathematics).

47-2432

Information analysis in the study of naleds. (Infor-

matsionnyl analiz v issledovanii naledelj, Kolotaev, V.N., et al. Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.90-95, In Rus-

sian 7 refs Abakumenko, A.E. Naleds, Analysis (mathematics).

Mathematical model for qualitative analysis of naleds. [Matematicheskaia model' kolichestvenno]

nateds. [waternationskala model konclusivembolosenki naledef], Nevskii, S.D., Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.95-103, In Russian. 7

Naleds, Mathematical models.

Annual dynamics of naleds in ground water and methods for calculating them. (Vnutrigodovaia dinamika naledel podzemnykh vod i metody ee rascheta). Markov, M.L., Problemy naledevedeniia; soornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds: collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.103-116, In Russian. 24

Naleds. Ground water. Analysis (mathematics). Hydrography

Stochastic method for forecasting estimated parameters of naleds. [Veroiatnostnyi metod prognozirovaniia raschetnykh parametrov naledelj. Dement'ev. V.A., Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds: collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev. Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.116-123, In Russian. 5

Naleds. Analysis (mathematics), Ice forecasting.

Ways of refining the calculation of naled ice melting. (Puti utochneniia rascheta taianiia nalednogo l'da), Ergin, V.P., Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Aleksee Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.123-128, In Russian.

Naleds, Analysis (mathematics), Albedo, Ice cover thickness, Ice melting.

Electron-microscopic studies of naled salts. [Elektronno-mikroskopicheskoe issledovanie nalednykh

Ivanov, A.V., et al. Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.128-131, In Russian.

refs. Shevchenko, I.D., Alekseev, V.R., Shesterkina, N.M. Naleds. Ice salinity, Electron microscopy.

Studying naleds to estimate fresh ground water re-serves. (Opyt izuchenija naledeĭ dlia otsenki zapasov

presnykh podzemnykh vodj. Kulakov, V.V., et al. Problemy na vedenija: sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.131-137. In Russian. 5 refs.

Sidorkin, V.V.

Naleds, Ground water, Water reserves.

Study of naleds by skiers with a high level of athletic skill while traversing courses. [Issledovanie naledet pri prokhozhdenii marshrutov lyzhnymi turistami

pri proknoznenii marshrutov jyznym turistanii vysokol sportivnol kvalifikatsiij.

Deĭkin, B.N., et al, Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.137-145, In Russian. 8

Nekrasov, V.A. Naleds, Route surveys.

47-2440

Thermal regime of a naled valley in the BAM zone. [Teplovoi rezhim nalednoi doliny v zone BAM], Gavrilova, M.K., Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.146-151, In Russian.

Naleds, Thermal regime, Radiation balance, Heat balance, Water balance.

47-2441

Microclimate of the naled valley of the Volkhov stream in Southern Yakutia. [Mikroklimat nalednoi doliny ruch. Volkhovskogo v IUzhnoi IAkutii]. Potapov, A.M., Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.152-157, In Russian. 3

Naleds, Microclimatology, Valleys, Geothermometry, USSR—Yakutia.

47-2442

Naled formation under reduced moisture conditions (in the example of the Ol'khon Island area).
[Naledeobrazovanie v usloviiakh nedostatochnogo uvlazheniia (na primere Priol'khon'ia)1.

Pisarskii, B.I., et al, Problemy naledevedeniia: sbornik Pisarskii, B.I., et al. Flooleny haldecedelina, soomin nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.157-162, In Russian. 5 refs.

Vostretsov, V.M.

Naleds, Moisture, Ice formation, USSR-Ol'khon Island.

Naleds of the Putorana Plateau and their effect on valley landscapes. (Naledi plato Putorana i ikh vozdelstvie na dolinnye landshafty).

Gienko, A.IA., et al, Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev. Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.162-166, In Russian. 6 refs.

lArysheva, V.V., Volkov, S.S.

Naleds, Landscape development, Valleys, USSR-Putorana Plateau.

47-2444

Naleds in the Altay Mountains. Naledi v gorakh

Sheinkman, V.S., Problemy naledevedeniia: sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds: collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.166-176. In Russian. 16

Naleds, Nivation, Permafrost, USSR-Altai Mountains.

47-2445

River naleds in Kazakhstan. [Rechnye naledi v Ka-

Bellinson, M.M., Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds: collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.176-181, In Russian. refs.

Naleds, Rivers, USSR-Kazakhstan.

47-2446

Naleds in the Kungur cave. [Naledi Kungurskoi

peshcheryj.
Dorofeev, E.P., Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.181-188, In Russian. 4

Naleds, Ice caves, Water chemistry, Ice composition.

Passability of naled areas in river valleys. Prokhodimost nalednykh uchastkov rechnykh dolinj, Alekseev, V.R., Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev. Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.189-205, In Russian. refs.

Naleds, Valleys, Ground ice, Spaceborne photography.

47-2448

Winter temperature regime of culverts in channels with naleds. (Zimnii temperaturnyi rezhim vodo-propusnykh trub na vodotokakh s nalediami),

Kuz'minykh, A.I., et al, Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.205-210, In Russian.

Merkulov, D.M.

Water temperature, Thermal regime, Naleds, Culverts. Channels (waterways).

System approach to selecting anti-naled procedures. [Sistemnyl podkhod pri vybore sposobov bor'by s

nalediami3.

Merkulov, D.M., et al, Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.210-214, In Russian. 5 refs. Kuz'minykh, A.I.

Naleds. Countermeasures, Analysis (mathematics).

47-2450

Effectiveness of anti-naled measures during road

building. (Effektivnost' protivonalednykh mero-priiatii pri stroitel'stve dorog₃. Nevskii, S.D., Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.214-218, In Russian.

Naleds. Countermeasures, Roads, Analysis (mathematics). Cold weather construction.

47-2451

Naleds and forecasting them on mountain highways in Kirgizia. ¡Naledi i ikh prognozirovanie na gornykh avtomobil nykh dorogakh Kirgizii;.

Turgunbaev. A.T., Problems naledevedeniia: sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991. p.219-225. In Russian. Naleds, Ice forecasting, Roads, USSR-Kirgizia.

Creating naleds for water supply and irrigation in valleys of freezing rivers. O sozdanii naledel dlia vodosnabzhenija i obvodnenija v dolinakh peremerzajushchikh rekt

Vdovin, IU.I., Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds; collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.225-233, In Russian. 15

Naleds, Irrigation, Water supply, Valleys, Rivers.

47-2453

Artificial naled formation for water storage. [Iskusstvennoe naledeobrazovanie dlia vodoakkumuliatsii, Krasnov, IU.N., Problemy naledevedeniia: sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds: collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka. 1991, p.233-235. In Russian. 10

Naleds, Water storage, Ice (water storage)

Using naleds for regulating the flow of mountain rivers in Siberia. [Naledi dlia regulirovaniia stoka gornykh rek Sibirij.

Busygin, V.V., et al, Problemy naledevedeniia; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Problems in the study of naleds: collected scientific papers). Edited by V.R. Alekseev, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, p.236-238. In Russian. 11

Krasnov, IU.N., Leont'eva. O.V. Naleds, River flow, USSR—Siberia.

Environmental protection in the North. (Okhrana okruzhaiushchei sredy v zone Severaj.

Bondarenko, L.A., et al, Issledovanie razvitiia Severa SSSR: problemy strategii osvoeniia. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov. Vypusk 1. (Study of the development of the North in the USSR: problems in the strategy of management. Collected scientific papers. Volume 1). S.S. Guzner and A.M. Pozdniakov, eds., Novosibirsk, 1EiOPP AN SSSR, 1990, p.17-27, In Russian.

Dumova, I.I., Mkrtchian, G.M. Economic development, Environmental protection.

47-2456

Mathematical modeling of the thermoerosion process and its use in the study of various regions of the cryolithozone. Matematicheskoe modelirovanie protsessa termoerozii i ego primenenie dlia issledovaniia raz-

termoerozii i ego primencine and nykh raionov kriolitozony. Baranova, N.A., Ekologicheskie problemy erozii pochv i ruslovykh protsessov (Ecological problems of accidentation and channel processes). Edited by R.S. soil erosion and channel processes). Edited by R.S. Chalov, Moscow, MGU, 1992, p.29-36, in Russian.

Mathematical models, Soil erosion, Temperature effects. Frozen ground mechanics. Frozen ground temperature, Frozen ground thermodynamics, Channels (waterways).

Developing the productive energies of Northern USSR. [Razvitie proizvoditel'nykh sil Severa SSSR₁.

Granberg, A.G., ed, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1991, 229p., In Russian. Refs. p.226-229. Bandman, M.K., ed, Pozdniakov, A.M., ed.

Economic development, Land development, Natural resources, Economic analysis.

47-2458

Anomalies of the shock compressibility of water. Bogdanov, G.E., et al. Journal of applied mechanics and technical physics, Mar.-Apr. 1992(Pub. Sep. 92), 33(2), p.162-165, Translated from Prikladnaia mekhanika i tekhnicheskaia fizika. 32 refs. Rybakov, A.P.

ater, Compressive properties, Shock waves, Ice melting. High pressure ice, Ice physics, Phase transfor-

47-2459

Lower Oligocene ice-rafted debris on the Kerguelen Plateau: evidence for east antarctic continental

Breza, J.R., et al, Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Vol.120. Scientific results. Part 1. Central Kerguelen Plateau, edited by E.M.Barbu, College Station, TX, Texas A and M University, 1992, p.161-178, Refs. p.176-178. Wise, S.W., Jr. DLC QE39.T49b

lce rafting, Glacial deposits, Glaciation, Paleo-climatology, Sea ice, Kerguelen Plateau, Antarctica— East Antarctica

Appreciable lower Oligocene clastic detritus interpreted to be rice-rafted debris (IRD) was recovered at Ocean Drilling Program Site 748 on the central Kerguelen Plateau The IRD occurs between 115,45 and 115,77 mbsf within a stratum of siliceous nannofossil ooze in an Oligocene sequence otherwise composed exclusively of nannofossil ooze with foraminifers and siliceous debris. Glauconite and fish skeletal debris (ichthyolith fragments) occur in association with the IRD. According to planktonic foraminifer, diatom, and nannofossil biostratigraphy and magnetostratigraphy, the IRD interval is earliest Oligocene in age (35.8-36.0 Ma). The sedimentation rate throughout this interval was rather low (approximately 6.3 rate throughout this interval was rather tow (approximately 0.5 m m.y.). The direct physical evidence of lower Oligocene IRD this far north of the antarctic continent (the lowest latitudinal occurrence known) and the association of the IRD with the globally recognized shift in deltaO-18 argue strongly for the presence of an earliest Oligocene ice sheet on the antarctic continental. (Auth. mod.)

Multiyear surface climatology of a regional atmospheric model over the western United States. Giorgi, F., et al. *Journal of climate*. Jan. 1993, 6(1), p.75-95, 30 refs.

Bates, G.T., Nieman, S.J.

Climatology, Simulation, Precipitation (meteorology), Climatic changes. Air temperature, Surface temperature, Snow depth. Mathematical models, Topographic effects, Periodic variations, Weather forecasting

47-2461

Improved real-time global sea surface temperature analysis.

Reynolds, R.W., et al, *Journal of climate*, Jan. 1993, 6(1), p.114-119, 7 refs.
Marsico, D.C.

Oceans, Surface temperature. Climatology, Sea ice distribution, Ice cover effect, Temperature variations, Air

ice water interaction, Simulation, Correlation. Extending the antarctic meteorological record using

ice-sheet temperature profiles. Nicholls, K.W., et al, *Journal of climate*, Jan. 1993, 6(1), p.141-150, 22 refs.

Paren, J.G.

Polar atmospheres. Air temperature, Surface temperature. Ice sheets, Ice temperature, Ice cores, Climatology. Temperature variations, Isotope analysis, Ice heat flux.

Two vertical ice temperature profiles from locations in the Antarctic Peninsula unaffected by meltwater are presented. A simple time-dependent heat diffusion-advection model is used to ple time-dependent heat diffusion-advection model is used to infer broad surface temperature variations in the Antarctic Peninsula over the century prior to the start of local meteorological vecords. Air temperature records from two representative meteorological stations (Faraday and Halley) are used to determine the ice surface boundary conditions in the later stages of the model runs. Earlier temperature histories are then devised to provide best fits between the modeled and observed ice temperature profiles. Results of the modeling suggest that the surface temperature in the Antarctic Peninsula dropped by 1.6 deg + -- 0.2 C between the beginning of the nineteenth century and the start of the Faraday record in 1944. On time scales of several decades the Faraday air temperature record began during a period colder than the average, and temperatures in the early 1800s were probably very similar to those of today. (Auth. mod.) 47-2463

47-2463

Shallow ice core drilling project at Byrd Station, Antarctics.

Langway, C.C., Jr., Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.60-61, 7 refs.

Drill core analysis, Ice cores, Geochemistry, Geochronology, Antarctica—Byrd Station.

An analysis is given of a 1989 ice core at Byrd Station (NBY-89). One goal of the project was to investigate the surface and 89). One goal of the project was to investigate the surface and near-surface layers using state-of-the-art ice-core study techniques to overlap and extend to the surface paleoenvironmental records obtained from the original deep core drilling completed in 1968. One of the top priorities of this project was to establish a new surface reference horizon at Byrd Station and to correlate the new chronology with the ice-core records from 1968 for Byrd Station for several stratigraphic considerations. The top 300 years of the 1,360 year chronology reflect clear changes in the average concentration levels of isotopic oxygen, methane sulfonate, and nonvolcanic excess sulfate (biogenic). The stable isotope ratios show a warming trend; the methane-sulfonate curve shows a deep neative dip in concentration sulfonate curve shows a deep negative dip in concentration

levels and the nonvolcanic portion of the excess sulfate concentration slightly increases. The excess sulfate concentration peaks indicate past volcanic activity. This is verified by high acidity (hydrogen ion) signals. The volcanic layer chronology established for NBY-89 is stratigraphically connected to the Byrd Station 1968 deep ice core in three ways; by the prominent 1259 AD and other volcanic events; regionally with a new (1978) South Pole 111 m deep core; and globally with four other locations in Greenland.

Analysis of radar studies on the Siple Coast.

States, 1991, 26(5), p.62-63, 4 refs.
Retzlaff, R.N., Lord, N., Novick, A.N.
Glacier ice, Crevasses, Mapping, Antarctica—Siple

Coast.

Four papers describing different aspects of this project were presented at an American Geophysical Union meeting in Dec. 1990 and are summarized here. Referring to ice streams A.B.C. and D. broad topies of the papers were: bed deformation on the ice plain: detection of a large bottom crevasse on the ice plain of stream B. the crevasse being hyperbolic in shape, unsymmetrical, about 12 km long; surface and bed elevation mapping derived from 14,000 km of airborne radar soundings; and dating the shut down of ice stream C at 130 + /- 20 years ago.

47-2465

Analysis of seismic and gravity studies on the Siple Coast.

Bentley, C.R., et al, Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.63-65, 8 refs. Atre, S.R., Munson, C.G.

Seismic surveys, Gravity, Glacier ice, Antarctica-Siple Coast.

Accounts of this work on ice stream C were discussed in three papers presented at an American Geophysical Union meeting in Dec. 1990. The papers are summarized here. Some understanding of bed softness was derived from phases of seismic reflections, although a serious, unresolved difficulty arises in the explanation of reversals and non-reversals and ice impedance. explanation of refraction studies shed some light on seismic anisotropy in the ice. The subglacial crustal structure study showed two layers and provided sufficient data to construct a crustal model of the subsurface profile.

47-2466

Formation of ice-stream rafts by recrystallization. Alley, R.B., Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.66-67, 13 refs.

Ice rafting. Glacier ice, Ice deformation, Recrystalliza-

ice ratting. Olacter ice, ice deformation, Recrystalifza-tion, Antarctica—West Antarctica. Key factors in ice streaming are basal lubrication and ice soft-ness. Raft formation might be related to an irregular onset of basal lubrication, or to localized switches in ice softness. Field and theoretical studies recently have concentrated on basal lubrication of west antarctic ice streams, but not as much atten-tion has been focused on ice softness. On the other hand, be-cause the rafts are visible at the surface in ice 1,000 m thick, ice cause the rains are visible at the surface in ice 1,000 in these, ice conditions almost certainly play a role in their formation, whether or not discontinuous basal lubrication is important. In parallel with other groups working in West Antarctica, first under the auspices of the Siple Coast Project and now as the West Antarctic Ice Sheet Initiative, theoretical studies have been started to learn how important the variations in ice softness might be and what studies might be done to characterize these variations. these variations

47-2467

Glacial flow reorientation in the southwestern Fos-dick Mountains, Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Richard, S. M., et al. Antarctic journal of the United

States, 1991, 26(5), p.67-69, 12 refs.

Luyendyk, B.P.

Glacier flow, Rocks, Talus, Antarctica—Fosdick Mountains.

Examination of the glacial striations on the nunataks, clasts, and bedrock formations in the Fosdick Mountains region leads to the conclusion that the principal glacier flow direction in earlier times was from the southeast to the northwest, nearly perpen-dicular to the present direction of flow.

47-2468 "Taylor Ice-Dome" study: reconnaissance 1990-1991. Grootes, P.M., et al, Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.69-71, 5 refs. Steig, E.J., Massey, C. Glacier ice, Glacier flow, Ice cores, Snow stratigraphy.

Antarctica-Victoria Land.

Antarctica—Victoria Land.

Taylor Dome is a small (see dome, center above 2.450 m at about 77.65. 158E separated from a ridge of the main east antarctic ice sheet by a saddle at least 100 m lower. Flowline reconstruction shows this dome as a local center of outflow supplying ice to the glaciers entering the McMurdo Dry Valleys of southern Victoria Land from the west. Climatic changes have been recorded both in the ice accumulating on Taylor Dome and in the glacial geology in the McMurdo Dry Valleys. An ice core retrieved from Taylor Dome thus offers the opportunity to compare the ice-core record of past climatic and environmental changes from an area of simple ice flow with the directly related peological record of past glaciations in the adjacent McMurdo Dry Valleys. From Nov. 29, 1990 to Jan. 28, 1991, two field parties of three members each carried out a joint reconnaissance of Taylor Dome in preparation for the selection of an ice-core drill site.

47-2469

Glacier geophysical studies for an ice core site at "Taylor Dome".
Waddington, E.D., et al. Antarctic journal of the Unit-

ed States. 1991. 26(5), p.71-73, 4 refs. Morse, D., Balise, M.J., Firestone, J. Glacier ice, Ice cores, Geophysical surveys.

The program for Taylor Dome is arranged as a three-year effort culminating in the extraction of an ice core which, it is anticipated, will provide climate data for the immediate past 20,000 years. Preliminary steps and procedures contributing to site characterization were accomplished in 1990-1991: the setting up of an automatic weather station; the use of a strain net to establish surface topography; and the obtaining of bedrock topography by radar soundings.

47-2470

Oxygen isotope data from the McMurdo Ice Shelf, Antarctica: implications for debris band formation and glacial history.

Kellogg, T.B., et al, Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.73-76, 16 refs. Kellogg, D.E., Stuiver, M.

Oxygen isotopes, Ice shelves, Snow composition, Antarctica—McMurdo Ice Shelf.

Oxygen isotopes, Ice shelves, Snow composition, Antarctica—McMurdo Ice Shelf.

During the 1989-1990 field season ice was collected from beneath the debris cover for oxygen isotope analysis at 182 sites on McMurdo Ice Shelf. Isotope values range from -51.28 parts per thousand (ppt) to +5.0 ppt. Because the sites are widely distributed and encompass the range of values reported by other investigators, they probably demonstrate the full range of values typical for the McMurdo Ice Shelf. Most McMurdo Ice Shelf sites yield isotopic oxygen values of 0.0 ppt to +3.0 ppt. Because of fractionation, sea water should become slightly enriched in delta0-18 relative to the international standard. SMOW (0.0 ppt), during freezing. Such slightly enriched values are therefore diagnostic for ice of pure marine origin; and they dominate throughout the McMurdo Ice Shelf from the end of Minna Bluff to the calving margin. The objective was to obtain ice free of local precipitation to determine the origin of McMurdo Ice Shelf ice. Given the high surface ablation rate, the resultant inversions of surface relief, and the abundance of melt ponds on the McMurdo Ice Shelf surface, it is not surprising that approximately 13° of ice samples represent admixtures of marine and fresh water. The fact that this figure is not larger demonstrates the dominance of basal freezing on the mass balance of the McMurdo Ice Shelf, and suggests that most snow falling in the ablation area blows out to sea, sublimates, or melts and flows down cracks or off the front of the McMurdo Ice Shelf. Shelf

47-2471

Radiocarbon dates from the McMurdo Ice Shelf, Antarctica: implications for debris band formation and glacial history.

Kellogg, T.B., et al, Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.77-79, 20 refs. Kellogg, D.E., Stuiver, M.

Radioactive age determination, Ice shelves, Marine biology.

ology.

During the 1989-1990 field season, carbonate skeletal debris was collected for radiocarbon dating from McMurdo Ice Shelf. Most of the dates presented were obtained from shells of the barnacle Bathylasma corolliforme (Hock), the most abundant and widespread carbonate invertebrate on the McMurdo Ice Shelf. The authors argue that the anchor-ice mechanism is relatively unimportant because it should produce either a pattern of randomly distributed ages, if currents are sporadic or intermittent, or a distinct distribution of ages related to existing current patterns. The distribution of dates clearly shows that all specimens dated less than 2,000 years ago occur close to current patterns. The distribution of dates clearly shows that all specimens dated less than 2,000 years ago occur close to shorelines. The second conclusion is related to an interpretation of the carbon-14 dates. The complete absence of dates between 7,750 and 20,000 years ago is consistent with the presence of grounded ice of the late Wisconsin Ross Sea Ice Sheet, which filled McMurdo Sound during this period. The older suite of carbon-14 dates (> 20,000 years ago) represents organisms that lived in McMurdo Sound or the adjacent Ross Sea prior to the late Wisconsin advance of grounded ice that filled McMurdo Sound. These dates are considered as minimum ages for preglacial marine conditions. ages for preglacial marine conditions.

47-2472

Annual ablation rates of the Lewis Cliff ice tongue. Fori, G., et al. Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.86-87, 2 refs.

Buchanan, D., Schutt, J.

Glacier tongues, Ablation, Antarctica—Lewis Cliff. The annual ablation rates of ice in the Lewis Cliff ice tongue were measured on Dec. 7, 1990 using 21 bamboo poles planted in the ice in Jan. 2, 1988. The ablation rates were determined by measuring the lowering of the ice surface at each locality relative to a notch that had been cut into each pole to mark the level of the ice surface was measured with calipers that have a reading error of only 0.00254 cm. The annual ablation rates across the upper Lewis Cliff ice tongue based on six of the seven stations range from 3.4 to 5.6 cm/yr with an average of 4.4 cm/yr. The tongue suggest that the annual ablation rates at this location increase from east. (4.7 cm/yr, 18-7) to west (9.3 cm/yr, 18-1). The increase in the average ablation rate coincides with higher wind speeds along the western side of the ice tongue, but might also reflect the proximity of Mount Acheriar, which may cause local warming. The average annual ablation rate of all eight stations along the lower greatling in 5.9. Glacier tongues, Ablation, Antarctica—Lewis Cliff. local warming. The average annual ablation rate of all eight stations along the lower crossline is 5.8 cm/yr.

47-2473

Methanesulfonic acid and non-seasalt sulfate in the Vostok ice core: a glacial/interglacial record of biogenic sulfur emissions from the southern ocean.

Saltzman, E.S., et al. Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.88-89, 5 refs.

Ice cores, Ice composition, Climatic changes. lee cores, Ice composition, Climatic changes.

Dimethylsulfide (DMS) is produced biologically in the surface of oceans by phytoplankton and emitted into the atmosphere via gas exchange. In the atmosphere, DMS is rapidly oxidized by the hydroxyl ion radical to form methanesulfonic acid (MSA) and sulfur dioxide, which is converted in turn to sulfuric acid. MSA retains one of the methyl groups of its DMS precursor, making it potentially useful as a tracer for biogenic sulfur in marine aerosol and precipitation. Because non-seasalt sulfate is the principal source of fine-particle aerosols and cloud condensation nucleii in the atmosphere, it has been suggested.

fate is the principal source of fine-particle aerosols and cloud condensation nucleii in the atmosphere, it has been suggested that the atmospheric sulfur cycle may play a role in the long-term control of the radiation budget of the Earth. This article reports on a preliminary record of MSA and non-seasalt sulfate in the 2.500 m lice core from Vostok Station, central East Antarctica. The Vostok ice core has been analyzed to investigate the relationship between oceanic sulfur emissions and climate change. It contains a 160.000 year record covering the last glacial/interglacial climatic cycle.

Development of laser ice-cutting apparatus

Zeller, E.J., et al, Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.89-91, 1 ref. Dreschhoff, G.A.M., Laird, C.M.

Ice cutting, Lasers, Instruments, Antarctica—Ross Island, Antarctica—Windless Bight.

During the 1990-1991 field season at Windless Bight near Ross L. a 25-watt continuous infrared carbon dioxide laser was introduced as a field device to cut individual firm cores for sample preparation. The test was successful and permitted this device to be employed on a routine basis in field operations. The adto be employed on a routine basis in field operations. The advantage of carbon dioxide laser cutting systems is that the beam emits at an infrared wavelength which is strongly absorbed in ice. It was demonstrated conclusively that the laser beam can be manipulated efficiently with standard optical systems. In the process of this experiment, it was determined that it would be possible to develop an optical system that would permit the serve to be routed in a circular path a motion that could be hearn to be routed in a circular path a motion that could be beam to be rotated in a circular path, a motion that could be used for cutting deep ice cores. With minor modifications, this system could be used in fluid-filled holes as well as in open holes.

sechnological scheme for removing impurities from biogas. ¡Tekhnologicheskaia skhema ochistki biogaza

ot primeseij, Nekrasov, V.G., *Gazovaia promyshlennost*', 1990, No.10, p.30-31, In Russian. Dry ice (trademark), Impurities, Natural gas.

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Mukhtarov, K.A., et al, Gazovaia promyshlennost'. 1990, No.10, p.42-43, In Russian. Guseinov, IU.Z.

Natural gas, Drying, Cold weather operation.

Multilayered insulation ensuring human activity in extreme climatic conditions. [Mnogosloinaia izoliatsiia, obespechivaiushchaia zhiznedeiatelnost' cheloveka v ekstremal'nykh uslovijakh,

Bosniatskii, G.P., et al. Gazovaia promyshlennost. 1991, No.1, p.33, In Russian. 2 refs. Shabunia, E.D., Ispirian, R.A., Klinger, A.V.

Cold weather survival, Human factors engineering, Insulation, Clothing.

47-2478

Will northern piles last. [Ustoiat li severnye svai?]. Mikhailov, N.V., et al, Gazovaia promyshlennost. 1991, No.2, p.6-7, In Russian. Zhil'tsov, IU.M.

Cold weather construction, Cold weather performance, Piles.

47-2479

Ensuring reliable gas supply in Yakutia. [Obespechenie nadezhnosti gazosnabzheniia v usloviiakh 1Aku-

Dement'ev, IU.L., Gazovaia promyshlennost', 1991,

No.2, p.24-25. In Russian.
Natural gas, Cold weather operation, Gas production, USSR—Yakutia.

Gas field production in an area with permafrost development. Dobycha gaza uslovijakh shirokogo razvitiia mnogoletnemerzlykh gruntovj.

Mikhailov, N.V., Gazovaia promyshlennost, 1991, No.5, p.4-5, In Russian. Natural gas, Gas production, Cold weather operation

Methods of building in the arctic zone of the country. ¡Sposoby stroitel'stva v arkticheskoi zone stranyj. Shemraev, G.A., Gazovaia promyshlennost', 1991. No.5, p.6-7, In Russian. Cold weather construction

47-2482

Restoring disturbed soils under conditions in the Far North: basis for design solutions. (Vosstanovlenie narushennykh zemel' v usloviiakh Krainego Severa Bobrova, T.N., et al. Gazovaia promyshlennost'. 1991. No.5, p.10-11. In Russian.

Kamyshev, A.P.

Cold weather operation. Revegetation, Environmental impact, Environmental protection.

47-2483

Recultivation in arctic regions. [Rekul'tivatsiia v arkticheskikh raionakhj. Masalkin, S.D., Gazovaia promyshlennost', 1991, No.5, p.11, In Russian.

Revegetation, Cold weather operation, Environmental impact, Environmental protection.

47-2484

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Griva, G.I.

Geocryology, Hydrology, Gas production, Natural gas, USSR-Yamal Peninsula.

47-2485

American practices in developing arctic resources. [Amerikanskaia praktika osvoenija resursov Ark-

Halley, D., Gazovaia promyshlennost. 1991, No.5, p.16-19, In Russian.

Cold weather operation. Natural resources.

Improving the performance of electrical networks under conditions of the Far North. [Povyshenie nadezhnosti elektricheskikh setet v uslovijakh Krajnego

Belousenko, I.V., Gazovaia promyshlennost'. 1991, No.7, p.17-19, In Russian.

Cold weather performance, Electric power.

Effective method of building foundations for structures on permafrost. (Effektivnyl metod stroitel stva osnovanii sooruzhenii na mnogoletnemerzlykh grun-

taknj.
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Baikanov, A.V., Nevolainen, N.I., Bizerova, N.IA.
Foundations, Cold weather construction, Permafrost beneath structures.

47-2488

Controlled formation of the temperature field of the bearing ground for a gas pipeline in the southwestern part of Yamai. [Upravliaemoe formirovanie temperaturnogo polia gruntovogo osnovaniia gazoprovoda viugo-zapadnoi chasti IAmalaj.
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Odishariia. O.E.

Gas pipelines. Permafrost beneath structures. Thermal regime. Frozen ground thermodynamics. USSR-Yamal Peninsula.

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niia skvazhin Kralnego Severa: puti snizheniiaj, Rashkarov, N.G., et al. Gazovaia promyshlennost; 1991, No.11, p.26, In Russian.
Bragina, L.V., Purtov, A.P.

Borcholes, Drilling, Cold weather operation, Wastes.

Snow drainage ditch project using sea water-surface maintenance for the snow drainage ditch in Iwanal. [Kaisui o riyo shita ryusetsuko keikaku—Iwanai ryu-

setsuko no menteki seibij. Mizuno, E., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries). 1991(Pub. Feb.92). 35(1), p.23-28, In

Yamazaki, H., Tomita, M.

Road maintenance. Snow removal, Drains, Sea water, Municipal engineering

47-2491

Mechanical opening and shutting device for snow removal storm drain openings. [Ryusetsuko, tosetsuko

no kikaishiki kaihei sochi ni tsuitej. Fukushi, H., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1991(Pub. Feb.92), 35(1), p.29-34, In Japanese.

Itoh, K., Suzuki, M.

Snow removal, Drains, Road maintenance.

47-2492

Report on improving the accuracy of radar precipitation gages (3rd report). [Reda usetsu ryokei no seido kojo ni kansuru kento hokoku (dai 3 ho)₁.

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Precipitation gages, Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Snowfall, Meteorological instruments, Radar.

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Road maintenance, Snow removal, Municipal engineering, Road icing, Streets.

47-2494

Snowplow for removing snow from guard rails. [Bogosaku gaisoku josetsu sochi ni tsuite], Akiba, K., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu ken-

kyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Development Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1991(Pub. Feb.92), 35(1), p.283-286, In

Sugawara, T., Mikuni, K. Snow fences, Snow removal.

47-2495

Tests on improving the efficiency of fresh snow removal- -tests on snowplows with variable configurations for curved surfaces. ¡Shinsetsu josetsu no koritsuka ni kansuru chosa shiken-kyokumen kahenkei josetsu purau no kaihatsu ni kansuru chosa shikenj,

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Matsubara, M., Eido, K.

Snow removal Road maintenance. Motor vehicles Equipment, Cold weather performance, Cold weather

47-2496

Tests on preventing pavement cracks in agricultural roads. [Nodo hoso kurakku boshiko shiken ni

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Road maintenance. Frost protection, Frost forecasting, Frost heave, Frost penetration, Pavements, Cold weather tests.

47-2497

Tests of grooving on the taxiways of the New Chitose Airport. (Shin Chitose kuko yudoro e no gurubingu no shiken shiko ni kansuru chosa ni tsuite).

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Toyama, T., Chiba, M.

Runways, Road icing, Skid resistance, Traction, Road maintenance, Safety, Cold weather tests.

47-2498

Technical problems of floating type ice barriers. Futaishiki bohyotei ni kansuru gijutsu kadai,. Mizuno, Y., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Development Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(4), p.265-270, In Japanese. 4 refs. Sugimoto, Y., Hirasawa, M.

Ice control, Floating structures, Ports.

Study on icing of marine structures. (Kaiyo kozobut-

su no chakuhyo ni kansuru kenkyuj, Hirasawa, M., et al, *Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu* kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(4), p.271-276, In

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Offshore structures, Ice accretion, Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Icing.

47-2500

Control of sea ice by the air bubble method-effect of installing air bubbling pipes and setting out seawalls. Eababuru koho ni yori kaihyo seigyo ni tsuite—kiho hasseikan no setchi ichi to ganpeki no haridashi no

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Ice control, Bubbling, Ports, Wharves.

47-2501

Development of on-site ice thickness gages during initial freezing. (Shoki keppyo o taisho toshita genchiyo hyokokei no kaihatsu).
Takashima, K., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu

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Ice cover thickness, Thickness gages, Ice formation, Sea water freezing. Ice surveys, Ice water interface, Ports.

Study on countermeasures (louvers) against blow-in for tunnels at the New Chitose Airport. (Shin Chitose kuko chikado fukikomi taisaku shisetsu (ruba)

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Chiba, M., Toyama, T. Snowsheds, Tunnels, Blowing snow, Airports, Road

maintenance, Ventilation.

Wave height observations in the Okhotsk Sea in winter. [Toki no ohotsuku kai ni okeru hako kansoku ni

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Japanese. 9 refs.

Sugimoto, Y., Yamamoto, Y.

Ocean waves, Ice cover effect, Ice water interface, Ice control, Water pressure, Underwater acoustics, Acoustic measurement, Mathematical models, Okhotsk Sea.

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Ueda, M., Kaneko, M.

Snow removal, Drains, Channels (waterways), Flow

Snow removal channeling operations in Iwamizawa City. [Iwamizawashi shuryusetsuyo suidonyu jigyo ni

tsuite, Hirai, Y., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu ken-kyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting, Lecture summaries), 1991(Pub. Feb.92), 35(3), p.205-208, In Japanese.

Shibagaki, H., Iwami, Y. Snow removal, Drains, Channels (waterways), Flow control.

47-2506

Introduction of rainwater infiltration facilities in cold regions. ¡Kanreichi ni okeru usui shinto shisetsu donyu ni tsuite₁. [wami, Y., et al. *Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu ken*-

twam, T., et al., Hokkado kainaisukyoku gijutsu ken-kyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1991(Pub. Feb.92), 35(3), p.213-218, In Japanese. 7 refs. Nakano, Y., Seki, H.

Drainage, Cold weather construction, Drains, Rain, Seepage, Frost heave.

Freeze sampling of the riverbed sediment at Chubetsu Dam. Chubetsu damu kasho taisekiso no toketsu

Dam. (Chubetsu damu kasilo taisekso il toketsu sanpuringu ni tsuite).

Masakuni. Y., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Development Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries). 1991(Pub. Feb.92), 35(3), p.329-334, In Japanese. 7 refs. Komori, T., Kaga, T.

Earth dams, Soil strength, Earth fills, Soil tests, Low temperature tests, Bottom sediment, Artificial freezing, Frozen ground strength, Core samplers.

Study on the effects of the popularization of studiess tires—2nd report. Staddoresu taiya no fukyu ni tomonau eikyo chosa—dai 2 ho₁.

Horita, N., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries). 1991(Pub. Feb.92). 35(2), p.65-72. In

Japanese. 6 refs. Konagai, N., Kurauchi, K.

Tires, Road maintenance, Road icing.

Results of installing traffic advisory signs with automatic display for winter. [Tokikan ni okeru jihatsuko shisen yudohyo no setchi koka ni tsuite, Saito, H., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-

ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1991(Pub. Feb.92), 35(2), p.79-84, In Japanese. 3 refs.

Fukuda, M., Okuda, M.

Road maintenance, Safety, Highway planning, Road icing, Warning systems, Cold weather operation.

47-2510

Aiming at lush green roads safe from snow—snow-break forests along the Nakagawamachi-Kokufu stretch of Route R-40. (Yuki ni tsuyoi midori yutaka-na michi zukuri o mezashite- -R40 Nakagawamachi

Kokufu bosetsurin jigyoj. Ishidoya, S., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries). 1991(Pub. Feb.92), 35(2), p.91-96, In Japanese. 3 refs. Ueda, K., Ishizuka, T.

Snow retention, Road maintenance, Forest strips, Protective vegetation, Highway planning.

Differences in the growing conditions for disaster prevention forests depending on tree species and regions. Jushu to chiiki ni voru bosairin seiiku jokvo no chi-

gaij. Notake, T., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu ken-kyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries). 1991(Pub. Feb.92), 35(2), p.97-102, In Japanese. 8 refs. Ishimoto, K.

Snow retention, Road maintenance, Forest strips, Protective vegetation, Snowstorms, Highway planning.

Measurement results for snow pressure acting on hanging-shelf avalanche guards. Nadare boshiyo tsuridana ni sayo suru setsuatsu no keisoku kekka ni tsuitej, Kurokawa, K., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu

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Avalanche engineering. Snow fences, Snow loads, Snow stabilization, Snow retention, Road mainte-

47-2513

Tests on windbreaks, snowbreaks, and obstacles to lests on windbreaks, showbreaks, and obstacles to visibility—wind tunnel experiments on snow counter-measures in the Shiomicho district of Rumoi City on National Highway 232. [Bofu bosetsu oyobi shitei shogai ni kansuru chosa shiken—ippan kokudo 232 go Rumoishi Shiomicho chiku bosetsu taisaku no fudo iikken₁.

Sasaki, M., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1991(Pub. Feb.92), 35(2), p.109-114, In Japanese.

Takabe, N.

Snow fences, Road maintenance, Snowdrifts, Blowing snow. Windbreaks. Wind tunnels.

Study on road heating systems in Hokkaido. (Hokkaido ni okeru rodo hiteingu shisutemu no ikkosatsuj, Miyamoto, S., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting, Lecture summaries). 1991(Pub. Feb.92), 35(2), p.143-148, In Japanese. 5 refs. Konagai, N., Asano, M.

Road maintenance. Road icing, Ice prevention, Artificial melting. Heating.

47-2515

Study on sidewalk frost heave countermeasures (second report), rHodo no tojo tajsaku chosa ni tsuite (dai

ni ho)). Nohara, T., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu ken-kyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Development Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1991(Pub. Feb.92), 35(2), p.149-154, In Japanese. 6 refs.

wamura, K., Mizushima, T.

Sidewalks, Frost protection, Frost heave, Road maintenance, Road icing.

Test characteristics of admixtures compounded with antifreezes—crack rate, various characteristics, and chloride solution content. (Toketsu yokuscizai o haigo shita kongobutsu no shiken seijo—kugekiritsu to shoseijo oyobi enkabutsu yoshutsuryoj.

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Kawamura, K., Sawada, S

Pavements, Antifreezes, Frost protection, Cold weather tests, Road maintenance, Road icing, Salting, Chemical ice prevention.

47-2517

Freeze retardants admixed to asphalt pavements. (Toketsu chienzai konnyu asufuaruto hoso ni tsuite₁. Sanjo, K., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu ken-kyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1991(Pub. Feb.92), 35(2), p.161-166, In Japanese. 3 refs.
Watanabe, M., Tanaka, K.
Pavements, Antifreezes, Frost protection, Road maintenance, Road icing, Bitumens.

Report on the water shortage of 1990. [Heisei 2 nendo kassui hokoku ni tsuitej. Satoh, T., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu ken-

kyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(3), p.55-60, In Japanese

Kyoshi, H., Shimamiya, M. Water supply, Snowfall, Water reserves, Snow accumulation, Snowmelt, Japan—Hokkaido.

Snow removal equipment with an emergency water pump. [Kyukyunai mizu ponpu o katsuyo shita

pump. [Kyukyunai mizu ponpu o kaisuyo sinta shoryusetsu shisetsu ni tsuite]. Hoshino, J., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(3), p.145-150, In Japanese.

Nakano, Y., Shibagaki, H. Snow removal, Municipal engineering, Road mainte-nance, Drains, Equipment, Pumps.

47-2520

Report on improving the accuracy of radar precipita-tion gages (Part 2)—study on using radar for runoff forecasting. [Reda usetsu ryokei no seido kojo ni kan-suru kento hokoku (sono 2)—reda o riyo shita ryushutsu yosoku ni kansuru ikkosatsuj.

Shinme, R., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting, Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(1), p.109-114, In 1 ref.

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Precipitation gages, Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Snowfall, Meteorological instruments, Radar.

Correspondence between radar precipitation gage output and ground weather observation data for blow ing snow (Part 1). [Fubuki toki no reda usetsu ryokei shutsuryoku to chijo kisho kansoku deta no taio ni tsuite (1)1.

tsuite (1), Isobe, K., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu ken-kyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(1), p.121-124, In

Japanese. 2 refs. Ishimoto, K., Fukuzawa, Y.

Blowing snow, Precipitation gages, Weather observations, Meteorological instruments, Radar.

47-2522

Tests on road snow removal (continuation)—tests on snow removal in urban areas. [Doro josetsu ni kansuru chosa shiken (keizoku)-toshinai josetsu ni kan-

suru chosa shikenj. Hokkaido Development Bureau, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Development Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(1), p.159-178, In Japanese. 5 refs. Road maintenance, Snow removal, Municipal engineering, Road icing, Streets.

47-2523

Performance tests on a rotary snowplow (with a single loading operation). [Rotari josetsusha (isshasen tsumikomi kata) no seino ni kansuru chosa shikenį, Sawaguchi, S., et al, *Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu* kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries). 1990(Pub. Feb.91). 34(1). p.199-204. In

Sasaki, C., Horikawa, R.

Snow removal, Road maintenance, Motor vehicles, Equipment, Cold weather performance, Cold weather

Tests on improving the efficiency of snow removal equipment on snow removal trucks. ¡Josetsu torakku no josetsu sochi no koritsuka ni kansuru chosa shik-

enj. Nakajima, J., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technicai Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(1), p.205-210, In

Japanese. Ushiki, S., Kurita, I.

Snow removal, Road maintenance, Motor vehicles, Equipment, Cold weather performance, Cold weather tests.

Tests on snowbreaks, windbreaks and obstacles to visibility—wind tunnel experiments on snow counter-measures between Numanoue and Old Mombetsu in the city of Mombetsu on National Highway 238. (Bosetsu bofu oyobi shitei shogai ni kansuru chosa shiken—ippan kokudo 238 go Monbetsushi Numanoue moto Monbetsukan bosetsu taisaku ni kansuru fudo jikkenj,

Takabe, N., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukvoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Development Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(1), p.211-214, In

Katano K

Snow retention, Road maintenance, Snowdrifts, Blowing snow, Forest strips, Protective vegetation, Windbreaks, Wind tunnels.

47-2526

Airborne ice nuclei concentrations measured aboard a helicopter using a mixing chamber. ¡Vertoletnye iz-mereniia kontsentratsii ledianykh iader kamerol sme-

weerina kontsentratsii tedianykn jader kamerol smesheniia na territorii Moldavii₁, Vychuzhanina, M.V., et al, Moscow. Tsentral'naia aerologicheskaia observatoriia. Trudy, 1992, Vol. 177, p. 135-143, In Russian with English summary. 4 refs

Ice nuclei, Test chambers, Aerosols.

47-2527

Study of the spatial distribution of ice nuclei in a mountainous region. (Issledovanie prostranstvennogo raspredeleniia ledianykh iader v gornom ra-

ione₁. Vlasiuk, M.P., et al, Moscow. Tsentral'naia aerologicheskaia observatoriia. Trudy. 1992, Vol.177, p.143-159, In Russian with English summary. 10 refs. Vychuzhanina, M.V., Parshutkina, I.P. Ice nuclei, Aerosols.

47-2528

Study of the kinetics of the activation of natural and man-made ice nuclei in the Salya cloud chamber. [Issledovanie kinetiki projavienija prijosija, invennykh ledianykh jader v kamere Saliaj, w V Moscow. Tsentral naja

Vychuzhanina. M.V., Moscow. Tsentral'naia aerologicheskaia observatoriia. Trudy. 1992, Vol.177, p.159-167, In Russian with English summary.

Ice nuclei, Aerosols, Cloud chambers

Study of the ice nucleating properties of various polymers. [Issledovanie l'doobrazuiushchikh svoistv nekotorykh polimerov]. Sosnikova, E.V., Moscow. Tsentral'naia aerologi

cheskaia observatoriia. Trudy, 1992, Vol.177, p.168-172, In Russian with English summary. 7 refs. Ice nuclei, Polymers, Aerosols, Nucleating agents, Artificial nucleation.

Study on road construction for the 21st century in snowy and cold regions. ¡Sekisetsu kanreichi ni okeru 21 seiki no doro kozo nado ni kansuru kenkyuj.

Hokkaido Development Bureau. Hokkaido kaihat-sukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Development Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(2), p.5-24, In Japanese.

Highway planning, Cold weather construction, Regional planning, Road maintenance, Japan.

47-2531

Study on the effects of the popularization of studless -1st report. (Staddoresu taiya no fukyu ni

tomonau eikyo chosa—dai 1 hoj. Koizumi, S., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting, Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(2), p.33-38, In Japanese. 6 refs. Konagai, N., Kurauchi, K. Tires, Road maintenance, Road icing.

47-2532

Traffic in mountainous areas of snowy and cold regions. (Sekisetsu kanreichi ni okeru sanchibu no kotsu ni tsuitej.

Hirasawa, M., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries). 1990(Pub. Feb.91). 34(2), p.39-44, In Japanese. 3 refs. Konagai, N., Yagi, K. Road maintenance, Safety, Highway planning, Road

icing, Accidents, Cold weather operation, Japan.

47-2533

Recycling of scrap wood for cold region asphalt pavements-subgrade stabilization by the central plant method. rKanreichi asufuaruto hoso haizai no saisei rivo-chuo puranto hoshiki ni voru kiso antei shori shikoreij. Takami, K., et al, *Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu*

kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(2), p.51-56, ln

Japanese. 4 refs.
Takahara, A., Nakamura, M.
Pavements, Road maintenance, Cold weather construction, Bitumens, Composite materials, Wood, Wastes, Waste treatment.

47-2534

Study on sidewalk frost heave countermeasures— studies under different environmental conditions. [Hodo no tojo taisaku chosa ni tsuite-kankyo joken no koto naru kasho de no chosa₁,

Nohara, T., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting, Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(2), p.79-84, In

Japanese. 5 refs. Kawamura, K., Mizushima, T

Sidewalks, Frost protection, Frost heave, Thermal insulation, Snow removal, Ice removal, Frost penetration, Road maintenance, Road icing,

47-2535

Improving laboratory freezing tests. [Shitsunai tojo

shiken no kairyo ni tsuite_i. Saito, T., et al, *Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu ken*-Satto, 1., et al., Hokkaido kainatsuyoku gijutsi ken-kyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(2), p.85-90, In Japanese. 5 refs. Kawamura, K., Mizushima, T. Pavements, Frost resistance, Cold weather tests, Road

icing, Laboratory techniques.

47-2536

Test characteristics of asphalts with antifreeze admixtures. [Toketsu yokuseizai o konnyu shita asufuaruto kongobutsu n shiken seijo ni tsuite]. Ninomiya, H., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(2), p.91-96, In Japanese. Kawamura, K., Sawada, S.

Pavements, Antifreezes, Frost protection, Cold weather tests, Road maintenance, Road icing, Bitumens.

Measures to prevent freezing of water intakes for snow drainage ditches in severe cold regions—experi-mental results of the Kasen snow drainage ditch as an example. [Genkanchi ni okeru ryusetsuko no shusui ko toketsu boshi taisaku ni tsuite-Kasen ryusetsuko no jikken kekka o rei toshitej. Takeuchi. T., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu

kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(2), p.97-102, In Japanese.

Goto, T., Goto, Y.

Water intakes, Ice prevention. Snow removal, Ice control. Drains, Municipal engineering.

47-2538

Practical examples with a personal computer for road management data. (Doro kanri deta no pasokon ni

yoru yuko katsuyorei, Chiba, T., Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Development Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summar-ies), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(2), p.121-124, In Japanese. 3 refs.

Road maintenance. Safety. Highway planning. Blowing snow. Snowstorms, Accidents. Cold weather operation. Computer applications, Data processing, Japan. 47-2539

Numerical simulation to estimate the wind- and snowbreak efficiency of snowbreak forests. [Bosetsurin no bofu koka to bosetsu koka no suitei no suchi shim-

yureshon₁. Yano, S., et al. *Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu ken*kyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hókkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(2), p.125-130, In Japanese. 9 refs.

Toyoda, H., Ishidoya, S.

Snow retention, Road maintenance, Snowdrifts, Blowing snow, Forest strips, Protective vegetation, Windbreaks, Mathematical models. 47-2540

Application of chemicals for snowy and icy road surfaces in Hokkaido. [Hokkaido ni okeru seppyo rome-

myo yakuzai no unyo ni tsuitet. Miyamoto, S., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kiyamoto, S., et al. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Development Bureau Technical Research Meeting, Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(2), p.131-136, In Japanese. 8 refs.
Konagai, N., Yagi, K.
Road maintenance, Chemical ice prevention, Road ic-

ing, Japan—Hokkaido.

47-2541

Winter road management, testing and research trends in Europe and the United States. (O-Bei ni okeru

toki romen kanri to chosa kenkyu no doko, Kajiya, Y., Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Development Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(2), p.137-140, In Japanese. 5 refs.

Road maintenance, Road icing, Highway planning, Safety, Winter maintenance, Cold weather operation. Research projects.

Measures to prevent freezing of the Hakucho Bridge drain pipes. (Hakucho ohashi haisuikan no toketsu boshi taisaku).

Yoneta, Y., et al, Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku gijutsu kenkyu happyokai koen gaiyoshu (Hokkaido Develop-ment Bureau Technical Research Meeting. Lecture summaries), 1990(Pub. Feb.91), 34(2), p.209-214, In Japanese Koga, S.

Pipeline freezing. Ice prevention, Ice control, Water pipelines, Drains, Bridges.

47-2543

Use of radar measurements to investigate hail formation in clouds.

Alvazian, G.M., Akademiia nauk SSSR. Atmospheric and oceanic physics, Oct. 1991, 27(3). p.208-217. Translated from Izvestiia. Fizika atmosfery i okeana. 39 refs.

Hail clouds, Ice detection, Radar echoes, Attenuation. Ice formation, Ice optics, Ice water interface, Analysis (mathematics).

47-2544

Measurements of airborne carbonaceous aerosols in the eastern Arctic.

Hansen, A.D.A., et al, Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Atmospheric and oceanic physics, Jan. 1992, 27(6), p.429-433. Translated from Izvestiia. Fizika atmosfery i okeana. 8 refs. Kapustin, V.N., Polissar, A.V.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric composition, Air pollution, Aerosols, Hydrocarbons, Sampling, Chemical analysis, Correlation.

47-2545

Hydraulic conductivity of compacted clay frozen and thawed in situ.

Benson, C.H., et al, Journal of geotechnical engineering, Feb. 1993, 119(2), p.276-294, 22 refs. Othman, M.A.

Clay soils, Soil freezing, Soil structure, Soil water migration, Cracking (fracturing), Linings, Soil mechanics, Design criteria.

47.2546

Comparative study of latex-modified concretes and normal concretes subjected to freezing and thawing in

the presence of a deicer salt solution.

Bordeleau, D., et al, ACI materials journal,

Nov.-Dec. 1992, 89(6), p.547-553, 10 refs.

Pigeon, M., Banthia, N.

Concrete durability. Concrete admixtures, Freeze

thaw tests, Air entrainment, Salt water, Polymers, Deterioration, Surface properties, Weathering.

Tests on arch-shaped ice-resisting walls for offshore structures.

Ellis, R.M., et al, ACI structural journal, Jan. 1993, 90(1), p.42-51, 12 refs.

MacGregor, J.G.

Offshore structures, Concrete strength, Concrete structures, Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Reinforced concretes, Walls, Mechanical tests, Simulation, Design criteria. Sea ice.

Freeze-thaw durability of lightweight carbon fiber

reinforced cement composites.

Soroushian, P., et al, ACI materials journal.

Sep.-Oct. 1992, 89(5), p.491-494, 6 refs.

Nagi, M., Okwuegbu, A.

Cement admixtures, Concrete durability, Freeze thaw tests, Concrete aggregates, Physical properties, Cold weather performance, Reinforced concretes, Composite materials.

Freeze/thaw characteristics of a copper/water heat

pipe: effects of noncondensible gas charge.
Ochterbeck, J.M., et al. Journal of thermophysics and heat transfer, Jan.-Mar. 1993, 7(1), p.127-132, 16 refs. Peterson, G.P.

Heat pipes, Water pipes, Vapor pressure, Vapor trans-fer, Freeze thaw tests, Heat transfer, Performance, Fluid dynamics, Ice vapor interface.

Experimental study of freezing of binary solutions. Zampino, M.A., et al, Journal of thermophysics and heat transfer, Jan.-Mar. 1993, 7(1), p.133-138, 14 refs. Chellaiah, S., Waters, R.A.
Solutions, Salt water, Solidification, Convection, Liq-

uid solid interfaces, Freezing rate, Thermal diffusion, Fluid dynamics.

47-2551

Prediction of spatial and temporal distributions of frost growth on a flat plate under forced convection.

Tao, Y.X., et al. Journal of heat transfer, Feb. 1993, 115(1), p.278-281, 18 refs.

Besant, R.W.

Frost, Ice growth, Ice solid interface, Convection, Forecasting, Mathematical models, Ice cover thickness. Mass transfer.

47-2552

Combined system for observations of tropospheric and stratospheric thin clouds.

Adriani, A., et al, Journal of atmospheric and oceanic technology, Feb. 1993, 10(1), p.34-40, 14 refs. Gobbi, G.P., Viterbini, M., Ugazio, S. Polar atmospheres, Cloud physics, Stratosphere, Sounding, Meteorological instruments, Design, Imaging, Agreeals ing, Aerosols.

A balloonborne sonde and a polarization lidar have been devel oped to make combined observations of thin tropospheric and stratospheric clouds. In their first application these instruments have been used in a campaign to study antarctic polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs), which are implicated in the process of ozone depletion. The sonde collects cloud particles larger than 4 microns in diameter on a transparent impactor and observes them by means of a CCD (charge coupled device) camera microscope. Images are transmitted in real time to the ground station for recording and analysis. Shape, dimension, and size distribution of the particles are obtained from these frames. The lidar provides complementary information about the cloud optical depth, backscattering, depolarization, vertical distribution, and temporal evolution. Characteristics of both instruments are described. The experiments performed during the 1990 spring campaign at McMurdo Station are discussed, and some results are reported to show the capabilities of the combined system. (Auth. mod.)

Reflectance of antarctic surfaces from multispectral radiometers: the correction of atmospheric effects.

Zibordi, G., et al. Remote sensing of environment, Jan. 1993, 43(1), p.11-21, 28 refs.

Maracci, G.

Ice sheets, Remote sensing, Radiometry, Reflectivity, Radiance, Light scattering, Mathematical models, Accuracy. Water vapor, Surface properties.

An atmospheric correction model, accounting for surface and sensor altitudes above sea level, is described and validated through data detected over antarctic surfaces with a Barnes Modular Multispectral Radiometer having bands overlapping those of the Landsat Thematic Mapper. The model is also applied in a sensitivity analysis to investigate error induced in reflectance obtained from satellite data by indeterminacy in optical parameters of atmospheric constituents. Results show optical parameters of atmospheric constituents. Results show that indeterminacy in the atmospheric water vapor optical thickness is the main source of errors in the retrieval of surface reflectance from data remotely sensed over antarctic regions (Auth. mod.)

Interpretation of SAR imagery of the Greenland ice

sheet using coregistered TM imagery.
Bindschadler, R.A., et al. Remote sensing of environment, Dec. 1992, 42(3), p.167-175, 14 refs.

Vornberger, P. Ice sheets, Spaceborne photography, Radar echoes, Synthetic aperture radar, Image processing, Surface properties, Snow line, Correlation, LANDSAT.

47-2555

Application of image cross-correlation to the measurement of glacier velocity using satellite image data. Scambos, T.A., et al, Remote sensing of environment, Dec. 1992, 42(3), p.177-186, 15 refs. Dutkiewicz, M.J., Wilson, J.C., Bindschadler, R.A.

Glacier flow. Photogrammetry. Velocity measure-ment, Spaceborne photography. Image processing, Correlation, Accuracy, Glacier mass balance, Antarctica-West Antarctica

Image-to-image cross-correlation software is applied to pairs of digital satellite images to map the velocity field of moving ice. This technique uses small-scale glacial surface features, such as crevasse scars and snow dunes, as markers on the surface of the moving ice Applications of this procedure are demonstrated, using Ice Stream D and Ice Stream E in West Antarctica as test areas. A high-resolution map of the velocity field of the central areas. A high-resolution map of the displacement-measur-ing technique, is presented. The use of cross-correlation soft-ware is a significant improvement over previous manually-based photogrammetric methods for velocity measurement, and is far more cost-effective than in situ methods in remote polar areas.

47-2556

Study on phase changes of heterogeneous composite materials: effects of parameters on solidification proc-

Hirasawa, Y., et al, ASME/JSME Thermal Engineering Joint Conference, 3rd, Reno, NV, Mar. 17-22, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.1. Edited by J.R. Lloyd et al, New York, American Society of M....anical Engineers, 1991, p.225-230, 6 refs. Takegoshi, E., Saito, A., Imura, S.

DLC TJ260.A78

Composite materials, Phase transformations, Liquid solid interfaces, Ice formation. Thermal conductivity, Mathematical models, Physical properties

47-2557

Experimental study of melting of ice about horizontal

Torikoshi, K., et al, ASME/JSME Thermal Engineering Joint Conference, 3rd, Reno, NV, Mar. 17-22, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.1. Edited by J.R. Lloyd et al, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1991, p.269-274, 3 refs. For another version see 43-4198. Yamashita, H., Nakazawa, Y.

DLC TJ260.A78

Ice solid interface. Ice water interface, Heat transfer coefficient, Ice melting, Temperature effects, Pipes (tubes). Heat recovery.

Freezing characteristics of aqueous solution on a horizontal downward facing cooled plate.
Yamada, M., et al, ASME/JSME Thermal Engineer-

ing Joint Conference, 3rd, Reno, NV, Mar. 17-22, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.1. Edited by J.R. Lloyd et al, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1991, p.285-290, 10 refs. Fukusako, S., Tago, M. DLC T1260.A78

Solutions, Liquid solid interfaces, Ice formation, Liquid cooling, Convection, Orientation, Cooling rate.

47-2559

Thermal modeling of freezing in biological tissue. Joint Conference, 3rd, Reno, NV, Mar. 17-22, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.1. Edited by J.R. Lloyd et al, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1991, p.291-298, 18 refs. Rubinsky B.

Rubinsky, B. **DLC TJ260.A78**

Cryobiology, Freezing, Damage, Thermal expansion, Structural analysis, Mathematical models.

47-2560

Fundamental research on supercooling phenomenon on heat transfer surface: investigation of freezing phe-

nomenon of supercooled water droplet and its relationship with the effect of heat transfer surface.

Saito, A., et al., ASME/JSME Thermal Engineering Joint Conference, 3rd, Reno, NV, Mar. 17-22, 1991.

Proceedings, Vol.3. Edited by J.R. Lloyd et al, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1991 p. 310-326, 18 cefe.

1991, p.319-326, 18 refs. Okawa, S., Koganezawa, S. DLC TJ260.A78

Liquid solid interfaces, Water temperature, Supercooling, Ice formation, Heat transfer, Temperature effects, Analysis (mathematics), Temperature distribution, Cooling systems.

Melting process of packed beds of ice particles by water flow.

Okada, M., et al, ASME/JSME Thermal Engineering Joint Conference, 3rd, Reno, NV, Mar. 17-22, 1991.
Proceedings, Vol.3. Edited by J.R. Lloyd et al, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1991, p.327-333, 4 refs.
Hashimoto, K., Ohta, I.
DLC TJ260.A78

Ice water interface, Ice melting, Heat transfer coefficient, Water temperature, Analysis (mathematics). Forecasting, Temperature variations, Cooling systems.

Heat transfer characteristics of ice capsules for en-

capsulated cool storage systems.

Arnold, D., ASME/JSME Thermal Engineering Joint Conference, 3rd, Reno, NV, Mar. 17-22, 1991. ceedings, Vol.3. Edited by J.R. Lloyd et al, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1991, p.335-342, 13 refs. DLC TJ260.A78

Heat transfer, Porous materials, Ice water interface, Temperature effects, Ice formation, Ice melting, Cooling systems, Analysis (mathematics).

Measurement and visualization of cooling and freezing processes of water between the horizontal concentric cylinders.

Narumi, A., et al, ASME/JSME Thermal Engineering Joint Conference, 3rd, Reno, NV, Mar. 17-22, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.3. Edited by J.R. Lloyd et al, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. 1991, p.391-398, 8 refs.

Kashiwagi, T. DLC TJ260.A78

Ice formation, Supercooling, Liquid solid interfaces, Cooling rate, Heat transfer, Cooling systems, Laboratory techniques.

47-2564

Thermal conductivity measurements for liquids at low temperatures

Estekhar, J.G., ASME/JSME Thermal Engineering Diont Conference, 3rd, Reno, NV, Mar. 17-22, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.3. Edited by J.R. Lloyd et al, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1991, p. 451-455, 8 refs. DLC TJ260.A78

Liquids, Thermal conductivity, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Measuring instruments, Low temperature research, Design, Performance.

Concurrent freezing and sublimation of a liquid-saturated porous slab.

Vaidyanathan, N., et al. ASME/JSME Thermal Engineering Joint Conference, 3rd, Reno, NV, Mar. 17-22, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.4. Edited by J.R. Lloyd et al, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1991, p.251-259, 12 refs. Shamsundar, N.

DLC TJ260.A78

Porous materials, Phase transformations, Heat transfer, Saturation, Ice sublimation, Liquid solid interfaces, Analysis (mathematics), Mass transfer.

47-2566

Characteristics of heat pump system operating with frost formation.

Joint Conference, 3rd, Reno, NV, Mar. 17-22, 1991. Proceedings, Vol.4. Edited by J.R. Lloyd et al, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. 1991, p.391-396, 14 refs.

Hattori, M., Edayoshi, A. DLC TJ260.A78

Heating, Pipes (tubes), Frost, Ice cover effect, Performance, Heat transfer, Analysis (mathematics), Ice air interface.

47-2567

Report for the period 1 Apr. 1991 to 31 Mar. 1992 (but reporting the full antarctic field season).

British Antarctic Survey, Cambridge, Natural Environment Research Council, 111p., Pubs. p.88-101.
Research projects, Glaciology.

Research projects, Glaciology.

General remarks are made concerning staff changes and activities in various divisions at BAS stations; personnel awards are announced; distinguished visitors and British and international meetings attended are listed. Logistic and operational activities are reviewed, including ship and air operations. A science Strategy plan is presented: 5 principal and 2 minor "Science Themes" provide a framework for 14 research programs which are reviewed in detail and consist of the following: pattern and change in the physical environment of Antarctica; geological evolution of West Antarctica; dynamics of antarctic terrestrial

and freshwater ecosystems; structure and dynamics of the southern ocean ecosystem; physics of solar-terrestrial phenomena from Antarctica; humans in isolated polar communities; and antarctic geographic information and mapping Included are 4 appendices providing BAS' financial background, and lists of 1991 publications and staff at various locations, divisions and ships.

47-2568

Geology and geohydrology at CRREL, Hanover, New Hampshire: relationship to subsurface contamina-

Shoop, S.A., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report, Nov. 1992, SR 92-24, 83p., ADA-260 140, 55 refs. Gatto, L.W.

Geology, Ground water, Hydrology, Wells, Environ-mental impact, Water pollution, Soil pollution.

mental impact, Water pollution, Soil pollution.

Trichloroethylene (TCE) was discovered in three of the industrial wells at CRREL, as well as in two domestic wells in bedrock across the river. This report describes the geohydrology of the CRREL vicinity and the subsurface behavior of TCE as part of the preliminary assessment of the CRREL site. There are three hydrologic units near CRREL—a high permeability esker deposit, lower permeability lake sediments and fractured bedrock. The esker is a high-yield sand aquifer paralleling the river that provides industrial water to CRREL from four wells. The pumping of these wells may induce groundwater recharge from the river. The lake deposits consist of fine-grained silt and sand with some clay, and these cover the esker deposit. These sediments lie above the fractured, folded and metamorphosed volcanies (schist and phyllite) of the Orfordville formation. The free surface water table shows very little hydraulic gradient and appears to be continuous through these units, indicating that they are hydraulically connected. TCE can migrate in the vapor phase, as a soluble component moving along with the groundwater, and as a separate or free phase. Small spills of TCE in the fine-grained soils at CRREL may not have exceeded the retention capacity of the soils and may remain within the soil pores, with a soluble component reaching the groundwater through infiltration. Larger spills may have asseed through the saturated soil zone seeking bedrock lows. the groundwater through infiltration. Larger spills may have passed through the saturated soil zone seeking bedrock lows, continuing their downward movement along bedrock fractures. Since the CRREL wells may induce recharge from the river, the possibility of the contamination coming from that direction should not be overlooked.

47-2569

Characteristics of the seasonal thawing of permafrost

in Mongolia.

Babinski, Z., et al. Polish Academy of Sciences.

Bulletin. Earth sciences, 1991, 39(3), p.223-229, 10 refs.

Glazik. R

Seasonal freeze thaw, Active layer, Permafrost thickness, Mongolia.

47-2570

Sandstones and conglomerates formed by precipitation of CaCO3 under stagnant ice sheet. Drozdowski, E., Polish Academy of Sciences.

Earth sciences, 1991, 39(3), p.253-266, 35 refs. Quaternary deposits, Carbon dioxide, Subglacial observations, Meltwater, Glacial deposits.

On the new and rare in the W.st Siberian arctic species of the genus Carex (Cyperaceae). (O novykh i redkikh dlia zapadnosibirskoi Arktiki vidakh roda Carex (Cyperaceae),

Rebristaia, O.V., Botanicheskii zhurnal, Dec. 1991, No.12, p.1772-1775. In Russian. 5 refs. Plants (botany), Plant physiology, Biogeography, USSR—Siberia.

Study of the morphological variability of *Poa argu-*nensis (*Poaceae*) in the territory of Southern Siberia. K izucheniiu morfologicheskol izmenchivosti Poa argunensis (Poaceae) na territorii IUzhnoi Sibiri,, Olonova, M.V., Botanicheskii zhurnal, Apr. 1992, No.4, p.76-85, In Russian. 12 refs. Plants (botany). Plant physiology, Biogeography, USSR—Siberia.

47-2573 Influence of immersion vibration on the void system of air entrained concrete.

Simon, M.J., et al., G.M. Idorn International Symposium on Durability of Concrete, Toronto, Canada, Mar. 1990. Edited by J. Holm et al. Detroit, MI. American Concrete Institute, 1992, p.99-126, ACI SP-131, 15 refs.

Jenkins, R.B., Hover, K.C.

DLC TA683.D866

Concrete durability, Concrete curing, Air entrainment, Vibration, Frost resistance, Freeze thaw tests, Sampling, Specifications.

47-2574

Controlled cement hydration: its effect on durability of concrete.

Senbetta, E., et al. G.M. Idorn International Symposium on Durability of Concrete, Toronto, Canada, Mar. 1990. Edited by J. Holm et al. Detroit, MI, American Concrete Institute, 1992, p.179-194, ACI SP-131, 6

Bury, M.A. DLC TA683.D866

Concrete durability. Concrete curing, Concrete strength, Freeze thaw tests, Mechanical tests, Physical properties.

47-2575

New method for assessing frost damage in non-air

entrained hydraulic structures.

Hooton, R.D., et al, G.M. Idorn International Symposium on Durability of Concrete, Toronto, Canada, Mar. 1990. Edited by J. Holm et al, Detroit, M.I. American Concrete Institute, 1992, p.339-355, ACI SP-131, 2 refs.

Sato, J.A., Mukherjee, P.K. DLC TA683.D866

Hydraulic structures, Concrete durability, Damage, Freeze thaw tests, Saturation, Substrates, Moisture migration. Dams.

Durability of concrete in Iceland.

Kristjansson, R., et al. G.M. Idorn International Symposium on Durability of Concrete, Toronto, Canada, Mar. 1990. Edited by J. Holm et al, Detroit, MI, American Concrete Institute, 1992, p.381-392, ACI SP-131, 19 refs.

Ólafsson, H. DLC TA683.D866

Concrete durability, Frost resistance, Damage, Freeze thaw cycles. Concrete structures, Research projects, Climatic factors.

47-2577

Hydrology of four headwater basins in the Sierra

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This volume contains descriptions of sediments obtained during the 1984-1985 austral summer cruise of the U.S. Coast Guard the 1984-1985 austral summer cruise of the U.S. Coast Guard teebreaker Glacier, which surveyed the western margin of the South Orkney Plateau, portions of the Bransfield Strait and the adjacent continental shelf of the South Shetland Is., Marguerite Bay, and Pine Island Bay. This is the 6th published volume of sediment descriptions of material collected by the Glacier in antarctic waters since 1968. These are designed to serve the general geologic community by providing descriptive information of shallow sediments surrounding the continent of Antarctica, and also to assist geoscientists wishing to pursue more detailed studies by serving as a guide for sediment sampling. Included are: a summary of the scientific objectives of the 1984-1985 cruise of the Glacier: a discussion of core and grab sampling recovery and processing: a table and maps of station locations: recovery and processing; a table and maps of station locations; an explanation of laboratory descriptive procedures; and hi-thologic descriptions of piston and trigger cores, bagged samples from them, and grab samples.

Use of falling weight deflectometer (FWD) to characterize seasonal variation in pavement response. Janoo, V.C., et al, MP 3220, Road Engineering As-

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Pavements, Frost action, Thaw weakening, Road icing, Runways, Frost resistance, Cold weather performance, Road maintenance, Trafficability, Freeze thaw tests. In the northern U.S., pavements are subjected to several freeze-thaw cycles each year. During thawing periods, the pavement structure may become saturated from the thawing ice lenses or from infiltration of water from the pasement surface. If the pasement structure has inadequate drainage, undrained condipavement structure has inadequate drainage, undrained condi-tions can exist when loads are applied to the pavement. It has been reported that up to 90% of the damage to the pavement structure occurs during these thaw-weakened periods. The thaw-weakened periods in the U.S. may be considered analo-gous to periods during and after the rainy seasons in Asia and Australia. Essentially during the thaw or rainy season period, the mosture content in the pavement structure increases. The methods developed for the thaw-weakening period can be ap-plied to reas where no sement structure increases. plied in areas where pavement strength variations are caused by periodic changes in rainfall. The Corps of Engineers and the periodic changes in rainfall. The Corps of Engineers and the Federal Aviation Administration are conducting research to characterize the pascement response during that weakening periods. The falling weight deflection testing has been used for this purpose. Falling weight deflection testing has been conducted on full-scale test sections under environmentally controlled conditions and in the field under natural conditions. Both roadway and airport pavements have been studied. The results show that the deflection data can be used to describe the pavement performance during the thaw (wet) periods. This paper presents an oversiew of the results from falling weight deflectometer testing in areas experiencing freeze-thaw cycles. Some of the parameters that may be used to characterize pavement performance during wet periods will be presented

A mechanistic pavement evaluation procedure for pavements in seasonal frost areas is being developed at CRREL. from this evaluation procedure are also presented.

Effect of multiple freeze-thaw cycles on long-term

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47.2642

Design of piles in permafrost under combined lateral and axial load-discussion and reply.

Budkowska, B.B., et al, Journal of cold regions engineering. Dec. 1992, 6(4), p.162-166, 8 refs. For article under discussion see 46-379.

Szymezak, C., Foriero, A., Ladanyi, B.

Piles, Permafrost beneath structures, Design criteria, Stability, Analysis (mathematics), Accuracy

47-2643

Snowdrift around buildings for antarctic environment.

Kwok, K.C.S., et al, Journal of wind engineering and industrial aerodynamics. Oct. 1992, Vol.44, International Conference on Wind Engineering, 8th, Ontario, Canada, July 8-12, 1991. Proceedings, Pt.4, p.2797-2808, 13 refs.

Kim, D.H., Smedley, D.J., Rohde, H.F.

Buildings, Snow accumulation, Snowdrifts, Simula-tion, Design criteria, Wind factors, Analysis (mathematics), Fluid mechanics, Correlation.

Based on the comparison of experimental results with field study results, the relevance and significance of various similistudy results, the recreating and against a study results, the parameters for snowdrift building modelling is discussed. A series of wind tunnel model tests were carried out on a single building and groups of buildings, both oneground and above ground. Results of snowdrift profiles and volumes are presented. These results should augment the development of design criteria for buildings intended to survive the antarctic environment. ment. (Auth. mod.)

47-2644

Numerical modelling of the temperature distribution in tabular icebergs.

Löset, S., Cold regions science and technology, Jan. 1993, 21(2), p.103-115, 30 refs.

leebergs, Ice temperature, Temperature distribution, Ice water interface, Ice deterioration, Ice heat flux, Ice melting. Mathematical models, Freezing points.

Interaction of rising frazil with suspended particles: tank experiments with applications to nature. Reimnitz, E., et al, Cold regions science and technolo-

gv. Jan. 1993, 21(2), p.117-135, 46 refs

Frazil ice, Suspended sediments, Turbidity, Sediment transport, Scavenging, Slush, Ice water interface, Simulation, Ice composition, Sea water freezing, Ice cover strength.

47-2646

Interactions of frazil and anchor ice with sedimentary particles in a flume. Kempema, E.W., et al. Cold regions science and tech-

nology, Jan. 1993, 21(2), p.137-149, 33 refs.

Reimnitz, E., Clayton, J.R., Jr., Payne, J.R. Frazil ice, Bottom ice, Ice formation, Suspended sediments, Sediment transport, Hydrodynamics, Ice solid interface, Supercooling, Ice composition, Simulation, Phase transformations, Ice adhesion

47-2647

Submerged warm water jet discharge in an ice-covered reservoir or lake.

Gu, R.C., et al. Cold regions science and technology, Jan. 1993, 21(2), p.151-168, 22 refs. Stefan, H.G.

Hydraulic jets, Lake water, Water temperature, Ice cover effect, Ice water interface, Turbulent flow, Heat transfer, Mathematical models, Temperature distribution, Buovancy, Reservoirs

47-2648

Local contact pressures in ship/ice and structure/ice interactions.

Masterson, D.M., et al, Cold regions science and tech-

nology, Jan. 1993, 21(2), p.169-185, 31 refs. Frederking, R.M.W.

Floating ice, Ice solid interface, Ice pressure, Ice loads, Ships, Offshore structures, Impact strength, Design criteria, Mechanical tests, Ice cover strength.

47-2649

Gundestrup, N.S., et al, Cold regions science and technology, Jan. 1993, 21(2), p.187-193, 14 refs. Dahl-Jensen, D., Hansen, B.L., Kelty, J. lee sheets, Glacier flow, Boreholes, lee deformation, Velocity measurement, Glacier surveys, Ice temperature and the structure of the sheet structure.

ture, Antarctica-Byrd Station.

A combination of the directional surveys of the Camp Century borchole from 1966, 1967, 1969 and 1989 has revealed a deformation pattern similar to that measured at Dye-3. South Greenmation pattern similar to that measured at Dye-3, sound orecall land and Byrd Station, Antarctica, showing high deformation rate for Wisconsin ice. When compared to the Dye-3 profile, the deformation shows the same pattern even in details. The surface velocity obtained by integrating the borchole deforma-tion is in agreement with that obtained from satellite measurements

47-2650

On development of fibre-ice-composites.

Vasil'ev, N.K., Cold regions science and technology, Jan. 1993, 21(2), p.195-199, 12 refs.

lce (construction material). Composite materials. Ice strength, Ice structure, Compressive properties, Mechanical tests. Cold weather construction.

Seismic characteristics of an airgan fired over snow. King, E.C., et al, Cold regions science and technology. Jan. 1993, 21(2), p.201-207, 6 refs.

Jarvis, E.P., Mowse, E.A.

Seismic surveys, Glacier surveys, Seismic reflection, Explosion effects, Sound waves, Snow cover effect, Glacier thickness, Performance, Instruments.

An alternative seismic source was investigated in an experiment conducted near Rothera Station. Antarctic Peninsula. The source was an airgun fired above the snow surface. Comparison shots using explosive and hammer sources were also recorded. A clear reflection was obtained from the ice/bcdrock interface. A clear reflection was obtained from the reflections miscross-300 in beneath the site on the improcessed airgun record. On the explosive and hammer records the reflection could only be seen after frequency-wavenumber filtering had attenuated shearwaves and ground roll. The technique has potential use in profiling ice shelf thickness and seabed depth using a single small arguin.

47-2652

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Folland, C.K., et al, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Working Group 1 Final Report. Climate change: the IPCC scientific assessment. Edited by J.T. Houghton et al, World Meteorological Organization, 1990, p.198-238, Refs. p.233-238

Climatic changes, Global warming. Air temperature, Atmospheric circulation, Glacier melting, Meteorological factors, Temperature variations. Precipitation (meteorology). Cloud cover.

47-2653

Efficient numerical solution for the multidimensional solidification (or melting) problem using a microcom-

Rabin, Y., et al, International journal of heat and mass transfer, Feb. 1993, 36(3), p.673-683, 10 refs. Korin, E.

Liquid solid interfaces, Solidification, Heat transfer, Phase transformations, Boundary value problems, Computerized simulation, Mathematical models, Liquid phases, Solid phases.

47-2654

Ice-formation phenomena for water flow inside a cooled parallel plate channel: an experimental and theoretical investigation of wavy ice layers.

Weigand, B., et al. International journal of heat and mass transfer, Feb. 1993, 36(3), p.685-693, 22 refs. Beer, H.

Water flow, Laminar flow, Ice formation, Ice water interface, Layers, Heat transfer, Mathematical models, Turbulent flow, Surface structure.

47-2655

Comments on "Analysis of close-contact melting for octadecane and ice inside isothermally heated horizontal rectangular capsule".

Bejan, A., International journal of heat and mass transfer, Feb. 1993, 36(3), p.832, 2 refs. For paper under discussion see 46-2189.

Ice melting, Porous materials, Ice solid Derface, Analysis (mathematics), Heat transfer.

47-2656

Structural stability in cloud physics using parameterized microphysics.
Wacker, U., Contributions to atmospheric physics, Aug. 1992, 65(3), p.231-242, 7 refs.

Cloud physics, Precipitation (meteorology), Ice formation, Homogeneous nucleation, Cloud droplets, Mathematical models, Stability.

47-2657

Fate and effects of dispersed crude oil under icy conditions simulated in mesocosms.

simulated in inesocosms.

Siron, R., et al, Marine environmental research,
1993, 35(3), p.273-302, Refs. p.299-302.

Pelletier, E., Delille, D., Roy, S.
Oil spills, Environmental tests, Water pollution, Ice
cover effect, Marine biology, Water pollution, Environmental impact, Crude oil, Simulation, Degradation,
lead water interface. lce water interface.

47-2658

Cryoprotective properties of water in the earth cryolithosphere and its role in exobiology.

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47-2659

Geochemistry of Quebec North Shore salmon rivers during snowmelt: organic acid pulse and aluminum mobilization.

Campbell, P.G.C., et al. Canadian journal of fisheries and aquatic sciences. Sep. 1992, 49(9), p.1938-1952, With French summary. 61 refs.

With French summary. 61 refs.
Hansen, H.J., Dubreuii, B., Nelson, W.O.
Rivers, Sampling, Geochemistry, Water chemistry,
Snowmelt, Chemical properties, Seasonal variations, Environmental impact, Ecology,

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47-2661

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Lyberis, N., Lefauconnier, B., Manby, G. Glacier surveys, Spaceborne photography, Glacier surfaces, Photogrammetric surveys, Radiometry, Topographic effects, Image processing, Surface properties, Glacier mass balance, Topographic maps, Accuracy.

47-2662 Interpretation of Bhaskara-II satellite microwave radiometer data in terms of land features.

Rao, K.S., et al. International journal of remote sensing. Feb. 1993, 14(3), p.451-465, 17 refs.
Remote sensing. Radiometry, Microwaves, Brightness, Soil surveys, Snow cover, Terrain identification, Vegetation patterns, Surface structure.

47.2663

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Cloud physics, Ice crystal optics, Lidar, Backscattering. Optical properties, Attenuation, Analysis (mathematics), Accuracy, Remote sensing.

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Cloud dissipation, Cloud physics, Lasers, Ice crystal optics, Radiation absorption, Ice melting, Simulation, Condensation, Ice water interface.

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Foundations, Cold weather construction, Thermal insulation, Soil freezing, Frost protection, Design criteria, Frozen ground mechanics, Freezing front, Performance, Mathematical models.

47-2666

Active rock glaciers in central northern Tian Shan. (Aktive Blockgletscher im zentralen Teil des nördli-

chen Tienschan, Schröder, H., Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen, 1992, 136(2-3), p.109-119, in German with English and Russian summaries. 38 refs.

Rock glaciers, Geomorphology, Periglacial processes, Mountains, Mass transfer, Geophysical surveys, Snow line, Geologic structures.

Evaluation of FCAW consumables for offshore and arctic structure fabrication.

Bala, S.R., et al, Journal of offshore mechanics and

arctic engineering, Feb. 1993, 115(1), p.76-82, 19 refs. Malik, L., Braid, J.E.M. Offshore structures, Metals, Welding, Construction materials, Microstructure, Cold weather performance, Chemical composition, Brittleness, Joints (junctions), Temperature effects

47-2668

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Jordaan, I.J., et al. Journal of offshore mechanics and arctic engineering. Feb. 1993, 115(1), p.83-89, 23 refs.

Maes, M.A., Brown, P.W., Hermans, I.P.

Floating ice. Ice solid interface, Ice pressure, Ice loads, Ships, Impact, Analysis (mathematics), Design criteria, Offshore structures, Stress concentration.

47-2669

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atmosphere, 2. Seasonal pressure variations. Pollack, J.B., et al, *Journal of geophysical research*, Feb. 25, 1993, 98(E2), p.3149-3181, 34 refs. Mars (planet). Atmospheric physics, Atmospheric circulation. Atmospheric pressure. Carbon dioxide. Ice sheets, Climatic factors. Heat balance, Seasonal variations. Mathematical models.

47-2670

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Mars (planet). Planetary environments. Hydrologic cycle, Regolith. Atmospheric composition, Diurnal variations, Turbulent boundary layer, Water vapor, Mathematical models, Soil air interface, Turbulent exchange.

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Mars (planet), Ice sheets, Carbon dioxide, Insolation, Albedo, Radiation absorption, Heat balance, Mathematical models, Seasonal variations, Climatology,

47-2672

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Mcllon, M.T., et al. Journal of geophysical research, Feb. 25, 1993, 98(E2), p.3345-3364, 75 refs. Jakosky, B.M.

Mars (planet). Ground ice, Ice formation, Regolith, Stability, Soil air interface, Vapor diffusion, Heat balance, Temperature variations. Mathematical models, Water vapor, Geomorphology.

47.2673

On the thermodynamic stability of clathrate hydrate.

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Clathrates, Hydrates, Stability, Thermodynamic properties, Molecular energy levels, Natural gas, Ice physics, Latticed structures, Water structure, Analysis (mathematics).

47-2674

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Devlin, J.P.

Ice physics, Amorphous ice, Hydrogen, Adsorption, Molecular energy levels, Low temperature research, Mathematical models, Anisotropy, Molecular struc-

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Structural study of water confined in porous glass by

neutron scattering. Bellissent-Funel, M.C., et al. Journal of chemical physics, Mar. 1, 1993, 98(5), p.4246-4252, 25 refs. Lal, J., Bosio, L.

Water structure, Porous materials, Liquid solid interfaces, Neutron scattering. Supercooling, Ice formation, Temperature effects. Thermodynamics, Spectra, Cubic ice.

47-2676

Snow avalanche and rock fall mapping projects and experiences. [Sno- og steinskred kartlegging og erfaringers.

Lied, K., Norges Geotekniske Institutt. Publikasjon. 1992, No.183, p.1-19, Reprinted from Fjellspreng-ningsteknikk-Bergmekanikk-Geoteknikk, Oslo. 1989, p.22.1-22.22. In Norwegian with English summary. 7 refs.

Avalanches, Avalanche forecasting, Topographic effects.

47-2677

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Penetration tests, Soil profiles, Frozen ground, Sea ice.

47-2678

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Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Ice age the-ory, Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Glacial deposits, Marine deposits. Lacustrine deposits.

47-2679

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Clark, P.U., Geological Society of America. Special paper, 1992, No.270, Last interglacial-glacial transition in North America. Edited by P.U. Clark and P.D. Lea, p.1-11, 87 refs.

Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Paleoclimatology, Glaciation, Pleistocene, Ice age theory, Geochronology, Stratigraphy, Quaternary deposits.

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Glaciation, Stratigraphy, Quaternary deposits, Paleoclimatology, Geochronology, Glacial deposits, Pleistocene, Glacier oscillation, Ice sheets, Soil dating.

47-2681

Marine oxygen isotope record: constraints on timing

and extent of ice-growth events (120-65 ka).

Mix, A.C., Geological Society of America. Special paper, 1992, No.270, Last interglacial-glacial transition in North America. Edited by P.U. Clark and P.D. .ea. p.19-30, 53 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Geochronology, Glaciation, Ice growth, Pleistocene, Bottom sediment, Isotope analysis, Oxygen isotopes, Ice volume, Air ice water interaction.

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Muhs, D.R., Geological Society of America. Special paper, 1992, No.270, Last interglacial-glacial transition in North America. Edited by P.U. Clark and P.D. Lea, p.31-51, 104 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Geochronology, Glaciation, Marine deposits. Soil dating, Ice age theory, Sea level, Isotope analysis, Radioactive age determination.

47-2683

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Rind, D., Kukla, G.J.
Paleoclimatology, Glaciation, Ice age theory, Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Geochronology, Global change. Air ice water interaction, Snow cover effect, Solar radiation.

47-2684 Last interglacial-glacial transition in Illinois: 123-25

Curry, B.B., et al, Geological Society of America. Special paper, 1992, No.270, Last interglacial-glacial transition in North America. Edited by P.U. Clark and P.D. Lea, p.71-88, 74 refs. Folimer, L.R.

Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, Fossils, Pollen, United States-Illinois

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McCoy, W.D., Wayne, W.J., Brockman, C.S.
Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, United States—Ohio, United States—Indiana.

47-2686

Reevaluation of early Wisconsinan stratigraphy of

northern Ohio.

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Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, United States—Ohio.

47-2687

Early Wisconsinan in the north-central part of the Lake Erie basin: a new interpretation.

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Glaciation. Paleoclimatology. Quaternary deposits. Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, Great Lakes.

47-2688

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Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, Lacustrine deposits, Canada—Ontario— Toronto.

47-2690

On the age of the penultimate full glaciation of New England.

Oldale, R.N., et al. Geological Society of America. Special paper, 1992, No.270, Last interglacial-glacial transition in North America. Edited by P.U. Clark and P.D. Lea, p.163-170, 50 refs.

Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, Marine deposits, United States—New Eng-

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Parent, M., Shilts, W.W.
Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, Marine deposits, Lacustrine deposits, Cana-

47-2692

Pre-late Wisconsinan chronology of Nova Scotia. Canada

Stea, R.R., et al, Geological Society of America. Special paper, 1992, No.270, Last interglacial-glacial transition in North America, Edited by P.U. Clark and P.D. Lea, p.185-206, 81 refs.
Mott, R.J., Belknap, D.F., Radtke, U.

Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, Marine deposits, Canada—Nova Scotia.

Hudson Bay lowland Quaternary stratigraphy: evidence for early Wisconsinan glaciation centered in

Thorleifson, L.H., et al. Geological Society of America. Special paper. 1992. No.270. Last interglacial-glacial transition in North America. Edited by P.U. Clark and P.D. Lea, p.207-221, 78 refs. Wyatt, P.H., Shilts, W.W., Nielsen, E.

Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, Marine deposits, Lacustrine deposits, Canada-Hudson Bay.

47-2694

Timing and character of the last interglacial-glacial transition in the eastern Canadian Arctic and northwest Greenland.

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P.D. Lea, p.223-231, 49 refs. Funder, S., De Vernal, A., Andrews, J.T.

Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, Marine deposits, Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Baffin Bay.

47-2695

Sangamonian and early Wisconsinan glacial record in the western Canadian Arctic.

Vincent, J.S., Geological Society of America. Special paper, 1992, No.270. Last interglacial-glacial transition in North America. Edited by P.U. Clark and P.D. Lea, p.233-252, 45 refs.

Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, Marine deposits, Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Canada—Arctic Archipelago, Canada—Northwest Territories—Mackenzie River Delta.

Sangamonian and early Wisconsinan stages in western Canada and northwestern United States.

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Easterbrook, D.J., Hughes, O.L., Matthews, J.V., Jr. Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Canada— Yukon Territory, Canada—British Columbia.

47-2697

Varied records of early Wisconsinan alpine glaciation in the western United States derived from weathering-rind thicknesses.

Ing-rind thicknesses. Colman, S.M., et al. Geological Society of America. Special paper, 1992, No.270, Last interglacial-glacial transition in North America. Edited by P.U. Clark and P.D. Lea, p.269-278. 35 refs. Pierce, K.L.

Alpine glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, Glacier oscillation, Weathering. United States.

47-2698

Early Wisconsin lakes and glaciers in the Great Basin. U.S.A.

Sun, U.S.A. Oviatt, C.G., et al. Geological Society of America. Special paper, 1992. No.270, Last interglacial-glacial transition in North America. Edited by P.U. Clark and P.D. Lea, p.279-287, 78 refs.

McCoy, W.D. Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, Lacustrine deposits, Glacier oscillation, United States.

47-2699

Pre-late Wisconsin paleolimnologic record from the

Estancia Valley, central New Mexico.
Bachhuber, F.W., Geological Society of America.
Special paper, 1992, No.270, Last interglacial-glacial transition in North America. Edited by P.U. Clark and P.D. Lea, p.289-307, 42 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Lacustrine deposits, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Fossils, Limnology, Lakes, United States—New Mexico. 47-2700

Glacial history of the Ellsworth Mountains, West An-

tarctica.

Denton, G.H., et al, Geological Society of America.

Memoir. 1992, No.170, Geology and paleontology of
the Ellsworth Mountains, West Antarctica, edited by
G.F.Webers, C. Craddock and J.F. Splettstoesser,

Bockheim, J.G., Rutford, R.H., Andersen, B.G. Glacial erosion, Ice sheets, Glacier flow, Alpine glaciation, Ice models, Glacial geology, Striations, Antarc-

tion, the models, Glateria geology, Striations, Affairctica—Ellsworth Mountains.

The West Antarctic lee Sheet flows seaward around and through the Ellsworth Mountains to feed the Filchner-Ronne lee Shelf. A high ice-sheet surface, featuring a major inland divide, abuts the western mountain flank. The present-day grounding line of the Filchner-Ronne lee Shelf is near the eastern mountain flank. grounding line of the Filchner-Ronne lee Sheff is near the eastern mountain flank. Two major erosion glacial features characterize the Ellsworth Mountains. First, the exposed mountains show classic features of alpine glacier erosion. These are best developed in the Sentinel Range of the northern Ellsworth Mountains where cirque erosion has left horns, arêtes, and sharp spurs. Second, a glacial trimline is etched into alpine ridges and spurs throughout the Ellsworth Mountains. Elevations of this trimline show a remarkably consistent pattern. Bedrock ridges above the trimline are serrated, whereas those below the trimline lack serrations, and some show glacial polish and striations. Drift patches and erratics occur below the trimline. It is inferred that substantial grounding of West Antarctic ice occurred in the Weddell Sea embayment when the West Antarctic lee Sheet stood at the trimline. Two widely opposing age models for ice-sheet expansion to the trimline are proposed. In one model the expansion is late proposed. In one model the expansion is le Wisconsin/Holocene in age. In the other model the expansi is pre-late Quaternary, and perhaps Tertiary, in age. (Au mod.)

47-2701

Polar stratospheric clouds at the South Pole in 1990:

lidar observations and analysis.
Collins, R.L., et al, Journal of geophysical research, Jan. 20, 1993, 98(D1), p.1001-1010, 24 refs.

Bowman, K.P., Gardner, C.S. Cloud physics, Stratosphere, Aerosols, Temperature effects, Antarctica-Amundsen-Scott Station.

effects. Antarctica—Amundsen-Scott Station.

Polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) were first observed in late May at about 20 km. As the lower stratosphere cooled further, PSCs were observed throughout the 12-27 km altitude region, and remained there from mid-June until late Aug. Observations in early Scp. detected no PSCs above 21 km. An isolated cloud was observed in mid-Oct. Throughout the winter the clouds had small backscatter ratios (<10). Observations made at two wavelengths in July show that the clouds are predominantly composed of nitric acid trihydrate with associated angstrom coefficients between 0.2 and 3.7. Comparison of the lidar data and balloon-borne frost point measurements in late Aug. indicate that the nitric acid mixing ratio was less than 1.5 ppb. Observations over periods of several hours show downward motions in the cloud layers similar to the phase progressions of upwardly-propagating gravity waves. The vertical phase velocities of these features are significantly faster than the expected settling velocities of the cloud particles. Both the backscatter ratic profiles and the radiosonde horizontal wind profiles show 1-4 km vertical structures. This suggests that the kilometer-scale vertical structure of the PSCs is maintained by low-frequency gravity waves propagating through the cloud layers. (Auth. mod.)

47-2702

47-2702

Paleoclimatic tracers: an investigation using an atmospheric general circulation model under ice age conditions, 1. Desert dust.

Joussaume. S., Journal of geophysical research, Feb. 20, 1993, 98(D2), p.2767-2805, 73 refs. Paleoclimatology, Ice cores, Atmospheric circulation,

Many studies with atmospheric general circulation models (AGCMs) have demonstrated their usefulness in reconstructing past climates. In a new approach, the author used an AGCM to investigate the link between tracer cycles and climate.

sidered in this paper are the atmospheric cycle of windblown dust material from desertic areas and in part 2 the water isotope eyeles. Studies from ice cores have shown a strong increase of cycles. Studies from ice cores have shown a strong increase of dust deposits during glacial periods, both over East. Antarctica and Greenland. It is not known, however, whether this past increase is global or just a local feature: where the dust came from: and what are the mechanisms yielding this increase. Answers to these questions are sought by using an AGCM including a model for the desert dust cycle to simulate the present-day and Last Glacial Maximum climates for Feb, and Aug. The model simulates only a weak increase of the global atmospheric dust content. Stronger, variations are obtained at a regional scale. content. Stronger variations are obtained at a regional scale and are in good agreement with observations from deep-sea sediments. However, the model does not reproduce the great increase of dust concentration in snow that has been observed in ice cores. Several model deficiencies can induce this model-data discrepancy, as for example inaccuracies of the circulation patterns or of the dust model. However, most likely the model fails to simulate the actual sources of dust. (Auth.)

Age of the air in the firn and the ice at Summit, Greenland.

Schwander, J., et al, Journal of geophysical research, Feb. 20, 1993, 98(D2), p.2831-2838, 26 refs. Ice cores, Firn, Geochronology, Greenland.

Boulder streams, debris fans, and Pleistocene climate change in the Blue Ridge Mountains of central Vir-

Whittecar, G.R., et al, *Journal of geology*, July 1992, 100(4), p.487-494, 40 refs. Ryter, D.W

Mountains, Rock streams, Pleistocene, Periglacial processes, Geomorphology, Climatic changes, Slope processes, Landforms, Soil profiles.

Cloud chemistry at Mt. Rigi, Switzerland: dependence on drop size and relationship to precipitation

chemistry. Collett, J.L. Collett, J.L., Jr., et al. Atmospheric environment, Jan. 1993, 27A(1), p.33-42, 39 refs.

Oberholzer, B., Staehelin, J. Cloud physics, Precipitation (meteorology), Cloud droplets, Chemical composition, Air pollution, Snow crystal nuclei, Heterogeneous nucleation, Ion density concentration), Sampling, Aerosols.

Investigations of runoff and fluvial sediment transport of Jökulsá Vestri and Eystri, central Iceland. Contribution to the hydrology of periglacial regions. Untersuchungen zum Abflussverhalten und fluvialen Feststofftransport der Jökulsá Vestri und Jökulsá Eys tri, Zentral-Island. Ein Beitrag zur Hydrologie des Periglazialraumes₁,

Kiel, A., Göttinger Geographische Abhandlungen, 1989, Vol.85, 128p., In German with English sum-mary. Refs. p.115-121. River basins, Glacial hydrology, Runoff, Periglacial processes, Sediment transport, Water erosion, Sus-pended sediments, Periodic variations, Meteorological factors.

Present-day antarctic climatology of the NCAR Com-

munity Climate Model Version 1.
Tzeng, R.Y., et al, Journal of climate, Feb. 1993, 6(2), p.205-226, 51 refs.

Bromwich, D.H., Parish, T.R. Climatology, Polar atmospheres, Models, Climatic factors, Seasonal variations, Simulation, Accuracy, Snow accumulation, Moisture transfer.

Five-year seasonal cycle output produced by the NCAR Community Climate Model Version 1 (CCM1) is used to evaluate the ability of the model to simulate the present-day climate of Antarctica. The model results are compared with observed horizontal syntheses and point data. (Auth. mod.)

Freeze risk to Florida citrus. Part 2: Temperature

variability and circulation patterns.

Downton, M.W., et al, Journal of climate, Feb. 1993, 6(2), p.364-372, 27 refs.

Miller, K.A.

Agriculture. Freezing, Frost forecasting. Air temperature, Atmospheric circulation, Temperature varia-tions, Climatic factors, Climatic changes, Periodic variations.

47.2709

Hail occurrences in India.

Nizamuddin, S., Weather, Mar. 1993, 48(3), p.90-92,

Weather observations, Hail, Precipitation (meteorology), Distribution, Seasonal variations, Meteorological data.

Environmental effects on CO2 efflux from riparian tundra in the northern foothills of the Brooks Range, Alaska, USA.

Alaska, USA.
Oberbauer, S.F., et al. Oecologia, Dec. 11, 1992, 92(4), p.568-577, 28 refs.
Tundra, Carbon dioxide, Soil air interface, Vapor transfer, Ecosystems, Water table, Soil temperature, Biomass, Thaw depth, Seasonal variations, Decompo-

47-2711

Adaptive significance of nitrogen storage in Bistorta rouspurve significance of nitrogen storage in Bistorta bistortoides, an alpine herb. Jaeger. C.H., et al. Oecologia. Dec. 11, 1992, 92(4), p.578-585, 18 refs. Monson. R.K.

Plant ecology. Alpine landscapes. Nutrient cycle. Snow cover effect, Phenology, Growth, Soil analysis, Site surveys, Seasonal variations.

47-2712

Atmospheric water-vapour transport to Antarctica in-

ferred from radiosonde data.
Connolley, W.M., et al. Royal Meteorological Society.
Quarterly journal B. Jan. 1993, 119(510), p.325-342.

King, J.C.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric composition, Water vapor, Sounding, Moisture transfer, Precipitation (meteorology), Wind factors, Glacier mass balance, Periodic variations.

Periodic variations.

Data from 16 radiosonde stations are used to study the transport of water vapor in the antarctic atmosphere. Total column moisture (TCM), winds and moisture flux measurements are presented, together with an analysis of their reliability. Annual TCM values are similar at all stations around the coast of East Antarctica, but are much smaller on the East Antarctic Plateau. Over a period of 6 years the interannual variation (standard deviation) of the TCM is about 10% of the mean value. From the data a water-value for hudget for East Antarctica is computed. the data a water-vapor budget for East Antarctica is computed. The annual accumulation rate obtained approximates glaciological estimates. However, the uncertainties are considerable as ical estimates. However, the uncertainties are considerable as a result of measurement errors and the representativity of the stations available. The conclusion is that the data are more suitable for evaluating the regional performance of circulation models from which systematic budget estimates may be derived. (Auth. mod.)

Mathematical modeling of ice and thermal regime of

water bodies under heavy thermal load.
Aleksandrov, I.I.A., et al. Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1992, No.2, p.55-61, Translated from Meteorologiia i gidrologiia. 4 refs.
Kvon, V.I., Filatova, T.N., Zhukovskaia, O.P.

Reservoirs, Waste disposal, Thermal regime, Water temperature. Hydrodynamics. Ice formation. Air ice water interaction, Mathematical models, Meteorological factors

Causes of variability of ice appearance dates in the lower reaches of the Volga.

Soldatova, I.I., Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1992, No.2, p.62-66, Translated from Meteorologiia i

gidrologiia. 9 refs. River flow, River ice, Channels (waterways), Ice formation, Climatic factors, Flow control, Periodic variations, Global warming, Correlation.

47-2715

In-slab hydronic heating systems warm rooms indoors, melt snow and ice outdoors.

Smith, A., Aberdeen's concrete construction, Oct. 1990, 35(10), p.851-856.

Cold weather construction, Concrete slabs, Concrete heating, Subsurface structures, Radiant heating, Pipes (tubes). Design, Snow melting.

47.2716

Enclosures keep workers warm and more productive in cold weather.

Smith. A., Aberdeen's concrete construction, Oct. 1990, 35(10), p.857-862, 3 refs. Cold weather construction. Cold weather performance, Construction materials, Human factors, Protection. Panels.

47-2717

Using heaters safely during cold weather concreting. Owens, F., Aberdeen's concrete construction, Oct. 1990, 35(10), p.878-881, 1 ref.

Cold weather construction, Winter concreting, Heating, Safety, Ventilation.

47-2718

Designing cold weather concrete mixes.

Suprenant, B.A., Aberdeen's concrete construction. Oct. 1990, 35(10), p.882-884, 4 refs.

Cold weather construction, Winter concreting, Concrete admixtures, Concrete curing, Design criteria, Frost protection, Concrete strength, Temperature control.

47-2719

Non-chloride accelerating admixture for Class CF fly ash.

Brook, J.W., et al. Concrete international, Oct.

1990, 12(10), p.51-54, 4 refs. Berkey, R.A., Farzam, H.

Concrete admixtures, Concrete hardening, Concrete strength, Performance, Mechanical properties, Winter concreting, Standards.

47-2720

Non-chloride accelerating admixtures for early com-

pressive strength.

Rear, K., et al, Concrete international, Oct. 1990, 12(10), p.55-58, 5 refs.

Chin. D. Concrete admixtures, Concrete hardening, Concrete strength. Compressive properties, Mechanical tests, Winter concreting.

47-2721

Managing water resources during global change. Herrmann, R., ed, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992, 860p., Refs. passim. Proceedings of the AWRA 28th Annual Conference and International Symposium. Reno. NV, Nov. 1-5, 1993. 1992. For selected papers see 47-2722 through 47-2750.

Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Snow hydrology, Global warming, Water reserves, Precipitation (meteorology), Stream flow, Alpine landscapes, Atmospheric circulation, Forest ecosystems, River basins.

47-2722

Experience with probabilistic forecasts for cumula-

Howard, C.D.D., Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.119-128, 1 ref.

Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Snow hydrology, Reservoirs, Water reserves, Electric power, Computerized simulation, Data processing, Statistical analysis, Canada—British Columbia.

47-2723

Hydrometeorologic forecasting at Salt River Project. Reigle, D., et al, Managing water resources during glo-bal change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, bal change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.137-

Skindlov, J., Ester, C. Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Snow hydrology, Reservoirs, Water reserves, Computerized simulation. Data processing, United States-Arizona.

47-2724

Operational runoff forecasting and scheduling Pacific Gas and Electric's hydro electric system.

Freeman, G.J., Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, bal change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.143-

Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Snow hydrology, Water reserves. Electric power, Computerized simulation, Data processing. Regional planning, United States-California.

47-2725

Verification of the National Weather Service extend-

ed streamflow prediction procedure.
Day, G.N., et al, Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann. Bethesda.
MD. American Water Resources Association, 1992,

MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.163-172, 4 refs.
Brazil, L.E., McCarthy, C.S., Laurine, D.P.
Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Stream flow, Snow hydrology, Water reserves, Computerized simulation, Data processing. Statistical analysis.

47-2726

Effects of climate change on monthly river runoff.

Miller, J. R., et al. Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992, p. 175-178, 10 refs. Russell, G.L., Van Blarcum, S.C.

Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Snow hydrology, River flow, Global warming, Computerized simulation, Data processing, Statistical analysis, USSR—Lena River. 47-2727

Effects of climate changes on water supplies.

Cooley, K.R., et al, Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.185-194, 22 refs. Flerchinger, G.N., Wight, J.R., Hanson, C.L. Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Snow hydrology, Stream flow, Water reserves, Global warming, Evapo-

transpiration, Vegetation factors, Computerized simulation, Data processing, Statistical analysis, United States-Montana.

47-2728

Rainfall-snowmelt peaks in a warmer climate.

Martinec, J., et al, Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992,

MD, American water Reconstruction p.195-202, 4 refs. Rango, A., Roberts, R. Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Flood forecasting, Runoff forecasting, Rain. Global warming, Computerized simulation, Data processing, Statistical analysis, Canada Docky Mountains.

Modeling watershed management for water augmen tation.

Combs, S.T., et al. Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD. American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.221-229, 18 refs. Lindquist, D.S.

Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Snow hydrology, Water reserves, Regional planning, Watersheds, Computerized simulation, Data processing, United States—California-Sierra Nevada.

47-2730

Climate change impacts on Great Lakes water sup-

Croley, T.E., II. Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, M.D. American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.241-250. 8 refs.

Snowmelt, Runoff forecasting, Snow hydrology, Water reserves, Global warming, Precipitation (meter ology), Computerized simulation, Data processing, Great Lakes.

Effect of climate change on C:N pools in a boreal watershed ecosystem.

Stottlemyer. R., Managing water resources during glo-bal change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association. 1992, p.451-460, 21 refs.

Forest ecosystems, Nutrient cycle, Taiga, Global warming, Watersheds, Great Lakes.

47-2732

Influence of beaver and bogs on greenhouse gases at Voyageurs National Park.

Johnston, C.A., et al, Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD. American Water Resources Association, 1992. p.471-479, 27 refs. Updegraff, K., Bridgham, S., Pastor, J. Forest ecosystems, Nutrient cycle, Taiga, Wetlands.

Peat, Global warming, Soil air interface. Atmospheric composition, United States—Minnesota.

Dynamics of plant communities related to global

changes of climate.

Puzachenko, IU.G., Managing water resources during global change.

Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD. American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.481-487, 1 ref. Forest ecosystems, Plant ecology, Global warming,

Ground water, Vegetation patterns, Precipitation (meteorology), Environmental protection, USSR.

Changes in glacier runoff due to climate change in the

North Cascades, Washington.
Pelto, M.S., Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD. American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.489-496, 10 refs.

Meltwater, Glacial hydrology, Runoff forecasting. Water reserves, Ice (water storage), Global warming, United States—Washington—Cascade Mountains.

Acid deposition and global change research in Sequoia National Park: a case study of interagency cooperation.

Tonnessen, K.A., Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992.

p.497-507, 32 refs.
Snowmelt. Snow hydrology, Hydrogeochemistry, Water chemistry, Air pollution, Water pollution, Global warming, Watersheds, United States—California Sequoia National Park.

47-2736

Smoky futures, blurred visions: fire, boreal forests, and global warming forecasts.

Kadonaga, L., Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.517-525, 41 refs.

Forest ecosystems, Global warming, Forest fires, Plant ecology, Taiga.

47-2737

Hydroclimate response to climate change in the Lake Tahoe basin.

Shelton, M.L., Managing water resources during glo-bal change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, bal change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.557-566, 15 refs.

Snowmelt, Global warming, Water balance, Snow hydrology, Runoff forecasting, Water pollution, United States-Tahoe, Lake.

47-2738

Influence of recent climate patterns on runoff in the Missinaibi River.

Missinaibi River.
Camacho, F., et al. Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann. Bethesda. MD. American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.567-577, 6 refs. Zielinski, P.A., Vascotto, G.L. Runoff forecasting, Water reserves, Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Global warming, River flow, Precipitation

(meteorology). Computerized simulation. Statistical analysis. Canada—Ontario.

47-2739

Accumulation and melt characteristics of northeastern Sierra Nevada snowpacks.

Recce, B., et al. Managing water resources during glo-bal change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD. American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.631-640, 10 refs.

Aguado, E.
Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Snow accumulation,
Snow surveys, Runoff forecasting, Water reserves,
Stream flow, Global warming, United States—Sierra Nevada.

47-2740

Snow water content as a predictor of streamflow in the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges of California. Riddle, L., et al, Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD. bal change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.641-650, 14 refs.

Cayan, D.R., Aguado, E.

Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Runoff forecasting, Snow surveys, Snow water content, Water reserves, Stream flow, Statistical analysis, United States-California.

47-2741

Simulation of precipitation in the Gunnison River

basin using an orographic-precipitation model.

Hay, L.E., et al, Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann. Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association. 1992, p.651-660, 9 refs.

Branson, M.D., Leavesley, G.H.

Snowfall, Snow hydrology, Runoff forecasting, Precipitation (meteorology), Snow surveys, Alpine landscapes, Topographic effects, River basins, Water reserves. Computerized simulation, Data processing. United States—Colorado.

47-2742

Simulation of winter precipitation in western mountain watersheds with a local-scale model.

Medina, J.G., Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD. American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.661-670, 17 refs.

Runoff forecasting. Precipitation (meteorology). Alpine landscapes, Topographic effects, River basins, Water reserves, Global warming. Atmospheric circulation, Computerized simulation, Data processing, Statistical analysis, United States.—Colorado.

47-2743

Use of nested models to simulate regional orographic

metrican Matthews, D.A., et al. Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.671-680, 14 refs.

Bates, G.T., Giorgi, F.

Bates, G.1., Glorgi, P.
Runoff forecasting, Precipitation (meteorology). Alpine landscapes. Topographic effects, River basins, Water reserves. Global warming, Atmospheric circulation, Computerized simulation. Data processing, Statistical analysis, United States-Colorado.

Climate-change scenarios for the Sierra Nevada, Cali-fornia, based on winter atmospheric-circulation pat-

Dettinger, M.D., et al. Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD. American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.681-690, 25 refs.

Cayan, D.R.

Precipitation (meteorology), Atmospheric circulation, Global warming, Runoff forecasting, River basins, Water reserves, Computerized simulation, Data processing, Statistical analysis, United States—Sierra Nevada.

47-2745

Using coupled atmospheric and hydrologic models to investigate the effects of climate change in mountainous regions.

Leavesley, G.H., et al. Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD. American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.691-700, 13 refs.

Branson, M.D., Hay, L.E.

Runoff forecasting, Precipitation (meteorology), Alpine landscapes, Topographic effects, River basins, Water reserves, Global warming, Atmospheric circulation, Computerized simulation, Data processing, Status tistical analysis.

47-2746

Evaluation of trends in runoff in the western United

Wahl, K.L., Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.701-710, 14 refs.

Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Runoff forecasting, Water reserves, Stream flow, Climatic changes, Data processing, Statistical analysis, United States.

47-2747

Atmospheric circulation and precipitation in the Sierra Nevada.

Cayan, D.R., et al. Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda. MD. American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.711-720, 23 refs. Riddle, L.

Precipitation (meteorology), Atmospheric circulation. Runoff forecasting, Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Water reserves, Stream flow, Global warming, Storms, Data processing, Statistical analysis. United States—Sierra Nevada.

47-2748

Use of regression models to estimate effects of climate change on seasonal streamflow in the American and

Carson river basins, California-Nevada.

Duell, L.F.W., Jr., Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD. American Water Resources Association, 1992.

p.731-740, 7 refs.

Precipitation (ineteorology), Runoff forecasting, Stream flow, Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Water reserves, Global warming, River basins, Data processing, Statistical analysis, United States-Sierra Nevada.

Transfer of watershed-model-parameter values to noncalibrated basins in the Gunnison River basin, Colorado.

Kuhn, G., et al. Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD. American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.741-750, 8 refs.

Parker, R.S.

Parker, K.S.
Precipitation (meteorology), Runoff forecasting, Stream flow, Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Water reserves. Global warming, River basins, Watersheds, Computerized simulation, Data processing, Statistical analysis, United States-Colorado.

47-2750

Potential climate-change effects on bed-ma':rial entrainment, the Gunnison Gorge, Colorado.

Elliot, J.G., et al. Managing water resources during global change. Edited by R. Herrmann, Bethesda, MD, American Water Resources Association, 1992, p.751-759, 7 refs.

Parker, R.S.

Stream flow, Sediment transport, Alluvium, Water erosion, Flood forecasting, Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Climatic changes, United States-Colorado.

47-2751

Subaru-Isuzu assembly plant floors. Ayers, C., et al, Concrete international, June 1989, 11(6), P.23-27.

Bruce, R., Patel, K.P.

Winter concreting, Cold weather construction, Concrete placing, Performance, Concrete slabs. Floors, Design criteria.

Quantitative analysis of sea ice remote sensing image-

Korsnes, R., International journal of remote sensing. Jan. 20, 1993, 14(2), p.295-311, 11 refs. Sea ice distribution. Ice floes, Ice detection, Remote

sensing, Data processing, Image processing, Analysis (mathematics), Ice conditions.

47-2753

Mathematical approach to the segmentation of seaice SAR images

Korsnes, R., International journal of remote sensing.

Jan. 20, 1993, 14(2), p.313-332, 17 refs.
Sea ice distribution, Ice conditions, Classifications, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Image processing. Ice floes, Analysis (mathematics). ice edge.

Characterization of spatial statistics of distributed

targets in SAR data. Rignot, E.J., et al. International journal of remote sensing. Jan. 20, 1993, 14(2), p.345-363, 24 refs. Kwok, R.

Remote sensing. Synthetic aperture radar, Sea ice distribution. Data processing. Statistical analysis, Image processing, Surface structure. Analysis (mathematics), Backscattering, Classifications.

47-2755

Optimization of an analytical method for determining

white phosphorus in contaminated sediments.

Taylor, S., et al. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Report. Dec. 1992, CR 92-21, 13p. ADA-261 333, 1 ref.

Walsh, M.E.

Laboratory techniques, Sediments, Soil pollution,

Military operation.

An analytical method was optimized to determine the concentration of white phosphorus (WP) in sediments contaminated by smoke munitions. The method uses isoctane as the extractant and a gas chromatograph as the determinative instrument. Both field-contaminated samples and spiked sediments were analyzed and results on the spiked samples indicate that the method has a better than 80° recovery rate for WP. The detection limit for the method is 0.88 microg kg of soil. The WP recovery is sensitive to the water content of the sediments and to prolonged shaking. Fluidizing the wet sediments by adding water to saturated soil greatly increases WP recovery. Since field samples are contaminated with WP particles of various sizes, subsamples may not accurately represent the concentration of the sample as a whole. An analytical method was optimized to determine the concen-

47-2756

Unsurfaced road maintenance management.

Eaton, R.A., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report, Dec. 1992, SR 92-26, Var. p., ADA-262 015, 11 refs. Beaucham, R.E.

Road maintenance, Military facilities.

This draft manual describes an unsurfaced road maintenance management system for use on military installations. This system is available in either a manual or computerized model (Micro PAVER). The maintenance standards prescribed should protect Government property with an economical and effective expenditure of maintenance funds commensurate with the functional contraction of the above of the commensurate with the functional contraction of the second of the contraction of the second of the contraction of the second expenditure of maintenance funds commensurate with the func-tional requirements and the planned future use of the facilities. Because of limited maintenance funds, timely and rational determination of maintenance and repair (M&R) needs and priorities are very important factors. These factors can be de-termined by using the system as described in this draft manual. The use of the unsurfaced road maintenance management system by personnel who have the responsibility for unsurfaced toad maintenance should assure uniform, economical, and satisfactory unsurfaced area maintenance and repair.

Development of an airborne MMW FM-CW radar for mapping river ice.

yankielun, N.E., et al. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Report, Jan. 1993, CR 93-01, 10p., 17 refs.
Ferrick, M.G., Weyrick, P.B.

River ice. Remote sensing, Airborne radar, Ice cover thickness, Mapping, Ice spectroscopy.

thickness, Mapping, Ice spectroscopy.

Analyses of a river's freezeup ice cover stability and its breakup rely on detailed knowledge of the cover's thickness and the variability of that thickness. A high-resolution millimeter wave (26.5- to 40 GHz) Frequency Modulated-Continuous Wave radar with real-time data acquisition and digital signal processing and display capability was deployed from a low-flying (3-10 cm) helicopter to continuously acquire, process and display data during an ice thickness profiling survey of a 24 km study reach. A nominal sheet ice thickness of 50 cm, occasional areas of new ice sheet as thin as 5 cm, open leads, and massive ice accumulations of the order of 5 m thick were encountered. Radar profiling data agreed with ground truth from borehole Radar profiling data agreed with ground truth from borehole measurements of the sheet ice, and provided a more detailed view of the ice conditions than that obtained from a low altitude video survey. The radar system provided rapid, safe and accurate data acquisition, allowing detailed mapping of the ice conditions throughout the reach.

47-2758

Geochemistry of soils of Spitsbergen.
Dobrovol'skii, V.V., Soviet soil science, 1990(Pub. Mar. 91), 22(6), p.1-15, Translated from Pochvovede-18 refs.

Geochemistry, Soil chemistry, Soil profiles, Cryogenic soils, Frozen ground chemistry, Peat, Meadow soils, Norway-Spitsbergen.

47-2759

Investigation of the effect of the freezing of a foundation on the bearing capacity of a rigid airfield pavement. [Issledovanie vliianiia promerzaniia grun-tovogo osnovaniia na nesushchuiu sposobnost' zhestkikh aerodromnykh pokrytiij.

Onopa, I.A., et al, Izvestiia vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii. Stroitel'stvo i arkhitektura. Sep. 1990, No.9, p.96-101, In Russian. 10 refs. Kul'chitskii, V.A., Bychkov, V.R. Bearing strength, Foundations, Airports, Pavement

bases. Cold weather performance.

47-2760

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47-2814

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Barkov, N.I., et al. Akademiia nauk SSSR. Barkov, N.I., et al, Akademia nauk SSSR. Institut geografii. Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh is-sledovanii, 1991, Vol.71, p.233-236, In Russian. 16 refs. See 45-1043 for original article. See Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanii, vol.70, p.242 for Commentary.
Nikolaev, V.I.
lee cores, Climatology, Moisture, Glaciation, USSR—

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Ground water, Soil pollution, Environmental impact, Hydrogeology, Chemical ice prevention, Airports, Research projects, Norway.

47-2823

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47-2824

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Soil pollution, Chemical ice prevention, Airports, Ground water, Environmental impact.

47-2827

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47-2828

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Data processing, Organizations, Hydrology, Water reserves, Regional planning, Research projects.

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47-2832

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Hooghiemstra, H., et al., Start of a glacial. Edited by G.J. Kukla and E. Went, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.71-84, 11 refs.
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47-2834
Marine palynology of interglacial-glacial transitions.
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Global change, Pollen, Pleistocene, Ocean bottom,
Quaternary deposits, Drill core analysis, Geo-

Quaternary deposits, chronology, Glaciation.

47-2835

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Duplessy, J.C., et al, Start of a glacial. Edited by G.J. Kukla and E. Went, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.173-183, 26 refs.

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Global climate change: a three million year perspective.

Raymo, M.E., Start of a glacial. Edited by G.J. Kukla and E. Went, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.207-223, 48 refs.

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47-2838

Transition from the Sangamon interglaciation to the Wisconsin glaciation along the southeastern margin of the Laurentide ice sheet, North America.

Dreimanis, A., Start of a glacial. Edited by G.J. Kukla and E. Went, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992. p.225-251, 53 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Glaciation, Global change, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Pleistocene, Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation.

47-2839

Caspian transgression as an indicator of the intergla-

cial-glacial transition.

Zubakov, V.A., Start of a glacial. Edited by G.J.

Kukla and E. Went, Berlin, Springer-Verlag. 1992,

p.253-271. 39 refs.
Paleoclimatology, Glaciation, Global change, Sea level, Marine deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Caspian Sea, Black Sea.

Working hypotheses for glaciation/deglaciation mechanisms.

Oeschger, H., Start of a glacial. Edited by G.J. Kukla and E. Went, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.273-289, 17 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Glaciation, Global change, Ice age theory, Geochronology. Ocean currents, Ice cores, Ice sheets. Glacier oscillation.

tee cores from Greenland and from Vostok and Byrd stations in Antarctica for the last 150,000 years indicate that a cold climate state occurs when North Atlantic deep water formation (NADWF) is turned off and a mild climate state when NADWF is turned on. In both Antarctica and Greenland, the latest initial warming trend began about 13,000 years ago, but fewer and less abrupt oscillations appear in the antarctic cores than in the Greenland cores. Variations in CO2, CH4, and temperature closely parallel each other. The main deglaciations in Antarctica, 145-135,000 years B.P. and 15-10,000 years B.P., show a rise in CO2 from 220-240 ppm to 260-280 ppm.

47-2841

Recent temperature trends: are they reinforced by insolation shifts.

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Insolation regime of the warm to cold transitions. Kukla, G.J., et al, Start of a glacial. Edited by G.J. Kukla and E. Went, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.307-339, 47 refs. Gavin, J.

Paleoclimatology, Glaciation, Global change, Ice age theory, Insolation, Ocean currents, Atmospheric circulation, Geochronology, Ice cores, Ice sheets, Glacier

Empirical linkages between arctic sea ice extents and northern hemisphere mid-latitude column ozone lev-

Marko, J.R., et al, Geophysical research letters, Jan. 8, 1993, 20(1), p.37-40, 19 refs.

Sea ice distribution, Atmospheric composition, Ozone, Stratosphere, Ice air interface, Solar radiation, Correlation, Periodic variations.

47-2844

Arctic sea ice albedo: a comparison of two satellitederived data sets.

Jan. 8, 1993, 20(1), p.41-44, 11 refs.
Serreze, M.C., Key, J.R.

Sea ice distribution. Pack ice, Spaceborne photography, Albedo, Snow cover effect, Correlation, Accuracy, Periodic variations, Data processing.

47-2845
Water soluble organic constituents in arctic aerosols and snow pack.

Li, S.M., et al. Geophysical research letters, Jan. 8, 1993, 20(1), p.45.48, 18 refs.

Winchester, J.W.

Polar atmospheres. Atmospheric composition, Aerosols, Snow impurities, Air pollution, Solubility, Sampling, Ion density (concentration), Organic nuclei.

47-2846

Aircraft observations of the origin and growth of very

Aircraft observations of the origin and growth of very large snowflakes.

Lawson, R.P., et al, Geophysical research letters,
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Stewart, R.E., Strapp, J.W., Isaac, G.A.
Meteorological instruments, Aerial surveys, Precipitation (meteorology), Snowflakes, Probes, Imaging, Snow crystal growth, Snow crystal structure, Scattering. ing.

47-2847

Surface ozone concentration at the Molodezhnaya and Mirnyy antarctic stations based on measu ments conducted in Spring 1987 through Fall 1988. Gruzdev, A.N., et al, Izvestiya. Atmospheric and oceanic physics, Aug. 1992, 28(1), p.41-47, Translated from Izvestiia. Fizika atmosfery i okeana. 29 refs. Elokhov, A.S.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric composition, Ozone, Seasonal variations, Sampling, Turbulent exchange, Antarctica—Mirnyy Station, Antarctica—Molodezh-

naya Station.

Results of surface ozone concentration measurements conducted at the Molodezhnaya and Mirnyy stations from spring 1987 through fall 1988 are reported and discussed together with results from airborne ozone measurements in the surface layer along the Mirryy-Vostok-Mirnyy route (a single overflight). Daily, day-to-day, and annual ozone variability mechanisms are examined. Specifically, it is determined that the ground level of ozone positively correlates with temperature above the of ozone positively correlates with temperature above the boundary layer in the synoptically active period as well as with the surface katabatic wind direction in the synoptically quiescent period.

47-2848

Late Quaternary coccoliths at the North Pole: evidence of ice-free conditions and rapid sedimentation in the central Arctic Ocean.

Gard, G., Geology, Mar. 1993, 21(3), p.227-230, 15 refs.

Marine geology, Ice cover effect, Marine deposits, Quaternary deposits, Bottom sediment, Sedimenta-tion, Ice melting, Drill core analysis, Stratigraphy. Periodic variations

Late Cenozoic uplift and volcanism on Spitsbergen:

caused by mantle convection?.
Vagnes, E., et al, *Geology*, Mar. 1993, 21(3), p.251-254, 49 refs.

Amundsen, H.E.F. Subpolar regions, Marine geology, Tectonics, Geothermy, Convection, Volcanoes, Geologic structures, Regolith.

47-2850

Nitrate transport in subalpine streams, Lake Tahoe Basin, California-Nevada, U.S.A. Coats, R., et al. Applied geochemistry, Jan. 1993, Suppl.2, International Symposium on Environmental Geochemistry, 2nd, Uppsala, Sweden, Sep. 16-19, 1991. Selected papers, p.17-21, 22 refs.

Goldman, C. Stream flow, Limnology, Hydrogeochemistry, Watersheds, Snowmelt, Nutrient cycle, Mathematical models, Lake water, Water pollution, Forecasting.

Sulfate sources in the Glacier Lakes catchment. Snowy Range, Wyoming, U.S.A.

Finley, J.B., et al. Applied geochemistry, Jan. 1993, Suppl.2, International Symposium on Environmental Geochemistry, 2nd, Uppsala, Sweden, Sep. 16-19, 1991. Selected papers, p.185-188, 19 refs. Drever, J.I.

Watersheds, Alpine landscapes, Hydrogeochemistry, Bedrock, Snowmelt, Surface waters, Isotope analysis, Chemical properties, Seasonal variations, Soil microbiology.

Distribution of block fields in Scandinavia. (Block-

havens utbredning i Skandinavien₁.

Malmström, B., Svensk geografisk arsbok, 1991, No.67, p.110-113. In Swedish with English summary. 8 refs.

Periglacial processes, Landforms, Rock streams, Distribution, Remote sensing, Geological maps.

Periglacial features in the Söderasen canyons, south Sweden.

Nyberg, R., Svensk geografisk arsbok, 1991, No.67, p.145-156, 23 refs.

Periglacial processes, Geomorphology, Valleys, Slope processes, Geological surveys, Age determination, Nivation, Talus.

Aspects on the significance of climatic changes for the

periglacial environment in northern Sweden.
Akerman, H.J., Svensk geografisk arsbok, 1991,
No.67, p.176-187, 43 refs.
Climatic changes, Global warming, Periglacial processes, Permafrost transformation, Permafrost distribution, Geomorphology, Permafrost surveys, Snow cover effect.

47-2855

Shifts in ice sheet temperatures.

Colbeck, S.C., Journal of geophysical research, Mar. 20, 1993, 98(D3), MP 3221, p.5115-5120, 23 refs. Ice sheets, Ice temperature, Temperature variations, Snow cover effect, Radiation absorption, Subsurface investigations, Ice heat flux, Snow air interface, Analysis (mathematics), Glacier heat balance.

ysis (mathematics), Glacier heat balance. This paper examines the phenomenon through which the entire temperature gradient in an ice sheet can be shifted by processes that occur just below the surface. Energy absorbed close to the surface flows back to the surface, which steepens the average temperature gradient near the surface and shifts the entire temperature profile to higher values. Various sources are considered, as are density profiles and transients. While some sources can increase the 10 m temperature in ice sheets, air currents flowing through snow can either heat or cool the snow at depth and can dominate all other processes. The relative contributions of the different mechanisms must be evaluated for any particular site. (Auth. mod.) any particular site. (Auth. mod.)

Reassessment of Crete (Greenland) ice core acidity/volcanism link to climate change.
Crowley, T.J., et al, Geophysical research letters, Feb. 5, 1993, 20(3), p.209-212, 24 refs.
Criste, T.A., Smith, N.R.

Climatic changes, Volcanic ash, Ice sheets, Ice cores, Drill core analysis, Correlation, Periodic variations, Global warming, Chemical properties.

Laboratory measurements of the loss of ClO on Pyrex, ice and NAT at 183 K. Kenner, R.D., et al. Geophysical research letters.

Feb. 5, 1993, 20(3), p.193-196, 17 refs.
Plumb, I.C., Ryan, K.R.
Stratosphere, Cloud physics, Atmospheric composition, Ice vapor interface, Heterogeneous nucleation, Aerosols, Ozone, Simulation, Chemical properties, Air

pollution.

The rate of loss of CIO on Pyrex, water ice and nitric acid trihydrate (NAT) surfaces at 183 K was measured in a flow reactor sampled by a mass spectrometer. Upper limits for the rates of loss of CIO on Pyrex at 295 K, CI2 on ice at 183 K and O3 on Pyrex, ice and NAT surfaces at 183 K have also been determined. In all cases the probability of loss of the species from the gas-phase upon collision with the surface is less than .0001. These small vales make it probable that heterogeneous reactions involving these species are unimportant in the winter polar stratosphere. (Auth. mod.)

Spring measurements of tropospheric bromine at Barrow, Alaska. Sturges, W.T., et al, Geophysical research letters,

Feb. 5, 1993, 20(2), p.201-204, 9 refs. Polar atmospheres, Aerosols, Atmospheric composition, Chemical composition, Photochemical reactions, Diurnal variations, Ozone, Sampling.

47-2859

Sea-ice interaction with the thermohaline circulation. Yang, J.Y., et al, *Geophysical research letters*, Feb. 5, 1993, 20(2), p.217-220, 25 refs.

Neelin, J.D.

Sea ice distribution, Ice cover effect, Ice water interface, Ocean currents, Salinity, Phase transformations, Climatic changes, Periodic variations, Mathematical models, Heat transfer

Transport phenomena in frozen porous media. Perfect, E., et al, NATO Advanced Study Institute on

Transport Processes in Porous Media, Pullman, WA. July 9-19, 1989. Proceedings. Edited by J. Bear et al, NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series E. Applied Sciences. Vol.202. Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1991, p.243-270. Refs. p.261-270. Groenevelt. P.H., Kay, B.D. **DLC TC176.T73**

Porous materials, Frozen ground mechanics, Frozen ground thermodynamics, Mass transfer, Heat transfer, Frost heave, Analysis (mathematics), Scillars, Scilla rost heave, Analysis (mathematics), Soil water migration. Temperature effects.

47-2861

Solidification of a binary mixture saturating a bed of

Cao, W.Z., et al. NATO Advanced Study Institute on Convective Heat and Mass Transfer in Porous Media. Cesme, Turkey, Aug. 6-17, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by S. Kacak et al. NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series E. Applied Sciences. Vol.196, Dorates. drecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1991, p.725-737, 18 refs.

Poulikakos, D. DLC TJ260.N364

Solutions, Porous materials, Freezing, Liquid solid interfaces, Liquid phases, Solid phases, Heat transfer, Temperature effects, Phase transformations.

47-2862

Some geophysical problems involving convection in porous media.

porous media.

Nield, D.A., NATO Advanced Study Institute on Convective Heat and Mass Transfer in Porous Media, Cesme, Turkey, Aug. 6-17, 1990. Proceedings. Edited by S. Kacak et al, NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series E. Applied Sciences. Vol.196, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1991, p.985-1006, Refs. p.1002-1005.

DLC T1260.N364

Porous materials, Convection, Snow thermal proper-

Porous materials, Convection, Snow thermal properties. Snow air interface. Patterned ground, Permafrost transformation, Analysis (mathematics), Phase transformations.

47-2863

On flow model dating of stable isotope records from

On flow model dating of stable isotope records from Greenland ice cores.

Johnsen, S.J., et al. Last deglaciation: absolute and radiocarbon chronologies, edited by E. Bard and W.S. Brocker. Proceedings of the NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Erice, Sicily, Dec. 1990, Berlin, Heidelberg, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.13-24, 30 refs. Dansgaard, W.

DLC QE697.L292 1992

Ice cores, Models, Flow rate. Age determination. Greenland.

47-2864

Be-10 denosition at Vostok, Antarctica during the last 50,000 years and its relationship to possible cosmo-genic production variations during this period. Raisbeck, G.M., et al, Last deglaciation: absolute and

radiocarbon chronologies, edited by E. Bard and W.S. Broeker. Proceedings of the NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Erice, Sicily, Dec. 1990, Berlin, Heidelberg, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.127-139, 26 refs. DLC QE697.L292 1992

Ice cores, Geochemistry, Isotopes, Antarctica-Vos-

tox station.

Using measured concentrations of Be-10 in ice cores from Vostok Station, and assuming that past ice accumulation rates in these cores can be calculated from their stable isotope ratio deltaH2, the authors give the Be-10 deposition rate at this location for the past 50,000 years. The Be-10 flux appears to have been relatively constant during this period, except for a 1000-2000 year interval 35,000 years ago, when it increased by a factor of 2. On the basis of these data it is unlikely that primary recent interval 45. factor of 2. On the basis of these data it is unlikely that primary cosmic ray or solar modulation-induced cosmogenic production rate changes can completely account for the C-14/C-12 changes in the atmosphere during the late glacial period implied by earlier coral results. No similar conclusions regarding possible production variations due to geomagnetic field variations can be made at the present time, because it is not known how these will be reflected in Be-10 deposition over polar regions. It is also shown that the discrepancies in the U-Th and C-14 ages of corals for the period 10,000-20,000 years ago cannot be related to the Be-10 "peak" at 35,000 B.P. unless the latter is due to some solar mechanism which produces much larger production rate changes in C-14 than in Be-10.

47-2865

Be-10 peaks as time markers in polar ice cores.

Beer, J., et al. Last deglaciation: absolute and radiocar-bon chronologies, edited by E. Bard and W.S. Broeker. Proceedings of the NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Erice, Sicily, Dec. 1990, Berlin, Heidelberg, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.141-153, 18 refs. DLC QE697.L292 1992

Ice cores, Geochemistry, Isotopes, Antarctica-Byrd Station, Greenland,

Station, Greenland.

Be-10 concentration peaks observed in the ice cores from Vostok (around 35 ka B.P. and 60 ka B.P.) and Dome C (around 35 ka B.P.) offer the possibility of synchronizing the Southern and Northern Hemisphere ice core records, provided that these peaks are of global extent. A search in the Be-10 ice core records of Byrd Station and Camp Century, Greenland revealed the following results: the 35 ka B.P. peak is clearly present in the Byrd core. Despite the coarse time resolution and missing data there is a good indication that the peak is also present in the Camp Century record. Comparisons with deltaO-18 and SO4 suggest that the peak is caused by a higher production rate of cosmogenic radionuclides rather than by climatic effects. The 60 ka B.P. peak could not be found in either of these two cores. At present it is not known whether this is due to inade-

r to a non-production origin of the 60 ka peak

47-2866

Last deglaciation in Antarctica: further evidence of a "Younger Dryas" type climatic event.

Jouzel, J., et al, Last deglaciation: absolute and radiocarbon chronologies, edited by E. Bard and W.S. Broeker. Proceedings of the NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Erice, Sicily, Dec. 1990, Berlin, Heidelberg, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.229-266, Refs. p.257-266.

DLC QE697.L292 1992

Ice cores, Geochronology, Ice composition, Climatic changes, Antarctica—Dome C, Antarctica—Vostok Station, Antarctica-Byrd Station, Antarctica-Komsomolskava Station.

Dome C results have shown that the last climatic transition was, Dome C results have shown that the last climatic transition was, in this antarctic ice core, a two-step process with two warming trend periods interrupted by a slightly colder period estimated to have taken place from about 12 8 to 13.6 kpt 8.P. New results show that this cooling event is also well recorded in the Vostok record and probably in a new east antarctic core drilled at Komsomolskaia. Although apparently preceding the Younger Dryas dated from 11.0 to 10.2 kpr 8.P. (C-14 ages), it is possible that the antarctic cold reversal is a Southern Hemisphere counterpart of the well-documented Northern Hemisphere cold sevent 15 hourset. sphere cold event 1) because the accuracy of ice core absolute dating is no better than 10%, and 2) because the dating of the oating is no better than 10°, and 2) occause the dating of the Younger Dryas itself may require a correction of up to 2 kyr. Recent measurements of methane concentrations in the Vostok core should provide useful information for linking Northern and Southern Hemisphere observations. Additional information concerning this period also includes the CO2 record and the changes in dust concentration, with data now available both for ne C and Vostok cores. (Auth.)

47-2867

Contributions to antarctic research III.

Contributions to antarctic research 111.

Elliot, D.H., ed, American Geophysical Union. Antarctic research series, 1992. Vol.57, 155p., Refs. passim. For individual papers see 47-2868 through 47-2874 or B-48123, E-48125 through E-48128, F-48124 and F-48129

Paleoclimatology, Marine deposits, Bottom sediment, Glacial deposits, Ocean bottom, Ice shelves, Glaciation, Glacier oscillation, Geochronology, Pleistocene. tion, Glacier oscillation, Geochronology, Pleistocene. This is the 3rd issue of "Contributions to Antarctic Research" of the Antarctic Research Series, which is designed to make results of antarctic fieldwork available. It consists of 7 papers dealing with irradiance measurements in perennially ice covered lakes, oxygen isotope study of ice fields in East Antarctica, antarctic nearshore marine hydrochemical variability, reconstruction of Late Pleistocene grounded ice sheet on the Ross Sea continental shelf. Late Quaternary glacial history of the Antarctic Peninsula, Pliocene-Pleistocene esismic stratigraphy of the Ross Sea, and gravity measurements on the Ross Ice Shelf.

47-2868

Spectral irradiance and bio-optical properties in perennially ice-covered lakes of the dry valleys (McMurdo Sound, Antarctica).

Lizotte, M.P., et al. American Geophysical Union.
Antarctic research series, 1992, Vol.57, Contributions to antarctic research III. Edited by D.H. Elliot, p.1-14, 38 refs.

Priscu. J.C. Frozen lakes, Ice cover effect, Ice optics, Light transmission, Lake water, Cryobiology, Photosynthesis. Plankton, Chlorophylls, Antarctica—Bonney, Lake, Antarctica—Hoare, Lake, Antarctica—Fryxell, Lake. Antarctica—Froste, Lake, Antarctica—Fryxell, Lake, Lakes of the dry valley region near McMurdo Sound which are perennially ice-covered (approximately 4 m thick) and contain only microorganisms in the plankton were studied. Profiles of the flux and spectral distribution of photosynthetically available radiation (400-700 nm) and the optical properties of suspended particulate material were measured for Lake Bonney and Lake Ferrell. particulate material were measured for Lake Bonney and Lake Fryxell. The spectral quality of light immediately beneath the ice was similar in both lakes; irradiance was always less than 50 micromol photons/sq m/s. However, the concentration and vertical distribution of phytoplankton biomass (i.e., chlorophyll) differed greatly among the three lakes, and was similar to the trend in light attenuation of Lake Fryxell>> Lake Hoare > Lake Bonney. The same relationship between chlorophyll and light attenuation was observed as chlorophyll concentrations increased over the growth season in Lake Bonney. An analysis of absorption due to water, phytoplankton, detritus and, by difference, gilvin (dissolved materials) showed that water was the dominant absorber (38-75% of the total absorption coefficient) but that phytoplankton was usually the most important of the variable components (11-47%). In terms of the relative importance of ight-absorpting components, the dry valley lakes appear to be most similar to oligotrophic seas and ley lakes appear to be most similar to oligotrophic seas and would be defined as case I waters. (Auth. mod.)

Oxygen isotope study of the ice fields surrounding the Reckling Moraine on the East Antarctic ice sheet. Faure, G., et al. American Geophysical Union. Antarctic research series, 1992, Vol.57, Contributions to antarctic research III. Edited by D.H. Elliot, p.15-26,

Grootes, P.M., Buchanan, D., Hagen, E.H.
Fossil ice, Ice sheets, Ice dating, Paleoclimatology,
Geochronology, Pleistocene, Ice sampling, Isotope
analysis, Oxygen isotopes, Antarctica—Victoria Land. The model that has been proposed for the accumulation of meteorite specimens on ice fields of the East Antarctica ice sheet suggests that partial stratigraphic sections of the ice sheet are exposed at such locations. In order to verify this hypothe-sis, isotope compositions of oxygen were determined in ice samsis, isotope compositions of oxygen were determined in ice samples collected along three survey lines across the Reckling Moraine. The delta-0-18 values of the ice vary from -37-9 to -51.2 per mill relative to standard mean ocean water. The strongly 0-18 depleted ice is identified as basal ice that formed during the glacial stages of the Pleistocene epoch. However, the large number of apparent transitions from glacial to interglacial ice revealed by the data suggests that the stratigraphy of the ice, and hence the climatic record it contains, may have been disturbed locally by the structural deformation of the ice sheet. Large exposures of ice that appear to lack the variations in delta O-18 which characterize most of the ice in this area were discovered within and adiacent to the Reckling Moraine, but the covered within and adjacent to the Reckling Moraine, but the cause for this phenomenon remains to be determined. (Auth.)

Scallop shell mineralogy and crystalline characteristics: proxy records for interpreting antarctic near-shore marine hydrochemical variability.

Berkman, P.A., et al, American Geophysical Union. Antarctic research series, 1992, Vol.57, Contributions to antarctic research III. Edited by D.H. Elliot, p.27-38, 66 refs.

Foreman, D.W., Mitchell, J.C., Liptak, R.J.

lce sheets. Paleoclimatology. Marine deposits. Bottom sediment, Meltwater, Marine biology, Geochronology. Glacier oscillation, Mineralogy. Water chemistry. Antarctica—McMurdo Sound.

Trace element concentrations in modern antarctic scallop Irace element concentrations in modern antarctic scallop shells, collected across a nearshore depth gradient adjacent to a summer glacial meltwater stream in west McMurdo Sound, significantly decreased with depth. These antarctic scallop shells, as with bay scallop and sea scallop shells, reveal that isomorphous substituents with atomic radii larger than that of calcium are substituted into the intracrystalline lattice sites of the unit add. the unit cells. Divalent cations with smaller atomic radii, even if they reflect nearshore environmental variation today, may if they reflect nearshore environmental variation today, may occur outside of the unit cells in intercrystalline spaces that would be susceptible to diagenesis over time. Significant differences between the crystalline characteristics and the mineralogy of the upper and lower scallop valves also indicate that the shell valves cannot be indiscriminately used to assess environmental variation. Future mineralogical analyses of antarctic scallop shells, and other coastal marine species that have feetile tenuel the cell times to be described to the coastal marine species that have feetile tenuel the cell times to be described to the cell time. fossils around the continent, should focus on the relatively sta-ble compositional characteristics of the unit cells to interpret Holocene environmental variability associated with the ice sheet margins. (Auth. mod.)

47-2871

Evidence for a grounded ice sheet on the Ross Sea continental shelf during the Late Pleistocene and preliminary paleodrainage reconstruction.

Anderson, J.B., et al, American Geophysical Union. Antarctic research series, 1992, Vol.57, Contributions to antarctic research III. Edited by D.H. Elliot, p.39-62, 62 refs.

Shipp, S.S., Bartek, L.R., Reid, D.E.

Paleoclimatology, Marine deposits. Bottom sediment, Glacial deposits, Grounded ice, Ice shelves, Geochronology, Ocean bottom. Drill core analysis, Glacier oscillation, Glaciation, Pleistocene, Antarctica—Ross

The Ross Sea exhibits north-south oriented troughs associated or the soss Sea exhibits north-south oriented troughs associated with modern ice streams and outlet glaciers. Seismic reflection profiles across the troughs show evidence that they were glacially eroded. Seismic records show morphologic features interpreted as till tongues, morannal banks and possibly glacial deltas formed near the grounding line of the former marine ice sheet. Piston cores from the continental shelf penetrated diamictons whose origin and age are problematic. Detailed petrographic analyses of the minerals and rocks comprising these diamictons analyses of the minerals and rocks comprising these diametons were conducted to determine subglacial versus glacial marine origin and to reconstruct the glacial setting of the Ross Sea during the most recent glacial maximum. The most detailed work was conducted in the western Ross Sea. The results show that diamictons do occur in distinct petrologic provinces. This is consistent with deposition from the basal debris zone of either an ice sheet or an ice shelf. The data demonstrate that the East Antarctica ice sheet and West Antarctica ice sheet grounded on the continental shelf during the last algorial maximum. In the Antactica lee sneet and west Antactica lee sneet grounded on the continental shelf during the last glacial maximum. In the western Ross Sea the grounding line existed near the shelf break. Diamictons from the central and eastern portion of the continental shelf contains stable mineral and rock fragments, indicating considerable recycling of these particles. (Auth.) 47-2872

Late Quaternary glacial history of the northern Antarctic Peninsula's western continental shelf: evidence from the marine record.

Pope, P.G., et al, American Geophysical Union. Antarctic research series, 1992, Vol.57, Contributions to antarctic research III. Edited by D.H. Elliot, p.63-91, 37 refs.

Anderson, J.B.

Paleoclimatology, Marine deposits, Bottom sediment, Glacial deposits, Quaternary deposits, Ice shelves, Ocean bottom, Geochronology, Glacier oscillation, Glaciation, Drill core analysis, Antarctica—Antarctic Peninsula.

Piston and gravity cores and bottom profiler records from the northern Antarctic Peninsula's western continental shelf were northern Antarctic Peninsula's western continental shell were examined to reconstruct the glacial setting of this region during the last glacial maximum. The precision depth records (PDR) and the inner portions of the continental shelf, with the exception of Biscoe Trough, whose bed is scoured partially onto the outer shelf. Piston cores reflect a modern depositional setting typical of the antarctic continental shelf; terrigenous sediments of dentification in a marine envision. are deposited as ice-rafted debris (IRD) in a marine environ-ment where currents sweep fine sediments from the shallow banks of the shelf, leaving sandy lags, and deposit these fines in banks of the shelf, leaving sandy lags, and deposit these fines in shelf depressions. Piston cores recovered basal till only from the inner shelf and from the floor of Biscoe Trough. Transitional glacial marine sediments are most prevalent in the southern portion of the study area near Marguerite Bay. Reconstruction for the last glacial maximum places a marine ice sheet in Marguerite Bay and on the inner shelf. Glacial ice retreated rapidly from the northern regions. Concurrently, offshore of Marguerite Bay an ice tongue (or small ice shelf) and associated pack ice canopy slowly retreated, yielding to open marine sedimentation during the early Holocene. Carbon 14 data indicate that the ice shelf retreated from Marguerite Bay sometime after 12,430 years B.P. (Auth. mod.)

Pliocene-Pleistocene seismic stratigraphy of the Ross Sea: evidence for multiple ice sheet grounding epi-

Alonso, B., et al, American Geophysical Union. Antarctic research series, 1992, Vol.57, Contributions to antarctic research III. Edited by D.H. Elliot, p.93-103, 33 refs

Anderson, J.B., Díaz, J.I., Bartek, L.R. Paleoclimatology, Marine deposits, Bottom sediment, Glacial deposits, Grounded ice, Ice shelves, Ocean bottom, Stratigraphy, Glacier oscillation, Glaciation,

Olacial deposits. Ortonded tee, tee sheeves. Ocean bottom. Stratigraphy, Glacier oscillation, Glaciation, Pleistocene, Seismic surveys, Antarctica—Ross Sea. The distribution, morphology and thickness of Pliocene-Pleistocene deposits on the Ross Sea continental shelf were mapped using high-resolution seismic reflection data acquired during the U.S. Antarctic Program 1990 cruise. Chronostratigraphic control is provided by Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP) leg 28 drill sites on the shelf. In the western Ross Sea, the Pliocene-Pleistocene section is relatively thin and is restricted mainly to the outer shelf. However, the Eastern Basin contains a relatively thick (up to 600 ms) and widespread Pliocene-Pleistocene section that has been subdivided into 7 seismic units. On the basis of the original biostratigraphic work on cores from DSDP site 271, the 3 lower units are Pliocene in age, and the youngest unit is Pleistocene in age. The age of the three middle units was not determined; the aggradational stacking pattern of these units indicates a Pleistocene age. The 7 units reflect multiple ice sheet grounding events during which the ice sheet extended to the shelf break, followed by retreat from the shelf. These fluctuations in grounding line position indicate extreme variations in the antarctic climate and sea level. Ice sheet grounding events do not require a polar climate: they could reflect subpolar to temperate shifts in climate. (Auth. mod.)

Analysis of gravity measurements on the Ross Ice Shelf, Antarctica.
Greischar, L.L., et al, American Geophysical Union.

Antarctic research series, 1992, Vol.57, Contributions to antarctic research III. Edited by D.H. Elliot, p.105-155 + 1 microfiche, 71 refs. Bentley, C.R., Whiting, L.R. Ice shelves, Bottom topography, Paleoclimatology, Ocean bottom, Subglacial observations, Ice surveys, Clarities or estillation. Electronics, Terapity,

Glacier oscillation, Glaciation, Tectonics, Gravity anomalies, Isostasy, Antarctica—Ross Ice Shelf.

anomalies, isostasy, Antarctica—Ross ice Snett.

During the Ross lee Shelf Geophysical and Glaciological Survey field program, between 1973 and 1978, gravity measurements were made at 181 sites on a 55 km grid covering the Ross lee Shelf and along 350 km of profile lines at base camps. Marine gravity data, which have been approximately adjusted to rine gravity data, which have been approximately adjusted to the new datum and reference system, were used to extend coverage to the edge of the Ross Sea continental shelf. Free-air, Bouguer, and Airy isostatic anomaly maps reveal linear anomalies paralleling the Transantarctic Mountains as a dominant feature. Block faulting due to extension between East Antarctica and West Antarcticie is a likely tectonic source for these features. Modeling of local gravity observations made at 5 base camps revealed probable faulting at every camp. The 2 base camps revealed probable faulting at every camp. The correspondence of modeled local structures to regional trends suggests that they are the result of regional tectonic activity. A spectral analysis technique applied to the free-air anomaly, and bathymetry maps of the Ross embayment revealed that relatively short wavelength (< 500).</p>

km) topographic loads appear isostatically uncompensated. A simple exponential model of crustal rebound has been used to derive isochrons of ice retireat. The result generally agrees both spatially and temporally with retreat models based on ice sheet dynamics. (Auth. mod.)

Critical cooling rates for aqueous cryoprotectants in the presence of sugars and polysaccharides. Sutton, R.L., Cryobiology, Oct. 1992, 29(5), p.585-

598, 36 refs.

Cryobiology, Preserving, Liquid cooling, Cooling rate, Solutions, Chemical ice prevention, Temperature measurement, Chemical composition.

Tropospheric low-level temperature inversions in the Canadian Arctic.

Kahl, J.D., et al, Atmosphere-ocean, Dec. 1992, 30(4), p.511-529, With French summary. 30 refs. Serreze, M.C., Schnell, R.C.

Air temperature, Temperature inversions, Climatology, Periodic variations. Snow cover effect, Cloud cover, Sounding, Radiation balance, Subpolar regions, Boundary layer.

47-2877

Long-term variations in the turbidity of the arctic

atmosphere in Russia.
Radionov, V.F., et al. Atmosphere-ocean. Dec. 1992, 30(4), p.531-549, With French summary.

Marshunova, M.S.

Atmospheric composition, Aerosols, Radiation absorption, Turbidity, Haze, Light transmission, Periodic variations, Air pollution, Climatic factors, Solar radiation, Optical properties.

47-2878

On the interannual variability of arctic sea-level pres-

sure and sea ice.
Power, S.B., et al, Atmosphere-ocean. Dec. 1992, 30(4), p.551-577, With French summary. 46 refs.

Sea ice distribution, Atmospheric pressure, Atmospheric physics, Air ice water interaction, Drift, Climatology, Ice cover effect, Correlation, Wind factors, Seasonal variations.

Sea ice and wind: effects on primary productivity in the Barents Sea.

Sakshaug, E., et al, Atmosphere-ocean, Dec. 1992, 30(4), p.579-591, With French summary. 59 refs. Slagstad, D.

Marine biology, Biomass, Ecosystems, Ice cover effect, Wind factors, Seasonal variations, Plankton, Ice melting, Nutrient cycle.

47-2880

Propagation of coastal-trapped waves under an ice cover in Hudson Bay.

Reynaud, T., et al, Atmosphere-ocean, Dec. 1992, 30(4), p.593-620, With French summary. 34 refs. Ingram, R.G., Freeland, H.J., Weaver, A.J. Ocean currents, Spectra, Ice cover effect, Ice air interface, Wave propagation, Subglacial observations, Topographic effects, Bottom topography, Stratifica-

47-2881

tion, Atmospheric pressure.

Examination of several ice control mechanisms in a coupled ice-ocean numerical model of the Arctic. Fleming, G.H., Atmosphere-ocean. Sep. 1992, 30(3), p.479-499, With French summary. 20 refs. Sea ice distribution, Ice cover thickness, Ice cover strength, Ice models, Ice water interface, Ice control, Heat flux, Mathematical models, Simulation, Periodic variations. Thermodynamics.

Simulation and design of heating profiles in heat controlled freeze-drying of pharmaceuticals in vials by the application of a sublimation cylindrical model. Lombraña, J.I., et al. *Drying technology*, 1993, 11(1), p.85-102, 14 refs.

De Elvira, C., Villarán, M.C. Freeze drying, Manufacturing, Solutions, Ice sublima-tion, Mass transfer, Heating, Temperature control, Mathematical models, Temperature profiles, Phase transformations.

Anomalous behavior of ice in solutions of ice-binding arabinox ylans.

Williams, R.J., Thermochimica acta, Dec. 21, 1992. Vol.212. North American Thermal Analysis Society Conference, 20th, Minneapolis, MN, Sep. 20-26. 1991. Collected papers. Edited by A.T. Riga et al. p.105-113, 15 refs.
Polymers, Solutions, Ice melting, Melting points, Tem-

perature measurement. Ice water interface, Superheated ice, Plant physiology, Cold tolerance, Thermal anal-VSIS.

47-2884

Thermomechanical analysis and viscometric properties of motor oils at low temperature.

A.T., Thermochimica acta, Dec. 21, 1992. Vol.212. North American Thermal Analysis Society Conference, 20th, Minneapolis, MN, Sep. 20-26, 1991. Collected papers. Edited by A.T. Riga et al, 1991. Collected papers. Edited by A. I. Kiga et al., p. 227-242, 22 refs. Lubricants, Performance, Solidification, Low temperature of the control of the con

ture research, Viscosity, Crystal growth, Thermal analysis, Temperature effects, Mechanical properties, Rheology.

47-2885

Protective modification of freeze stress in plant tis-

Olien, R., Thermochimica acta, Dec. 21, 1992. Vol.212. North American Thermal Analysis Society Conference, 20th, Minneapolis, MN, Sep. 20-26, 1991. Collected papers. Edited by A.T. Riga et al. p.255-260, 19 refs.
Plant tissues, Cold stress, Polymers, Ice prevention,

lce crystal adhesion, Thermal analysis, Latent heat, lce water interface, Temperature effects, Cold tolerance.

47-2886

Using Landsat-5 Thematic Mapper and digital elevation data to determine the net radiation field of a mountain glacier.

Gratton, D.J., et al. Remote sensing of environment. Mar. 1993, 43(3), p.315-331, 31 refs. Howarth, P.J., Marceau, D.J.

Mountain glaciers, Glacier surfaces, Radiation balance, Albedo, Spaceborne photography, Topographic effects, Radiometry, Photogrammetry, Radiation absorption, Glacier heat balance.

47-2887

Some measurements of the spatial and temporal characteristics of internal waves in an ice-covered highlatitude basin.

Pisarev, S.P., Oceanology, Aug 1991, 31(1), p.42-46, Translated from Okeanologiia. 18 refs.

Ocean currents. Flow measurement, Wave propagation. Spectra, Ice cover effect, Subglacial observations, Oceanography, Drift stations, Attenuation.

47-2888

Paleogeographic investigation of bottom sediments of the central Arctic Ocean (Mendeleyev Ridge). Danilov, I.D., et al. Oceanology, Aug. 1991, 31(1), p.77-82. Translated from Okeanologia. 10 refs. Marine geology, Ocean bottom, Bottom sediment, Lithology, Pleistocene, Oceanographic surveys, Drill core analysis. Stratigraphy, Marine deposits.

47-2889

Statistical properties of sea ice surface topography in the Baltic Sea.

Lewis, J.E., et al, Tellus, Mar. 1993, 45A(2), p.127-142, 25 refs.

Leppäranta, M., Granberg, H.B.

Sea ice. Surface roughness, Measuring instruments, Baltic Sea.

47-2890

On the formation of ice on deep weakly stratified water. Wahn, G., Tellus, Mar. 1993, 45A(2), p.143-157, 24

Ice formation, Turbulent flow, Melting, Fresh water, Antarctica-Weddell Sea.

Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

Making use of the simplest possible model, the author analyzes the formation of ice on top of a weakly stratified ocean. Interest is concentrated on the consumption of freshwater associated with ice formation and the dynamics of the system when the cooling continues beyond the point where further ice formation would destroy the stability of the system. After an initial stage of development which may be called "freeze melting". This stage is characterized by increasing mixed layer depth, slowly decreasing ice thickness and small but finite stability. If the freeze melting continues for a sufficiently long time, considerably longer than required for the initial ice formation, the ice cover may be removed altogether, whereupon the stratification overturns and the fresh-water in the top layer gets lost. It is suggested that if this happens one year it will contribute to preconditioning the system for ice-free conditions the following

An essential condition for the analyses, which may be year. All essential condition for the analyses, which may be put in question, is the presence of at least some wind-generated turbulence and that competing mixing processes, e.g., those associated with cabbeling, do not become dominating. Observations from the Weddell Sea support the conclusion that late winter conditions in this area may be well described in terms of a freeze melting stage of development. (Auth.)

47-2891

Isotopic evidence for the source of lead in Greenland

snows since the late 1960s. Rosman, K.J.R., et al, *Nature*. Mar. 25, 1993, 362(6418), p.333-335, 17 refs.

Snow impurities, Isotopes, Air pollution, Greenland.

47-2892

Abrupt increase in Greenland snow accumulation at the end of the Younger Dryas event.

Alley, R.B., et al, *Nature*, Apr. 8, 1993, 362(6420), MP 3222, p.527-529, 27 refs.

accumulation, Ice cores, Climatic changes, Models, Greenland.

Models, Greenland.

Results are presented from a new Greenland ice core (GISP2) showing that snow accumulation doubled rapidly from the Younger Dryas event to the subsequent Preboreal interval, possibly in one to three years. It is also found that the accumulation-rate change from the Oldest Dryas to the Bölling: Alteröd warm period was large and abrupt. The extreme rapidity of these changes in a variable that directly represents regional climate implies that the events at the end of the last glaciation may have been responses to some kind of threshold or trigger in the North Atlantic climate system. (Auth. mod.)

47-2893

Geotechnical properties of siliceous sediments from the Voring Plateau, Norwegian Sea and the Kerguel-

He Voring Plateau, Norwegian Sea and the Kerguelen Plateau southern ocean.

Pitte ger. rt.A., College Station, TX, Texas A and M University, 1992. 163p., University Microfilms order No. 93-00495, Ph.D. thesis Refs. p.117-122.

A unre geology, Sediments, Geochemistry.

Cores retrieved from Ocean Drilling Program Legs 104 and 119 reveal that siliceous sediments has latively high porosities and permeabilities. As expected, to aliatively high porosities and permeabilities. As expected, to aliatively high porosities and permeabilities. As expected, to aliatively high porosities and permeabilities. Determination of plastic limits provides a simple and fairly accurate means of determining biogenic silica content in these sediments. Although siliceous sediments are very compressible in laboratory consolidation. As a result, siliceous sediments probably play an important role in the structural development of pelagic-dominated convergent plate margins, characterized by underconsolidation. As a result, siliceous sediments probably play an important role in the structural development of pelagic-dominated convergent plate margins, characterized by underconsolidation stess, by maintaining high sediment pore pressures. On the Voring and Kerguelen Plateaus, consolidation state is a function of sedimentation rate and is a useful stratigraphic tool for identifying the presence and nature of unconformities. In conformable. sedimentation rate and is a useful stratigraphic tool for identify-ing the presence and nature of unconformities. In conformable sections, siliceous sediments are underconsolidated with depth. (Auth. mod.)

Application of equilibrium climate models to questions of glaciation at high latitudes.

Oglesby, R.J., New Haven, CT, Yale University, 1990, 243p., University Microfilms order No. 90-34229, Ph.D. thesis. Refs. p.205-219.

Temperature effects, Paleoclimatology, Glaciation. Snow cover effect.

Glaciation. Snow cover effect. In this thesis an evaluation was made of the capabilities of the ECM to provide useful results when applied to paleoclimatic questions concerning glaciation. In the first case study the statistical dynamical model (SDM) was used to examine the implications of a warmer deep ocean for the maintenance of ice-free conditions during the Cretaceous. It was found that v.hen deep ocean temperatures to values indicated for the Cretaceous were described, the model yielded warm mid-to-high latitude surface conditions in agreement with the geologic record. In the second case study the CCMI was used to examine mechanisms potentially important for the initiation of antarctic glaciation which occurred no later than 38-40 Ma. The most fundamental result of this study is the difficulty of establishing an ree-free Antarctic in CCMI even under extreme imposed conditions. In the third and final case study CCMI was used to examine the initiation of Northern Hemisphere glaciation, such as occurred around 2.4 Ma. The role of snowcover as an initial condition was emphasized. It was determined that CCMI may be used to qualitatively evaluate mechanisms potentially important in determining glacial versus nonglacial conditions: may in some cases be used to provide a quantitative computation of the net snow accumulation that in turn is used to support a qualitative conclusion regarding the sign of the net accumulation, but cannot be used to provide a determination of the magnitude of net snow accumulation reliable enough to permit either implicit or explicit long-term integration. (Auth. mod.) In this thesis an evaluation was made of the capabilities of the

47-2895

Three-dimensional atmospheric circulation model with a comprehensive description of physical processes and simplified dynamics.
Kislov, A.V. Akademiia nauk SSSR.

Kislov, A.V.. Akademiia nauk SSR. Izvestiya. Atmospheric and oceanic physics, 1991(Pub. Nov. 91), 27(4), p.241-246, Translated from Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Fizika atmosfery i okeana.

Atmospheric circulation. Simulation. Mathematical models, Climatology, Ice cover effect. Snow cover ef-

47-2896

Tropospheric aerosol and climate: results from numerical experiments employing a three-dimensional seasonal energy-balance model.

Kolomeev, M.P., et al, Akademiia nauk SSSR. tiya. Atmospheric and oceanic physics, 1991(Pub. Nov. 91), 27(4), p.253-257, Translated from Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Fizika atmosfery i okea-19 refs.

Malyshev, S.L., Nikonov, S.A.

Aerosols, Atmospheric physics, Sea ice. Ice cover effect, Climate, Polar atmospheres, Mathematical models, Temperature variations.

47-2897

Anomalies in the intra-annual ozone variability in polar regions from ozone sounding area: Resolute and Amundsen-Scott stations.

Gruzdev, A.N., et al, Akademiia nauk SSSR. tiya. Atmospheric and oceanic physics, 1991 (Pub. Nov. 91), 27(4), p. 272-279, Translated from Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Fizika atmosfery i okea-31 refs.

Sitnov. S.A.

Ozone, Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric physics, Atmospheric circulation, Canada-Northwest Territories—Resolute, Antarctica—Amundsen-Scott Station. The intra-annual ozone variability in the northern and southern polar regions is analyzed from ozone sounding data at Resolute and Amundsen-Scott Stations. Specifically, anomalies associated with winter stratospheric warmings, stratospheric ropospheric exchange, and the isolated evolution of surface ozone have been identified for the Arctic. Isolated ozone evolutionary regimes in different atmospheric layers, including the O3 maximum layer and the troposphere, are characteristic of Antarctica. Such regimes are manifested as a springtime ozone "hole" and in an antiphase annual progression of lower-tropospheric and upper-tropospheric O3. Correlations between the ozone level and temperature are investigated in different seasons, which make it possible in many cases to specify the mechanisms behind ozone variability. (Auth.) ries-Resolute, Antarctica-Amundsen-Scott Station

47-2898

Effect of cabbeling in the mixing of sea water and its seasonal manifestation on the Pacific Ocean Subarctic Front.

Kil'matov, T.R., et al, Akademiia nauk SSSR. tiya. Atmospheric and oceanic physics, 1991(Pub. Mar. 92), 27(8), p.628-631, Translated from Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Fizika atmosfery i okeana. 11 refs. Kuz'min, V.A.

Sea water, Salinity, Water temperature, Seasonal variations.

Nuclear-powered submarine transport for the Arctic. Atomnye podvodnye transportnye suda dlia Ark-

Dronov, B.F., et al, Sudostroenie, Jan. 1992, No.1, p.3-7. In Russian.

Submarines. Marine transportation, Design, Ice navigation, Nuclear power.

47-2900

New technical solution for the reliable anchoring of an underground pipeline in frost-heaving ground. [Novoe tekhnicheskoe reshenie dlia nadezhnogo zakrepleniia podzemnogo truboprovoda v puchinistykh

gruntakhj, Kharionovskii, V.V., et al, Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, Nov. 1992, No.11, p.20-22, In Russian. Sonninskii, A.V.

Anchors, Underground pipelines, Frost heave.

47-2901

Determining the design values for the depth of seasonal thawing of permafrost for pile foundations of various structures, rOpredelenic raschetnykh znachenii glubin sezonnogo ottaivanna vechinanis siyan assainykh osnovanii razlichnykh konstruktsiij.
Tsurikov, A.S., et al. Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov.
Stan 1002 No.11, p.22-25, In Russian. 9 refs. glubin sezonnogo ottaivaniia vechnomerzlykh gruntov

Balvein, I.S.

Analysis (mathematics), Pile structures, Foundations, Design criteria. Thaw depth, Permafrost beneath structures.

Elastic shield to protect road culverts from naleds. (Uprugit shehit dha zashehity dorozhnykh trub ot naleden.

Dement'eva, O.V., Transportnoe stror Sep Oct. 1992, No.9-10, p.13, In Russian. Transportnoe stronel'stvo, Countermeasures, Naleds, Roads, Culverts.

47-2903

Mathematical modelling of the thawing of permafrost beneath a pipeline. [Matematicheskoe modelirovanie protaivaniia vechnomerzlogo grunta pod nefteprovo-

Semerikov, A.V., et al, Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, Oct. 1992, No.10, p.23-24, In Russian. 4 refs. Birillo, I.N.

Permafrost beneath structures, Ground thawing, Mathematical models, Pipelines.

47-2904

Last "Terra incognita", Posledniaia "Terra incognita"i.

Pasetskit, V., Morskor flot, 1992, No.1, p.49-50, In Russian.

ice navigation, History,

47,2905

Novorossiysk bora, įNovorossiiskaia bora, Basevich, V., Morskoi flot, 1992, No.1, p.51-53. In Russian.

Ice navigation, History.

47-2906

Modernization of kebreakers. Modernizatsiia

ledokolovj. Petrakov, E., Morskoi flot, 1992, No.2/3, p.23-25, In Russian.

leebreakers, Design.

47-2907

Katabatic wind intensity and direction over Antarctica cerived from scatterometer data.

Remy, F., et al, Geophysical research letters, May 22, 1992, 19(10), p.1021-1024, 17 refs.

Ledroit, M., Minster, J.F. Wind direction, Wind (meteorology), Sastrugi, Ice sheets, Velocity measurement.

Although satellite radar scatterometers are initially designed to measure ocean surface wind speed and direction, they also provide important observations over continental ice sheets. Data from the Seasat scatterometer analyzed over a sector of Antareties show that the signal is strongly dependent on the incidence angle of observation, but that it also depends on azimuth. The minimum values of the backscatter coefficient (the ratio of minimum varies of the obeckscatter conflicting the fact of the backscattered versus incident power) are always observed in the direction of katabatic winds. A theoretical analysis shows that the backscatter coefficient must be very sensitive to the sastrugi slopes and orientations, which are streamlined features formed on the snow surface in the wind direction. Satellite scatterometers can thus map the characteristics of sastrugis, of importance for the interpretation of microwave measurements above ice sheets; this indirectly provides the internay and direction of these very persistent and strong winds, which play an important role in the behavior of the atmosphere and ocean in high south-ern latitudes. (Auth.)

Intensification of freezing earth hydraulic structures

by natural cold. Panteleev, V.G., et al, *Hydrotechnical construction*. Nov. 1991(Pub. May 92), 25(11), p.691-694, Translated from Gidrotekhnicheskoe stroitel'stvo. 4 refs. Sobol', S.V., Ogarkov, A.A.

Hydraulic structures, Freezing, Thermal regime, Earth dams

47-2909

Okhotsk Sea water anomaly: implications for ventilation in the North Pacific.

Talley, L.D., *Deep-sea research*, 1991, 38(1A), p.S171-S190, Refs. p.S188-S190.

Ocean currents, Sea water, Salinity, Anomalous water, Ice cover effect, Okhotsk Sea.

Remote sensing of show using radar methods. [Distantsionnoe zondirovanie snega radiolokatsionnymi metodamii.

Kulemin, G.P., et al. Khar'kov, Institut radiofiziki i elektroniki AN Ukrainy, 1992, 36p., Preprint 92-8, In Russian. 46 refs.

Kharchenko, T.N., IAtsevich, S.E.

Remote sensing, Snow physics, Dielectric properties, Snow depth, Radio waves, Scattering, Mathematical models, Radar.

47,2911

Fundamentals of amplitude-phase measurements using induced polarization. [Osnovy amplitudno-fazovykh izmerenil vyzvannol polarizatsii]. Mel'nikov, V.P., et al. Yakutsk, IAkutskoe knizhnoe izdatel'stvo, 1974, 222p., In Russian. 156 refs. Electrical properties, Chemical properties, Rock mechanics, Rock properties, Frozen rocks, Polarization (charge separation), Electromagnetic prospecting.

47-2912

Meteorological research using a high mast on an antarctic ice shelf.

Belitz, H.-J., et al. Marine technology, 1987, 18(1), p.5-10, With German summary. 13 refs. Kottmeier, C.

Meteorological instruments, Meteorological data, Boundary layer, Temperature measurement, Measuring instruments, Antarctica-Georg von Neumayer Station.

In Jan. 1983 a meteorological mast 45 m in height was erected at the Georg von Neumayer Station to study processes in the atmospheric boundary layer. The scientific objectives and the layout of the measuring system are presented. Basic difficulties in creeting and anchoring the mast are discussed. The investigation of two specific processes is described in order to demostrate the capabilities of the measuring system. (Auth.) mod.)

47-2913

Icebreaking trials with the polar research vessel Polarstern.

Schwarz, J., Marine technology, 1985, 16(4), p.131-133, With German summary.

Icebreakers, Oceanographic ships, Ice breaking, Expeditions.

47-2914

Canada's offshore technology meets the arctic challenges. Marine technology, 1985, 16(4), p.133-135. Offshore drilling, Offshore structures, Cold weather operation, Acoustic measurement.

47-2915

Arctic supply ship Ivan Papanin. [Arkticheskii

snabzhenets Ivan Papaninj, Nikonov, V., Morskoi flot, June-July 1992, No.6/7, p.26-30, In Russian. Ships, Design. Logistics, Human factors engineering.

Floating nuclear power stations for the Far North. (Atomnye plavuchie energobloki dlia Krainego Sev-

Tarasov, V.K., et al, Sudostroenie, Nov.-Dec. 1992, No.11-12, p.3-6, In Russian. Starshinov, V.A., Okishev, V.V.

Nuclear power, Design, Floating structures, USSR-Far North

47-2917

Effect of the bow form of ships on ice-navigability. [Vliianie formy nosovykh obvodov sudna na ledoprokhodimost'j.

Titov, I.A., et al. Sudostroenie, Nov.-Dec. 1992, No.11-12, p.6-8, In Russian. 3 refs. Simonov, IU.A., Klimashevskii, S.N.

Ships, Icebreakers, Ice navigation, Design. 47-2918

Additional resistance of ice-navigating ships to regular head waves. [Dopolnitel'noe soprotivlenie sudov ledovogo plavaniia na vstrechnom reguliarnom vol-

neniij, Savin, S.S., et al, Sudostroenie, Nov.-Dec. 1992. No.11-12, p.9-12, In Russian. 6 refs. Zhinkin, V.B.

Ships, Icebreakers, Tanker ships, Ocean waves, Mathematical models.

Analysis of the dynamic characteristics of the shaft line and main thrust bearing of the "Arctic" type ice-breaker. [Analiz dinamicheskikh kharakteristik valoprovoda i glavnogo upornogo podshipnika ledokolov

Basalygin, G.M., et al, Sudostroenie, Nov.-Dec. 1992, No.11-12, p.15-19, In Russian. 5 refs. Kagan, I.M.

Icebreakers, Ships, Design, Mathematical models.

Statistical studies of wear on the hull plating of icenavigating ships. ¡Statisticheskie issledovaniia iznosa obshivki korpusov sudov ledovogo plavaniiaj, Shemendiuk, G.P., et al, Sudostroenie, Aug.-Sep 1992, No.8-9, p.28-31, In Russian. 3 refs. Babtsev, V.A., Chetyrbotskii, A.N. Metal ice friction, Statistical analysis, Ice navigation,

Ships, Icebreakers, Corrosion.

47-2921

First ice-navigating ships for the Far East. Pervye suda ledovogo plavaniia dlia Dal'nego Vostokaj, Smirnov, K.D., Sudostroenie, Aug.-Sep. 1992, No.8-9, p.49-51, In Russian. 5 refs. Ships, Ice navigation, History, Design, USSR - Far East.

47-2922

Estimating icing in the design of seagoing ships. (Uchet obledeneniia pri proektirovanii morskogo sudna₁,

Pavliuchenko, IU.N., Sudostroenie, May 1992, No.5, p.9-11, In Russian. 6 refs.

Ship icing, Ships, Ice navigation, Ice accretion, Design criteria.

47-2923

Numerical simulation of systems of multitudinous polygonal blocks.

Hopkins, M.A., U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Report, Dec. 1992, CR 92-22, 69p., ADA-262 556, 16 refs.

Ice mechanics, Pressure ridges, Ice pressure, Computerized simulation. Ice models.

47-2924

Ship superstructure icing: data collection and instru-ment performance on USCGC Midgett research cruise.

Ryerson, C.C., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Report, Dec. 1992, CR 92-23, 133p., ADA-262 557, 30 refs. Longo, P.D.

Ship icing, Sea spray, Ice models, Accuracy, Data processing, Bering Sea.

Spray generated by the collision of a ship's bow with waves freezes on decks, bulkheads and ship's components. It is most common on smaller vessels, where it has been known to cause

sinking, typically by capsizing. Superstructure icing may also reduce the operating efficiency or mission performance of larger vessels. The ability to predict the environmental conditions under which icing may occur, the location of icing on a vessel under those conditions, and the rate at which ice will accrete under those conditions, and the rate at which ice will accrete may allow vessels to avoid hazardous conditions or operate in a manner so as to minimize the accretion of ice. This report describes how spray delivery and superstructure using were measured during a research cruise on the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Midgett, operating in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea in Feb.-Mar. 1990, to support the validation and calibration of a numerically based icing prediction model being developed for the U.S. Navy. This research cruise represents the first such measurements on a vessel significantly larger than fishing trawlings the basis for prior work. Development of the instrumentarest, the basis for prior work. Development of the instrumenta-tion, its placement on the Midgett, and ancillary equipment used to supplement the principal measurements are discussed. Data collection and problems encountered in the process are covered extensively. Finally, measurement error is discussed. with conclusions drawn concerning corrections to the data and their validity.

47-2925

Bearing capacity tests on ice reinforced with Geogrid. Haynes, F.D., et al. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report, Dec. 1992, SR 92-28, 12p., ADA-262 715, 22 refs. Collins, C.M., Olson, W.W.

Bearing tests, Ice cover strength, Ice crossings, Geo-

tests were conducted on floating freshwater ice sheets, reinforced with a high-strength polymeric mesh grid). The mesh was frozen into the ice sheets. Bearing capacity tests were conducted on each ice sheet, whose thickness varied from 3 to 13 cm, while the dynamic loads varied from 1.3 to 23 kN. Comparisons to tests on ice without reinforcement were made: Geogrid reinforcement increased the bearing capacity of thin (49 mm) ice up to 38% and of thicker ice (96 mm) about 10-15%. Failure of the ice with Geogrid ice (96 mm) about 10-15°. Failure of the ice with Geogrid reinforcement was local, whereas failure of the ice without Geogrid was over a large area. Displacement of the ice is compared to theory for plates on an elastic foundation. Field tests were conducted at Fort Wainwright, AK. A small unit support vehicle (Hagglunds BV 206) was used for loading a reinforced ice sheet that was 53 cm thick. The Geogrid, even though it was fozen into the top 7.6 cm of the ice sheet, reduced the deflection of the ice sheet.

47-2926

Studies on the characteristics of meteorological phenomena and cold wave at King Sejong Station, Antarcticu.

Lee, B.Y., et al, Korean journal of polar research, Dec. 1992, 3(1/2), p.1-16. In Korean with English summary. Chang, I.S. 6 refs.

Meteorological data, Seasonal variations, Snowfall, Snowstorms, Meteorological charts, Antarctica - King Sejong Station.

Meteorological observations carried out at King Sejong Station since 1988 are reported. Data obtained during 1991 are presented in tables and include the following: monthly averages and highest and lowest values for atmospheric temperature and pressure, wind speed and direction (m/s), relative humidity (°.), cloudiness, dewpoint temperature, snowfall (cm), and number of Micraids Nutlace analysis weather charts for Aug. 1991, who of execord low temperature of -28 °C was recorded since the executed pixel observations began on King George I, are clessological observations began on King George L, are

47-2927

Glacio-isostatic crustal movements caused by historical volume change of the Vatnajökuli Ice Cap, Ice-

Sigmundsson, F., et al, Geophysical research letters, Nov. 3, 1992, 19(21), p.2123-2126, 21 refs. Einarsson, P.

lee sheets, Ice volume, Earth crust, Iceland.

47.2928

Revised equation and table for determining the freezing point depression of H2O-NaCl solutions. Bodnar, R.J., Geochimica et cosmochimica acia.

Feb. 1993, 57(3), p.683-684, 2 refs. Analysis (mathematics), Freezing points, Salinity, Solutions.

47-2929

Influence of latitudinal and longitudinal variations of ozone and water vapour on the solar semidiurnal tide. Sivkov, A.M., et al. Journal of atmospheric and terrestrial physics, May 1993, 55(6), p.815-826, 36 refs. Shved, G.M.

Ozone, Solar activity, Water vapor, Models.

A new tidal source model, based on climatological global ozone and water vapor distributions, has been obtained for Jan., Apr., July and Oct. The source model is used for modeling the solar semidumnal tide in the lower thermosphere within the framework of classical tidal theory. The observed phase quasibimodality of the semidiurnal tide at mid-latitudes is possibly formed, to a great extent, by two types of hemispheric asymme-try (changing sharply near the equinox) of the ozone distribu-tion. Near 95 km at mid-latitudes, the ozone and water vapor distribution nonzonality yields typical values of about 2 m/s for maximum longitudinal variations of the zonal and meridional wind amplitudes, and a range about 0.2-0.5 h for maximum unid amplitudes, and a range about 0.20.5 in in maximum longitudinal phase variations in the Northern Hemisphere, while they can reach about 10 m/s and about 1.5 h in the Southern Hemisphere. The hemispheric asymmetry is mainly caused by the effect of the water vapor tidal source. (Auth.)

Dynamics of the antarctic and arctic mesosphere and lower thermosphere regions, I. The prevailing wind. Portniagin, IU.I., et al, Journal of atmospheric and terrestrial physics, May 1993, 55(6), p.827-841, 27

Wind (meteorology), Atmospheric circulation, Antarctica-Scott Base, Antarctica-Mawson Station. Antarctica-Molodezhnaya Station, United States-Alaska-Poker Flat, USSR-Franz Josef Land.

The dynamics of the antarctic and arctic mesopause regions (ca The dynamics of the antarctic and arctic mesopause regions (95 + 1.15 km) are investigated through comparative analyses of winds measured by radars at the Scott Base. Molodezhnaya, and Mawson stations in the Antarctic, and the near-conjugate of the second of the second power of the sec and Mawson stations in the Antarctic, and the near-conjugate stations of Heiss I and Poker Flat in the arctic region. The data were analyzed specifically to delineate hemispheric differences in mean monthly prevailing wind climatologies, and show the circulation systems in the arctic and antarctic mesosphere and lower thermospheres to exhibit significant asymmetries. These asymmetries may be attributable to hemispheric differences in dynamical forcing due to one or more of the following insidation absorption beat or the measurements. ences in dynamical forcing due to one or more of the following: insolation absorption by ozone, other mesospheric heat sources such as exothermic chemical reactions, tropospheric forcing of certically or obliquely propagating gravity waves which engage in mesospheric mean-flow interactions, and dissipation of blanetary waves which find ducting channels through the middle atmosphere. Interannual variability is also examined in the Molodezhnays and Heiss I, data, which cover the periods 1967-1986 and 1968-1985, respectively. Accompanying significant year-to-year variability, eastward winds at 95 km over the Antarctic (Molodezhnaya Station) exhibit a trend of decreasing amplitude from 1968 to 1977 that is not reflected in the arctic data (Heiss I). The annual mean winds at Molodezhnaya remained at the 4-8 m/s level from 1977 to 1986. (Auth. mod.)

47-2931

Dynamics of the antarctic and arctic mesosphere and the lower thermosphere regions, II. The semidiurnal tide.

Portniagin, IU.I., et al, Journal of atmospheric and terrestrial physics, May 1993, p.8 3-855, 13 refs. Solar activity, Wind (meteorology), Models, Antarctica-Scott Pase, Antarctica-Mawson Station, Antarctica-Molodezhnaya Station, United States-Alaska-Poker Flat, USSR--Franz Josef Land.

Alaska - Poker Flat, USSR--Franz Josef Land. The semidiumal idal dynamics of the antaretic and arctic mesopaise regions (95 + /- 15 km) are investigated through comparative analyses of monthly mean tidal wind fields determined from radar measurements at Scott Base. Molodezhnaya, and Mawson stations in the Antarctic, and the near-conjugate stations of Heiss I, and Poker Flat in the arctic region. The prain feature common to all stations is the fall equimoctial maximum in amplitude (10-20 m/s), which is also reproduced by the must record numerical tidal model. However, the wintertime amplitude growth with height and the shorter vertical wavelengths characterizing the model are leatures not reflected in the data. There is also a spring equinocital maximum in the antarctic data which the model does not reproduce. The mean zonal wind maintains some degree of year-to-year variability.

superimposed on apparent long-term decreases of order 0.3-0.5 m/s in the Southern Hemisphere semidiurnal tidal amplitudes. Numerical simulations presented herein indicate that changes of this magnitude cannot even be induced (via mode coupling) by a change in the mean zonal wind field of order 30°C, and are more plausibly explained by a secular change in the tidal forcing by ozone insolation absorption. However, in contrast to Part I. the annual mean tidal amplitude is not characterized by any out the 1970-1986 period. (Auth. mod.)

New Finnish-built icebreaker for the Soviet Union. Maclennan, G., Maritime defence, May 1988, No.5,

Icebreakers, Design, Ships.

47-2933

New class of arctic supply ship for the Soviet Union. Maritime descrice, Apr. 1988, No.4, p.141. Ships, Design, Icebreakers.

Oil from beneath the ice. [Neft' iz-podo l'da], Kamenshchikov, L., Inzhener, July 1992, No.7, p.9-11. In Russian.

Oil recovery, Ice cover, Offshore drilling, Offshore

47-2935

Ice spillways; construction and analytical-experimental bases. ¡Ledovye vodosbrosy; konstruktsii i raschetno-eksperimental nye obosnovaniia, Finagenov, O.M., et al, St. Petersburg, VNIIG, 1992, 47p., In Russian. 41 refs.

Khor'kov, V.I., Shul'man, S.G.

Spillways, Ice (construction material). Heat transfer coefficient, Ice melting.

Bitumen-vermiculite as thermal insulation beneath a roll roof. [Bitumovermikulit kak uteplitel' pod rulon-

nuiu krovliuj, Antsiferov, IU.M., et al, Teploizoliatsionnye materialy i izdeliia na osnove vermikulita, mineral'noi vaty i ia-cheistogo betona. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Thermal insulation materials and products based on vermiculite, mineral wool and cellular concrete. Collected scientific papers). Edited by G.B. Gemmerling et al. Cheliabinsk, Ural NIIstromproekt, 1991, p.82-85. In Russian.

Ananina, L.V.

Thermal insulation, Roofs, Bitumens, Cold weather operation, Clay minerals.

47-2937

Economic effectiveness of the production and use of lignovermiculite as thermal insulation products. (Ekonomicheskaia effektivnosť proizvodstva i primeneniia lignovermikulitovykh teploizoliatsionnykh izdelilj. Rabcheniuk, G.P., et al, Teploizoliatsionnye materialy

i izdeliia na osnove vermikulita, mineral'nol vaty i ia-cheistogo betona. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Thermal insulation materials and products based on vermiculite, mineral wool and cellular concrete. Collected scientific papers). Edited by G.B. Gemmerling et al, Cheliabinsk, UralNIIstromproekt, 1991, p.85-95, In Russian. 3 refs.

Spirina, V.S., Pankratov, V.A.

Thermal insulation, Cold weather construction, Heat transfer coefficient, Cost analysis, Economic analysis, Clay minerals.

Eroded chernozems in southern Western Siberia. Erodirovannye chernozemy juga Zapadnoi Sibirij Tanasienko, A.A., Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1992, 150p., In Russian. Refs. p.143-150. Chernozem, Soil crosion, Cryogenic soils, Soil physics, Snowmelt, Moisture, USSR-Siberia.

Temperature: its measurement and control in science

Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Volume 6. Schooley, J.F., ed. New York. American Institute of Physics, 1992, 1269p. (2 parts), Refs. passim. Proceedings of the 7th International Temperature Symptotic Control of the 1992 of t posium, Toronto, Ontario, Apr. 28-May 1, 1992. For selected papers see 47-2940 through 47-2999. Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature

measurement, Resistance thermometers, Thermodynamics, Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Superconductivity, Stand-

47.7940

From the IPTS-68 to the ITS-90.

Swenson, C.A., Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.1-7, 33 refs. Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature

measurement, Standards.

Noise thermometry, He-3 melting pressures and superconductive transition temperatures between 0.4 K and 0.09 K.

Bremer, J., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part I. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.15-20, 6 refs. Durieux, M.

Low temperature research. Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Superconductivity, Standards.

47-2942

Measurements on a dielectric constant gas thermometer between 3 K and 84 K.

Grohmann, K., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6. Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.21-26, 14 refs. Luther, H.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Resistance thermometers, Thermodynamics, Dielectric properties, Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Standards, Mathematical models.

47-2943

NPL total radiation thermometer; extension of its range to 450 C.

Martin, J.E., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.31-35, 10 refs.

Ouinn, T.J.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Liquefied gases, Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Thermal radiation, Radiometry, Stand-

47-2944

Temperature measurements in radiometry.

Sapritskii, V.I., et al., Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.37-39, 12 refs. Morozova, S.P., Khlevnol, B.B.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Thermal radiation, Radiometry, Standards.

Absolute spectral radiation thermometry at the National Physical Laboratory.

Fox, N.P., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.41-45, 18 refs. Martin, J.E., Nettleton, D.H.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Thermal radiation, Lasers, Radiometry, Standards.

47-2946

International temperature scale of 1990: Part I. Preston-Thomas, H., et al. Temperature: its measure-

ment and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.63-67, 2 refs. Ouinn, T.J.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Resistance thermometers, Standards.

47-2947

International temperature scale of 1990: Part II. Preston-Thomas, H., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part I. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.69-74.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Standards.

Computational and statistical analysis of the thermodynamic data which form the basis of the ITS-90 between 13.8 K and 273.16 K. 1. Computational basis. Ciarlin, P., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part I. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p. 75-78, 21 refs. Pavese, F

Low temperature research, Cryogenies, Temperature measurement. Thermodynamics, Standards, Mathematical models, Statistical analysis.

47.2040

Computational and statistical analysis of the thermodynamic data which form the basis of the ITS-90 between 13.8 K and 273.16 K. II. Results.

Pavese, F., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.79-83, 6 refs. Ciarlini, P.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Thermodynamics, Standards, Mathematical models, Statistical analysis.

47-2950

ITS-90 below 1 K: how accurate is it.

Fogle, W.E., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.85-90, 23 refs. Soulen, R.J., Jr., Colwell, J.H.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Thermodynamics, Resistance thermometers, Superconductivity, Standards.

47-2951

New cryogenic temperature scale from 6.3 to 650 mK. Fogle, W.E., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part I. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.91-96, 19 refs.

Soulen, R.J., Jr., Colwell, J.H.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Thermodynamics, Phase transforma-tions, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Resistance thermometers, Superconductivity, Standards.

47-2952

Extrapolation of ITS-90 to lower temperatures.

Schuster, G., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.97-100, 15 refs. Hechtfischer, D.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement. Thermodynamics, Phase transforma-tions, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Resistance thermometers, Superconductivity, Standards.

47-2953

He-3 melting curve thermometer as a universal temperature transfer standard.

Colwell, J.H., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.101-106, 13 refs.
Fogle, W.E., Soulen, R.J., Jr.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Thermodynamics, Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Superconductivity, Standards.

47-2954

Parasitic temperature-dependence in platinum NMR thermometry. Hechtfischer, D., et al, Temperature: its measurement

and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1 Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.107-111, 17 refs. Schuster, G.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Nuclear inagnetic resonance, Standards

47-2955

High-resolution He-4 melting-pressure thermometer for use near 2 K.

Goldner, L.S., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.113-116, 20 refs. Mulders, N., Ahlers, G.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Thermodynamics, Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquelied gases, Vapor pressure, Standards, Mathematical models 47-2956

Thermodynamic consistency of the He-4 and He-3 vapour pressure vs. temperature relations in ITS-90. Reesink, A.L., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.117-120, 24 refs. Durieux, M.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Thermodynamics, Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Standards, Mathematical models.

He-3 gas thermometry at IMGC.

Steur, P.P.M., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part I. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.121-125, 18 refs. Pavese, F.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Thermodynamics, Phase transforma-tions, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure,

47-2958

Practical interpolation gas thermometer for a secondary realization of the ITS-90.

Sakurai, H., Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.127-131, 10 refs.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Thermodynamics, Phase transformations. Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Stan ards.

47-2959

Gas dependence of the effective area of the piston gage to be used for the NIST realization of the ITS-90.

Meyer, C.W., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.133-138, 15 refs. Reilly, M.L.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Thermodynamics, Phase transforma-tions, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Standards, Mathematical models.

Development of the ITS-90 interpolation equations for the platinum resistance thermometer.

Crovini, L., Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.139-144, 19 refs.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Resistance thermometers, Standards, Mathematical models.

On designing the temperature scale in the range 13.8 K to 273.16 K.

Ling, S.K., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.145-150, 19 refs. Wang, W., Dai, L.S.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Resistance thermometers, Standards, Mathematical models.

Some ancillary equations for the ITS-90.

Rusby, R.L., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.151-154, 8 refs. Chu. B.

Low temperature research, Cryogenies, Temperature measurement, Standards, Mathematical models.

47-2963

Realization of the ITS-90 below 83.8 K at the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

I feiffer, E.R., Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.155-160, 20 refs.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Resistance thermometers, Standards,

Implementation of the ITS-90 below 0 C at NPL. Head, D.I., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part I. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.161-163, 7 refs. Rusby, R.L.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Resistance thermometers, Standards.

47-2965

ITS-90 traceability with non-ITS-90 equations.

Jump, B.E., Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.203-208, 8 refs.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Resistance thermometers, Standards, Mathematical models.

47-2966

Temperature fixed-points using high-purity superconductors.

Fellmuth, B., Temperature: its measurement and conrelimuth, B., Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.233-238, 11 refs.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Superconductivity, Phase transformations, Solid phases, Standards, Mathematical models.

Study of superconductive transition temperatures for thermometric fixed points.

Li, Z.R., et al, Temperature: its measurement and conby J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.239-242, 7 refs.
Xia, Y.J., Huang, S.K.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Superconductivity, Phase transformations, Solid phases, Standards,

47-2968

Scaled He-4 superfluid-transition fixed-point device. Duncan, R.V., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.243-245, 24 refs. Ahlers, G.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Standards.

47-2969

Triple point of pure equilibrium deuterium using Gd2O3 spin catalyst.

Head, D.I., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.247-249, 16 refs. Rusby, R.L., Pavese, F.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Standards.

Long-term stability of permanent realizations of the triple point of gases in metal sealed cells.

Pavese, F., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.251-256, 17 refs. Ferri, D., Giraudi, D., Steur, P.P.M.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Standards.

47-2971

ematical models

Study of the preparation of sealed cells for thermome-

Liu, F.H., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.257-260, 9 refs. Yang, W.Q., Huang, N.S.

Low temperature research, Cryogenies, Temperature measurement, Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Standards, Math-

Realization and intercomparison of cryogenic triple points by means of sealed cells.
Guo, N.N., et al. Temperature: its measurement and

control in science and industry. Vol.6. Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley. New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.261-263, 4 refs.
Mao, W., Cai, B.F., Ren, M.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Standards.

47-2973

Argon triple point apparatus with multiple thermom-

Furukawa, G.T., Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of

Physics, 1992, p.265-269, 13 refs. Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Phase transformations. Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Resistance thermometers. Standards.

47-2974

Realization of the triple point of xenon.

Pfeiffer, E.R. at al. Temperature: its measurement and control in sc nce and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.271-275, 23 refs. Reilly, M.L., Ancsin, J.

Low temperature research, Cryog mics, Temperature measurement, Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Resistance thermometers. Standards.

47-2975

Triple-point of trichlorofluoromethane

Méndez-Laigo, E., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part
1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Shysics, 1992, p.277-279, 9 refs.
Chávez, M.L., Guzmán, F. Vol.6, Part

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement. Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases. Vapor pressure. Resistance thermometers. Standards.

47-2976

Realization of the mercury triple point.

Furukawa, G.T., Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.281-285, 11 refs.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement. Phase transformations, Solid phases, Liquid phases, Standards.

47-2977

Mercury point realization: estimate of some uncertainties.

Hermier, Y., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.287-291, 1 ref. Bonnier, G.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement. Phase transformations, Solid phases. Liquid phases, Standards,

Platinum resistance thermometer for exploration of

the Titan atmosphere. Ruffino, G., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part I. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.409-413, 10 refs. Coppa, P., De Santoli, L., Castelli, A., Cornaro, C. Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature

measurement, Resistance thermometers. Planetary environments, Satellites (natural), Spacecraft.

R-T relationship and tolerances of China-made industrial platinum resistance thermometers in the temperature range from -200 to 0 C.

Mao, Y.Z., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of

Physics, 1992, p.423-425, 1 ref. Lin. P., Zhang, Q.G., Yue, Y., Yao, Q.F., Zhang, J.P. Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Resistance thermometers. Standards.

47-2980

Low-temperature characteristics of some industrialgrade platinum resistance thermometers.

Tamura, O., et al. Temperature: its measurement and

control in science and industry. Vol.6. Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.443-448, 11 refs. Sakurai, H., Nakajima, T.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement. Resistance thermometers. Standards.

47-2981

Temperature measurement with rhodium-iron resistors below 0.5 K.

Schuster, G., Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.449-451, 7 refs.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature

measurement, Resistance thermometers, Standards.

Study of Chinese standard rhodium-iron resistance thermometers.

Mao, Y.Z., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.453-456, 8 refs.

Lin, P., Zhang, Q.G., Yue, Y. Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Resistance thermometers, Standards.

Fabrication and practical use of two types of rhodium-

iron resistance thermometers. Tamura, O., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6. Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics. 1992, p.457-460, 5 refs. Sakurai H.

Low temperature research. Cryogenics. Temperature measurement. Resistance thermometers, Standards.

47-2984

R-T relationship and stability of ceramic rhodiumiron resistance thermometers.

Yao, O.F., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. ed by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.461-465, 8 refs.

Zhang, J.P., Fan, K., Mao, Y.Z., Lin, P. Low temperature research. Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Resistance thermometers, Standards.

47-2985

Rhodium-iron resistance thermometer for practical

Mao, Y.Z., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.467-470, 6 refs.

Low temperature research. Cryogenics. Temperature measurement, Resistance thermometers, Standards.

Resistance thermometers with fast response for use in

rapidly oscillating gas flows.
Rawlins, W., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6. Part 1. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.471-474, 3 refs.

Timmerhaus, K.D., Radebaugh, R. Low temperature research. Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Refrigeration, Resistance thermometers. Standards.

47-2987

Low temperature system for advanced thermal con-

Lipa, J.A., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6. Part 2. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics. 1992, p.949-952, 9 refs. Chui, T.C.P., Nissen, J.A., Swanson, D.R.

Low temperature research. Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Temperature control. Phase transformations. Liquid phases, Liquefied gases.

47-2988

Self-tuning temperature controller for a dilution re-

Schuster, G., Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 2. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.953-954, 2 refs.

Low temperature research. Cryogenics. Temperature measurement, Temperature control, Refrigeration.

47-2989

Decade of absolute noise thermometry at NIST using a resistive SQUID.

Soulen, R.J., Jr. et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 2. Edited by J.F Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.983-988, 17 refs. Fogle, W.E., Colwell, J.H.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement. Superconductivity, Resistance thermometers, Standards, Mathematical models.

47-2990

Signal filtering in SQUID noise thermometers.

Nawrocki, W., Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6. Part 2. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of

Physics, 1992, p.989-991, 6 refs. Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Superconductivity, Pesistance thermometers, Standards, Mathematical models.

Self-balancing bridge for precise susceptibility thermometry.

Schuster, G., Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 2. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of hysics, 1992, p.1009-1011, 4 refs.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Resistance thermometers, Standards.

47-2992

Nuclear quadrupole resonance spectroscopy for ultralow- temperature thermometry.

Andersen, P.M., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 2. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.1013-1015, 5 refs. Sullivan, N.S., Andraka, B.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement. Nuclear magnetic resonance. Stand-

47-2993

Cryogenic thermometer calibration system based on e points from D2 to H2O.

Levine, P.D., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 2. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.1067-1069, 4 refs.

Low temperature research. Cryogenics, Temperature measurement. Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Resistance thermometers, Standards.

Application of mini-refrigerator in temperature measurement.

Guo, N.N., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 2. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.1071-1072, 1 ref.
Cai, B.F., Ren, M.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Phase transformations. Liquid phases. Liquefied gases, Vapor pressure, Refrigeration, Stand-

47-2995

ITS-90 algorithms for long stem SPRT's.

Cermak, M.A.. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 2. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.1087-1091, 9 refs.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature

measurement, Resistance thermometers, Standards, Computer programs, Mathematical models.

Thermometry in the thermodynamic limit.

Chui, T.C.P., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 2. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p. 1213-1218, 19 refs. Swanson, D.R., Adriaans, M.J., Nissen, J.A., Lipa,

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Thermodynamics, Phase transformations, Liquid phases, Liquefied gases, Standards.

Low temperature glass capacitance thermometry. Strehlow, P., et al. Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 2. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.1219-1224, 36 refs.

Zitzmann, P.

Low temperature research. Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Thermodynamics, Dielectric properties, Phase transformations, Superconductivity, Resistance ance thermometers, Standards, Mathematical models. 47-2998

Resolution and accuracy of cryogenic temperature measurements.

Holmes, D.S., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 2. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.1225-1230, 8 refs.

Courts, S.S.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Standards,

47-2999

Neutron and gamma radiation effects on cryogenic temperature sensors.

Courts, S.S., et al, Temperature: its measurement and control in science and industry. Vol.6, Part 2. Edited by J.F. Schooley, New York, American Institute of Physics, 1992, p.1237-1242, 8 refs. Holmes, D.S., Swinehart, P.R.

Low temperature research, Cryogenics, Temperature measurement, Neutron irradiation, Gamma irradiation, Standards.

47-3000

Proceedings of the NIPR Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology, No.6. Kawaguchi, S., ed, Tokyo, National Institute of Polar

Research, 1992, 167p., Refs. passim. For individual papers see 47-3001 through 47-3013 or F-48180, F-48181, F-48185, F-48187, F-48188, I-48182 through I-48184 and J-48186.

NIPR Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology, 14th, Tokyo, July 9-10, 1991.
Sea ice, Ice sheets, Albedo, Radiometry, Meteorologi-

cal factors. Snow.

This is a collection of papers presented at the 14th Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology held on July 9-10, 1991, in Tokyo. It consists of 13 full-length papers, of which 9 are pertinent to Antarctica, and 19 abstracts: the former are arranged in the order of scientific areas of meteorology, glaciology, and physical oceanography.

47-3001

Estimation of surface albedo distribution in Lutzow-Bay and its neighborhood with NOAA-/AVHRR data.

Nakagawa, K., NIPR Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology, Proceedings. No.6, Tokyo, National Institute of Polar Research, 1992, p.1-15, 17

Albedo, Ice sheets, Radiometry, Sea ice, Spaceborne photography. Data processing, Mapping, Antarctica—Lützow-Holm Bay.

Lützow-Holm Bay.

A method has been developed for estimating the filtered narrow band surface albedo with NOAA/AVHRR data, and was applied to analysis of the surface albedo distribution in Lützow-Holm bay and its neighborhood in 1990. As a result, 16 maps of the surface albedo distribution have been drawn. From a comparison of the albedos inferred from satellite data with those actually observed in Ongul Strait, the satellite-inferred, filtered narrow band albedos agree well with the daily means of ground-observed, unfiltered broad band albedo, despite systematic errors of about - 4°. There is a characteristic pattern of surface albedo distribution in this area; the open sea has very low albedo (less than 5°) whereas most of the compact pack ice and fast (less than 5%), whereas most of the compact pack ice and fast ice has high albedo (more than 60%). The albedo is lower in the eastern part of Lutzow-Holm Bay than in the western part. Off the Söya Coast it is less than 40%. The ice sheet of Antarctica has remarkably high albedo (more than 80%). 47-3002

Microwave signature of polar firn and sea ice in the

Antarctic from airborne observation.

Yamanouchi, T., et al, NIPR Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology, Proceedings.

No.6, Tokyo, National Institute of Polar Research, 1992, p.16-35, Refs. p.34-35.

Wada, M.

Sea ice distribution. Firn. Infrared radiation, Microwaves, Spaceborne photography. Radiometry. Antarctica—Mizuho Plateau. Antarctica—Showa Sta-

Airborne observations of 19.35 GHz microwave radiation were Airborne observations of 19.35 GHz microwave radiation were taken over the sea ice and firn cover of the antarctic ice sheet. Microwave brightness temperature was analyzed to explain satellite observations. Brightness temperature of the firn over the ice sheet varied greatly from the coast to the interior, which noticeably corresponded to the mean annual accumulation obtained at the surface. Also found was the variation of brightness temperature on a small scale of about 1-10 km, which became extreme in the sastrugi/glazed surface zone (Z route). Satellite passive microwave observations were of very low resolution, making it difficult to show these small-scale variations lution, making it difficult to show these small-scale variations corresponding to the surface accumulation. In the sea ice area, the brightness temperatures were similar to the results from the satellite, being low for multi-year ice and high for first year ice. From the flight across the Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, smooth variation up to 225 K was seen over the central part of the peninsula. Also along the flight, it was easy to distinguish the ce shelf and sea ice, even when covered with snow, by microwave brightness temperature measurement. (Auth. mod.)

Moisture budget in the antarctic atmosphere. Yamazaki, K., NIPR Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology, Proceedings. No.6, Tokyo, National Institute of Polar Research, 1992, p.36-45, 8

Moisture transfer, Precipitation (meteorology), Mois-

ture detection, Analysis (mathematics), Seasonal variations, Antarctica—Showa Station.
Climatologies of moisture flux, its convergence and accumulation rate for the antarctic region are derived from the 5-year (1986-1990) twice-daily U.S. NMC (National Meteorological Center) objective analysis data. Over the southern ocean, eastward moisture flux is dominant, while westward flux exists along the antarctic coastline. The annual mean moisture flux convergence (accumulation rate) is positive along the coastline: convergence (accumulation rate) is postive along the coastine; the maximum of 3 mm/day is found on the west coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, while it is small inland. The estimated annual accumulation over Antarctica is 135 + /- 18 mm. As for the seasonal variation, the accumulation is large in winter along the coast and over Antarctica as a whole, while it is large in summer in the inland elevated region. (Auth.)

47-3004

Results of ozonesonde observations at Syowa Station

IN 1990.

Shibata, S., et al. NIPR Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology, Proceedings. No.6, Tokyo. National Institute of Polar Research, 1992, p.46-52, 6 refs.

Morimoto, M. Ozone, Stratosphere, Clouds (meteorology), Antarctica—Showa Station.

Ozonesonde observations carried out at Showa Station in 1990 Ozonesonde observations carried out at Showa Station in 1990 revealed that the ozone continued to decrease rapidly from Aug. to Oct. and was destroyed almost completely, between 80 and 100 mb. during the first 10 days of Oct. The monthly mean of total ozone amount was the lowest ever observed at Showa Station in Aug. and Sep. The severe ozone depletion in 1990 was close to that of 1987 and 1989. Polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) were observed at Showa Station in winter; their height was estimated from the angle between bright PSC edges and the sun to be between 15 and 20 km. When the PSCs appeared an extreme cold region (below -83 C) where type 2 PSCs occur was observed by stratospheric soundings. (Auth. mod.)

47.3005

On the vertical profiles of long wave radiation at

Syowa Station in Antarctica.

Miyauchi, M., et al. NIPR Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology, Proceedings. No.6, Tokyo, National Institute of Polar Research, 1992, p.53-70, 16 refs.

Ohkawara, N.

Radiation, Radiation measuring instruments, Meteorological data, Radiometry. Antarctica—Showa

Station. Vertical profiles of long wave radiation were obtained, with 6 radiometersonde types which are basically the same, at Showa Station from 1966 to 1988. Data are analyzed for cloudless, overcast and all other conditions. The downward fluxes show good agreement with each other on average, but there are discrepancies in the upward flux. It can be inferred that the discrepancies might be caused by setting the ground surface temperature equal to the surface air temperature in calculation, and by the temperature change of the ground surface over the area that the radiometersonde observed. The upward fluxes at the 100 mb and 850 mb levels, and the downward fluxes at those levels in each month as well as the budgets of radiative flux in levels in each month, as well as the budgets of radiative flux in the atmosphere and at the ground surface for all three condi-tions, are discussed. (Auth. mod.)

47-3006

Measurement of falling motion of snowflakes using CCD camera.

Muramoto, K., et al, NIPR Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology, Proceedings. No.6, Tokyo, National Institute of Polar Research, 1992. 71-76. 12 refs.

Measuring instruments, Falling snow, Snowflakes, Image processing.

47-3007

Multiple scattering model for the atmosphere-snow system.

Aoki, T., NIPR Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology, Proceedings. No.6, Tokyo, National Institute of Polar Research, 1992, p.77-83, 8 refs. Snow optics, Albedo, Models, Grain size, Solar radia47-3008

tics.

Vertical profile of Pb-210 in an ice core from the

Höghetta ice dome in Spitsbergen. Suzuki, T., et al, NIPR Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology, Proceedings. No.6, Tokyo, National Institute of Polar Research, 1992. p.84-87, 8 refs. Fujii, Y.

Radioactivity, Ice cores, Radioactive age determination, Norway-Spitsbergen.

47-3009 Atmospheric conditions reflected in chemical components in snow over east Queen Maud Land, Antarc-

Kamiyama, K., et al, NIPR Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology, Proceedings. No.6, Tokyo, National Institute of Polar Research, 1992, Post National Institute of Politi Research, 1992, p. 88-98, 14 refs.
Watanabe, O., Nakayama, E.
Snow composition, Seasonal variations, Photochemi-

cal reactions, Atmospheric physics. Atmospheric composition, Antarctica—Queen Maud Land.
The precise vertical distribution of H2O2 in the surface snow

The precise vertical distribution of H2O2 in the surface snow layer at three different sites in the inland region of Antarctica was measured. The seasonal variation, traced from the vertical distribution of snow cover, reflects photochemical processes in the atmosphere and coincides with that of delta0-18. The values of pH and the concentration of microparticles are also discussed in regard to photochemical and migration processes in the atmosphere. Almost all substances occurring in snow have unique origins; some of them reflect physical and chemical processes in the atmosphere. (Auth.)

Vertical profiles of total organic carbon and polar organic compounds in the ice core from Site-J, Greenland.

Kawamura, K., et al, NIPR Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology, Proceedings. No.6, Tokyo, National Institute of Polar Research, 1992, p.99-105, 12 refs. Yokoyama, K., Fujii, Y.

Ice cores, Ice composition, Chemical analysis, Seasonal variations.

47-3011

Preliminary results of hydrography under fast ice in

Trehmmary results of nyarography under last ice in Lutzow-Holm Bay, Antarctica in 1990.

Takizawa, T., et al. NIPR Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology, Proceedings. No.6, Tokyo, National Institute of Polar Research, 1992, p.106-125, 13 refs. Ice water interface, Oceanographic surveys, Ice conditions. Fast ice Sea water Antarctica—Litzow-Holm

tions. Fast ice. Sea water. Antarctica—Litzow-Holm.

Bay.

Seasonal variations in water structure under fast ice in Lützow-Holm Bay were observed from Apr. to Dec., 1990. Two warm and oxygen-poor waters were observed. One shows temperatures higher than 0 C. salimities of more than 34.6 and oxygen less than 6 ml/1, and is found in the bottom layer, below 700 m, in the Shirase Submarine Valley. The other is found in the upper layer, with temperatures of -1.4 C. salimities of around 34.2 and oxygen of 6.3-6.9 ml/1. The origin of both waters is a blob of the Circumpolar Deep Water (CDW) drawn from offshore, and they are admixtures of CDW with overlying Winter Water in various proportions. Due to high density, the former is confined to the bottom layers of deep troughs; the latter, with low density, migrates to the upper layer with the water circulation in the bay. In spring a cold and oxygen-rich water (T<1.6 C. O2>7.2 ml/1) was observed at the intermediate depth of about 250-350 m near the top of the downslope of the submarine valley. It is probable that this water was formed by sea ice processes during winter. (Auth.)

47-3012

Analysis of sea ice compactness by image processing.

Muramoto, K., et al. NIPR Symposium on Polar
Meteorology and Glaciology, Proceedings.

Tokyo, National Institute of Polar Research.

1992,

126-131, 5 refs.

Sea ice distribution, Seasonal variations, Ice conditions. Image processing. Data processing.

Variations of sea ice extent, especially in the Antarctic, have song been thought to influence global climate. A new system. long been thought to influence global climate. A new system, which measures the ice compactness and ice shape by means of processing video images, is described. Using the system, sea ice characteristics in the Antarctic were analyzed from images obtained on board the Shirase between Fremantle and Showa Station in 1988 by members of the 30th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition.

47-3013

Interannual fluctuations of sea ice extent in the An-

tarctic and associated atmospheric conditions.

Enomoto. H., et al. NIPR Symposium on Polar Meteorology and Glaciology. Proceedings. No.6, Tokyo, National Institute of Polar Research, 1992, p.132-142, 16 refs.

Tian, S.F., Yamanouchi, T.

Sea ice distribution, Ice air interface, Ice volume, Seasonal variations, Meteorological factors.

This paper focuses on possible atmospheric driving forces causing sea ice fluctuations. It is seen from synoptic correlation maps that, in the case of larger sea ice extent, the circumpolar trough is located in the lower latitudes in Oct. A significant relationship is found also between temperature rise over Anrelationship is found also between temperature rise over Anierctica and increase of sea ice area. The implication is that the mean wind field changes due to the northward shift of the trough. An outburst of cold air from the continent seems to strengthen the advection of ice pack to lower latitudes and freezing in specific sectors. The temperature rise observed in East Antarctica is due to the advection of warm air. The variations of the circumpolar trough are important for changes in sea ice extent. Long-term fluctuations of the pressure and wind field it in the Southern Henrichear are described. (Auth mid.) fields in the Southern Hemisphere are described. (Auth. mod.)

47-3014

Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Carsey, F.D., ed, American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series. 1992. No.68, 462p., Refs. passim. For individual papers see 47-3015 through 47-3040 or F-48190 through F-48196.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice electrical properties. Remote sensing, Ice edge, Ice cover thickness, Ice surface. Air ice water interaction, Snow ice interface, Ice detection, Ice salinity, Spaceborne photography, Microwaves, Radiometry.

This volume contains a collection of papers structured in 27 integrated chapters, 7 of which are pertinent to Antarctica. It integrated chapters, 7 of which are pertinent to Antarctica. It is intended to provide an orderly progression from basic observations, through modeling, to geophysical interpretation, and on to the use of the data in simulations of the roles and responses of ice in the global climate system. The book covers several areas of interest in microwave remote sensing of sea ice. The individual chapters cover sea ice, its behavior, predictive models and algorithms, products, and technology.

47-3015 Introduction.

Carsey, F.D., et al, American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D.

Carsey, p.1-7, 15 refs. Barry, R.G., Weeks, W.F. Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Air ice water interaction, Ice electrical properties. Ice edge, Ice cover thickness. Spaceborne photography. Remote sensing, Microwaves, Radiometry.

This introductory chapter to "Microwave remote sensing of sea ice" reviews the sea ice and its variables, extent, its microwave properties and the developing techniques for monitoring ice conditions with microwave instruments.

47-3016

Physical properties of sea ice relevant to remote sens-

Tucker, W.B., et al. American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, MP

3223, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.9-28, 73 refs. Perovich, D.K., Gow, A.J., Weeks, W.F., Drinkwater, M.R.

Ice surveys, Ice electrical properties, Sea water freezing, Ice structure, Sea ice, Ice surface, Ice density, Ice growth, Ice crystal structure, Ice salinity, Ice cover thickness, Snow ice interface, Remote sensing.

In this chapter, the authors have attempted to illuminate aspects of sea ice that are believed to affect microwave remote sensing. In doing so, it was necessary to delve in some detail into certain processes, such as ice growth and its dynamic and thermal modifications. This was done primarily to provide a brief background useful in understanding the state of the ice at various stages in its history. Although the physical properties of sea ice have been studied for many years, they have recently taken on new significance due largely to increased remote sensing of the polar regions. While the emphasis has been to characterize and understand properties important to remote sensing, the increased attention to ice properties has enabled one to better understand properties and processes in their own right. This process is expected to continue as sensors are continually of sea ice that are believed to affect microwave remote sensing. This process is expected to continue as sensors are continually refined. (Auth. mod.)

Physical basis for sea ice remote sensing.

Hallikainen, M., et al, American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.29-46, 47 refs. Winebrenner, D.P.

Ice surveys, Ice electrical properties, Ice salinity, Snow ice interface, Ice temperature, Sea ice, Dielectric properties, Remote sensing. Microwaves, Radiometry, Wave propagation. Mathematical models.

47-3018

Passive microwave signatures of sea ice.

Eppler, D.T., et al, American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, MP 3224, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.47-71, 78 refs. Farmer, L.D., Lohanick, A.W., Melloh, R.A.

lce surveys, Ice electrical properties, Ice surface, Sea ice distribution, Snow ice interface, Ice openings, Polynyas, Ice detection, Remote sensing, Microwaves,

Radiometry.

SAR and scatterometer signatures of sea ice. Onstott, R.G., American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series. 1992. No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey. p.73-104, 52 refs.

Ice surveys, Ice electrical properties, Sea ice distribution, Ice cover thickness, Ice surface, Ice edge, Remote sensing, Microwaves, Backscattering, Synthetic aper-

47-3020

Digital SAR image formation.

Wackerman, C.C., American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.105-110. 27 refs.

Ice surveys, Ice surface, Sea ice distribution, Synthetic aperture radar, Image processing, Data processing.

47-3021

Sea ice altimetry.

Fetterer, F.M., et al, American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series. 1992. No.68. Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.111-135, 48 refs.

Drinkwater, M.R., Jezek, K.C., Laxon, S.W.C., Onstott, R.G., Ulander, L.M.H.
Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice edge, Ice surface,

lce detection, Height finding, Remote sensing, Back-scattering, Spaceborne photography, Radar echoes, Image processing, Mathematical models.

Potential users of radar altimetry will find sources for data from past, present, and future missions listed in Massom [1991], with a treatment of the applicability of the data to polar studies. with a treatment of the applicability of the data to polar studies. Methods for extracting various ice parameters from the data record have been suggested in this chapter. Additional parameters and alternative ways of deriving parameters can be found in the literature. Generally, ice parameters are arrived at by first retracking and editing the altimeter data record and then deriving waveform parameters that are linked to the desired ice parameters. The processing required to derive a waveform parameter vary. With the exception of ice edge, it has not been demonstrated that any ice parameter can be reliably retrieved from altimetry on more than a case study basis. The research reported here strongly indicates that this will change. The best hope for progress in this direction may lie in seeking an empirihope for progress in this direction may lie in seeking an empiri-cal connection between waveform parameters and ice conditions using global satellite data sets. (Auth. mod.)

47-3022

Microwave sea ice signature modeling.

Winebrenner, D.P., et al, American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992. No.68, MP 3225, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p. 137-175, 70 refs. Gow, A.J., Perovich, D.K.

Ice surveys. Sea ice distribution, Ice electrical properties, Ice surface, Ice cover thickness, Ice salinity, Ice density, Snow ice interface, Ice models, Remote sensing, Microwaves, Backscattering, Mathematical mod-

47-3023

Laboratory investigations of the electromagnetic properties of artificial sea ice.

Swift, C.T., et al, American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, MP 3226, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited

by F.D. Carsey, p.177-200, 21 refs.
St. Germain, K.M., Jezek, K.C., Gogineni, S.P., Gow, A.J., Perovich, D.K., Grenfell, T.C., Onstott, R.G. lce surveys, Ice electrical properties, Sea water freezing, Ice structure, Sea ice, Artificial ice, Young ice, Ice growth, Ice salinity, Snow ice interface, Ice cover thickness, Ice surface, Laboratory techniques.

47-3024

Estimation of geophysical parameters using passive microwave algorithms

Steffen, K., et al. American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68. Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.201-231, 45 refs.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice electrical properties, Ice temperature, Ice edge, Ice detection, Air ice water interaction, Spaceborne photography, Remote sensing, Microwaves, Radiometry, Mathematical

47-3025

Validation of geophysical products using multisensor

Cavalieri, D.J., American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series. 1992. No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.233-242, 32 refs.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice electrical properties, Ice edge, Ice detection, Spaceborne photography, Remote sensing, Microwaves, Radiometry, Data proc-

47-3026

Microwave remote sensing of the southern ocean ice

Comiso, J.C., et al, American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, MP 3227, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.243-259, 44 refs.
Grenfell, T.C., Lange, M.A., Lohanick, A.W., Moore,

R.K., Wadhams, P

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice electrical properties, Ice edge, Ice salinity, Ice temperature, Ice cover thickness, Ice surface, Snow ice interface, Spaceborne photography, Remote sensing, Microwaves, Radiometry. Antarctica.

The physical and radiative characteristics of sea ice in the antarctic region have not been as extensively studied as in the tarctic region have not been as extensively studied as in the arctic because the former is generally more inaccessible. However, there have been some antarctic programs, mostly in the Weddell Sea, with good in-situ measurements, that have been used to advance the knowledge of the microwave characteristics of antarctic sea ice. In this chapter, the basic physical, radiative and backscatter properties of sea ice in the southern occan are presented. Also, techniques used to derive geophysical parameters, including ice extent and concentration from spacebased systems, are evaluated.

47-3027

Microwave study programs of air-ice-ocean interac-tive processes in the seasonal ice zone of the Greenland and Barents seas.

Johannessen, O.M., et al, American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.261-289, 80 refs.

lce surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice edge. Air ice water interaction, Ice electrical properties, Seasonal variations, Spaceborne photography, Remote sensing, Microwaves, Radiometry, Greenland Sea, Barents

Considerations for microwave remote sensing of thin sea ice.

Grenfell, T.C., et al, American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.291-301, 36 refs.

Ice surveys. Sea ice distribution, Ice cover thickness, Air ice water interaction, Ice electrical properties. Young ice, Ice edge, Ice detection, Seasonal variations. Spaceborne photography, Remote sensing, Microwaves, Radiometry.

crowaves, Radiometry.

Surface-based radiometric results and principal component analysis indicate that some thin ice types can be resolved under favorable circumstances. Mixtures of thick ice and open water, however, can still give rise to ambiguities in ice type identification in available satellite data. In the Antarctic and in the northern marginal ice zones, there is often greater divergence and even more open water and thin ice than in the central Arctic. Initial comparisons of concurrent radiometric and radar data show the potential to improve discrimination of thin ice on the basis of emitted and backscattered intensities. It is expected that the ability to distinguish thin ice using satellite imagery will improve considerably with the combination of Special Sensor Microwave/Imager (SSM/I) data, high-resolution results from the First European Remote Sensing Satellite (ERS-1), and microwave models of the ice.

Microwave remote sensing of polynyas

Martin, S., et al, American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series. 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.303-311, 22 refs.

Steffen, K., Comiso, J.C., Cavalieri, D.J., Drinkwater, M.R., Holt, B.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Polynyas, Ice detection, Ice electrical properties, Spaceborne photography, Remote sensing, Microwaves, Radiometry.

phy, Remote sensing, Microwaves, Radiometry. A polynya is a large region of open water and thin ice that occurs within much thicker pack ice. The World Meteorological Organization (1970) states that a polynya consists of open water and an associated area of thin ice with thicknesses up to 0.3 m. Whereas a lead is a long linear feature, a polynya has a rectangular or oval aspect ratio and is surrounded by large floes and thick ice. Although polynyas occur in both winter and summer, this chapter is restricted to the winter case. The region of open water or reduced ice concentration that makes up the polynya persists for periods of several days, so that the polynya is the site of large exchanges of heat between the atmosphere and ocean. The systematic study of polynyas began with the advent of passive microwave satellites; in particular, the observation from the Electrically Scanning Microwave Radiometer (ESMR) of the large Weddell Sea polynya was one of the ESMR's most intriguing discoveries. As this chapter shows, a major advantage of passive microwave is that the observations provide frequent data on ice concentrations for polynya regions.

47.3030

Characterization of snow on floating ice and case studies of brightness temperature changes during the

onset of melt.

Garrity, C., American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.313-328, 37 refs.

Ice surveys, Snow surface. Snow ice interface. Snow surveys, Snow water content, Ice electrical properties, Snow electrical properties, Snow density, Snow depth,

Snow electrical properties, Snow density, Snow depth, Metamorphism (snow), Remote sensing, Microwaves, Radiometry, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

Significant changes in the physical properties of snow on sea ice occur during the onset of melt in the Arctic and Antarctic. These changes have been quantified for the Arctic (Greenland and Barents Seas) and Antarctic (Weddell Sea) based on 318 snow pit measurements. Using a surface-based dual-polarized 37 GHz radiometer and the Special Sensor Microwave/Imager (SSM/I), changes in brightness temperature of sea ice have been observed for increases in snow depth, wetness, stratification, and slush at the snow-ice interface. A representative model for the passive microwave response to snow metamorphism shows changes in brightness temperature due to increases in snow wetness.

Effects of freeze-up and melt processes on microwave signatures.

Gogineni, S.P., et al. American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.329-341, 18 refs. Moore, R.K., Grenfell, T.C., Barber, D.G., Digby, S.,

Drinkwater, M.R.

Ice melting, Snow ice interface, Ice electrical properties, Ice surveys, Snow electrical properties, Ice surface. Freezeup, Air ice water interaction, Ice edge, Remote sensing, Microwaves, Radiometry.

Determination of sea ice motion from satellite im-

Ages. Holt, B., et al., American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.343-354, 47 refs. Rothrock, D.A., Kwok, R. Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Drift, Air ice water the series of the series o

interaction, Ice edge, Ice detection, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Radar tracking, Remote sensing, Image processing, Mathematical models.

47-3033

Approach to identification of sea ice types from spaceborne SAR data.

Kwok, R., et al, American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series. 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey. p.355-360, 11 refs. Cunningham, G., Holt, B.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice detection, Ice surface, Ice electrical properties, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Radar tracking, Remote sensing, Backscattering, Image processing.

47-3034

Microwave remote sensing of low-salinity sea ice. Hallikainen, M., American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.361-373, 33 refs.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice salinity, Ice cover thickness, Ice electrical properties, Ice detection, Ice surface. Synthetic aperture radar, Remote sensing, Microwaves, Radiometry, Backscattering, Mathematical models, Baltic Sea.

47-3035

Ice thickness distribution inferred using remote sens-

ing techniques. Wadhams, P., et al, American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series. 1992. No.68. Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.375-383, 52 refs.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice cover thickness, Ice bottom surface, Subglacial observations, Ice acoustics. Underwater acoustics, Synthetic aperture radar. Lidar, Remote sensing.

Use of satellite observations in ice cover simulations. Preller, R.H., et al., American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.385-404, Refs. p.400-404. Walsh, J.E., Maslanik, J.A. Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Air ice water interac-

tion, Drift, Ice forecasting, Ice models, Ice surface, Spaceborne photography, Remote sensing, Image processing, Data processing, Computerized simulation. Mathematical models.

47-3037

Ice modeling and data assimilation with the Kalman smoother.

Rothrock, D.A., et al, American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.405-418, 18 refs. Thomas, D.R.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice forecasting, Ice models, Ice edge, Ice electrical properties, Air ice water interaction, Spaceborne photography, Remote sensing, Image processing, Data processing, Computerized simulation, Mathematical models, Statistical analysis, Radiometry.

47-3038

Potential applications of polarimetry to the classification of sea ice.

Drinkwater, M.R., et al. American Geophysical Un-

Geophysical monograph series. 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.419-430, 25 refs.

Kwok, R., Rignot, E.J., Israelsson, H., Onstott, R.G., Winebrenner, D.P. Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice surface, Ice elec-

trical properties, Polarization (waves), Remote sensing, Microwaves, Radiometry, Backscattering, Image processing, Data processing, Mathematical models, Statistical analysis.

Information fusion in sea ice remote sensing.

Collins, M.J., American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D. Carsey, p.431-441, 77 refs.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution. Ice electrical properties. Ice surface, Air ice water interaction, Snow ice interface, Ice forecasting, Ice detection, Remote sensing, Image processing, Data processing, Mathematical models, Statistical analysis.

47-3040

Status and future directions for sea ice remote sens-

Carsey, F.D., et al. American Geophysical Union. Geophysical monograph series, 1992, No.68, Microwave remote sensing of sea ice. Edited by F.D.

Carsey, p.443-446, 21 refs. Barry, R.G., Rothrock, D.A., Weeks, W.F.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice cover thickness. Air ice water interaction, Ice edge. Ice surface, Snow ice interface, Spaceborne photography, Remote sensing, Image processing, Data processing.

47-3041

Measurement of helium isotopes in Vostok ice core. (Analyse des isotopes de l'hélium dans la calotte po-laire Antarctique: résultats prélinzinaires au site Vos-

Jean-Baptiste, P., et al, Académie des sciences, Paris. Comptes rendus. Série II, Feb. 18, 1993, 316(4), p.491-497, In French with abridged English version. refs.

Ice cores, Ice composition, Isotope analysis, Antarctica-Vostok Station.

tica—Vostok Station.

Samples of ice from a short core drilled at the Vostok Station were analyzed for He-3 and He-4. The samples were taken below the firm-ice transition region (which lies 90-100 m below the surface). Results suggest that between 27 and 42° of the initial helium had escaped before the ice samples were incorporated into the copper sample tubes. DeltaHe-3 results averaged -0.8°. It is unclear whether the measured helium loss occurred only by diffusion from the ice sheet to the atmosphere or if some loss may have occurred after the core was retrieved from the drill-hole. The different causes of bias, principally linked to the high diffusivity of He in ice, are reviewed and discussed. (Auth.) discussed. (Auth.)

47-3042 Preprints.

Symposium on Global Change Studies, 4th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, 438p., Refs. passim. For selected papers see 47-3043 through 47-3052.
Global warming, Global change, Atmospheric circula-

tion, Air ice water interaction, Polar atmospheres, Air water interactions, Snow cover distribution, Snow air interface, Snowfall, Precipitation (meteorology), Hydrologic cycle, Ocean currents.

47-3043

Simulation of the regional climate and hydrology of the Great Lakes basin.

Bates, G.T., et al, Symposium on Global Change Studies, 4th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.32-33, 9 refs.

Hostetler, S.W., Giorgi, F. Lake effects, Atmospheric circulation, Precipitation (meteorology), Snowstorms, Snowfall, Air water interactions, Computerized simulation, Great Lakes.

GCM feedback sensitivity to interactive cloud water budget parameterization.

Del Genio, A.D., et al, Symposium on Global Change Studies, 4th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.176-181, 16 refs

Yao, M.S., Wendell, C.E.

Cloud cover, Cloud physics, Ice nuclei, Atmospheric circulation, Radiation balance, Global warming, Water content. Computerized simulation, Mathematical models.

Apparent moratorium on greenhouse warming. Kellogg, W.W., Symposium on Global Change Studies, 4th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, Ameri-

can Meteorological Society, 1993, p.265-267, 10 refs. Ocean currents, Global warming, Air water interac-tions, Atmospheric circulation, Water temperature, Water transport.

47.3046

Can greenhouse warming induce ice sheet growth. Ledley, T.S., et al. Symposium on Global Change Studies, 4th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.272-275, 8

Chu. S.P.

Global warming, Glaciation, Air ice water interaction, Snow ice interface, Ice sheets, Hydrologic cycle, Snowfall, Glacier oscillation, Atmospheric composition, Carbon dioxide.

47-3047

Global change implications for antarctic lakes.

Clindner, B.L., et al. Symposium on Global Change Studies, 4th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.276-279, 33 refs.

McKay, C.P., Clow, G.D., Wharton, R.A., Jr. Global warming, Frozen lakes, Ice cover thickness, Air ice water interaction, Glacial lakes, Lake ice, Ice surveys, Meltwater, Water level, Antarctica.

Estimation of arctic precipitation from water vapor flux convergence.

Walsh, J.E., et al, Symposium on Global Change Studies, 4th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.324-328,

Zhou, X.

Polar atmospheres, Global warming, Air ice water interaction, Precipitation (meteorology), Atmospheric circulation, Ocean currents, Water transport, Water balance, Hydrologic cycle, Water vapor, Runoff.

47-3049

Recent trends in Northern Hemisphere snow cover. Robinson, D.A., Symposium on Global Change Studies, 4th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.329-334.

Snow cover distribution, Snow air interface, Snow surveys, Global warming.

47-3050

Analysis of low-frequency climate variations over the Northern Hemisphere using historical atmospheric

Hurrell, J.W., et al. Symposium on Global Change Studies, 4th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.355-360, 17 refs.

Van Loon, H.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Global change, Air water interactions, Ocean currents, Atmospheric pressure, Climatic changes, Surface temperature. History

47-3051

ENSO-snow-monsoon associations and seasonal prediction. Yang, S., Symposium on Global Change Studies, 4th,

Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.418-422, 14 refs. Snow cover distribution, Snow air interface, Atmospheric circulation, Global change, Air water interactions. Snowfall. Snowstorms, Precipitation (meteorology), Statistical analysis.

47-3052

Intrinsic thermodynamical time-scales of the atmo-

sphere-ocean-cryosphere climate system.
Chu, P.C., Symposium on Global Change Studies, 4th,
Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.433-438, 8 refs

Air ice water interaction, Atmospheric circulation, Global change, Paleoclimatology, Glaciation, Glacier oscillation, Hydrologic cycle, Mathematical models. 47-3053

Variation of the fluorescence quantum yield in rela-

variation of the indexence quantum yield in resistion to photosynthesis by phytoplankton from perennially ice- covered Lake Bonney.

Neale. P.J., et al. Antarctic journal of the United States. 1991, 26(5), p.228-230, 6 refs. Priscu, J.C.

Limnology, Ice cover effect, Light transmission, Photosynthesis, Antarctica—Bonney, Lake.

The authors present preliminary results on the variation of fluorescence yield of Lake Bonney phytoplankton in vitro and discuss approaches used to estimate primary productivity from natural fluorescence. In situ measurements of natural fluorescence. cence and other bio-optical parameters are presented in a separate contribution. Preliminary results suggest that both the original and modified method for the estimation of photosynthesis from natural fluorescence shows significantly slower satu-ration with increasing light intensity compared to the carbon-rl4 derived curve. On the other hand, the fluorescence ratio method shows a closer correspondence to the saturation characteristics of carbon-14 assimilation.

Microorganisms entrapped in glacial ice. Catranis, C., et al, Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.234-236, 16 refs.

Starmer, W.T.
Microbiology, Glacier ice, Cryobiology, Greenland

Ozone depletion and denitrification in the antarctic stratosphere in austral spring 1990.

Deshler, T., Antarctic journal of the United States. 1991, 26(5), p.242-244, 8 refs.

Ozone, Stratosphere, Air temperature, Antarctica McMurdo Station.

McMurdo Station.

In 1990, the balloonborne measurement campaign at McMurdo Station began on Aug. 25 and continued until Nov. 3. During this period. 40 ozone and temperature profiles extending the approximately 32 km were measured. Instruments were also included on 6 flights to measure polar stratospheric clouds, two flights to measure condensation nuclei, and two flights to measure water vapor. Although 1987, 1989, and 1990 were similar in the amount of ozone destroyed, the altitude of maximum

depletion decreased from 16.5 to 15 km. In each of these years, the altitude of maximum depletion corresponds directly with the altitude of the minimum temperature. Although similar temperature profiles were observed in 1989 and 1986, ozone depletion was nearly twice as great in 1989 compared with 1986. The coldest Oct. was 1987, although 1990 had similar temperatures; however, the Oct average ozone-mixing ratio reached its lowest value in 1990, thus replacing 1987 as the worst year of record

47-3056

47-3056
Optical properties of snow.
Brandt, R.E., et al, Antarctic journal of the United States. 1991, 26(5), p.272-275, 9 refs.
Grenfell, T.C., Warren, S.G.
Snow optics. Anisotropy, Grain size, Solar radiation, Albedo, Snow impurities, Sastrugi, Snow temperature, Antarctica—Amundsen-Scott Station, Antarctica—

Vostok Station. Vostok Station.

The interaction of the snow surface with solar radiation was studied at Amundsen-Scott and Vostok stations. The flights to Vostok Station offered the opportunity to supplement the Amundsen-Scott Station measurements at a higher, drier location 1,300 km away. The authors measured spectral albedo on several clear and cloudy days at Vostok Station, and photographed the snow grains in the uppermost layers. The variability in spectral albedo from day to day due to grain-size variations is apparently larger than any systematic variation with location from Amundsen-Scott to Vostok Station. Also measured was the downward spectral irradiance under clear sky and location from Amundsen-Scott to Vostok Station. Also measured was the downward spectral irradiance under clear sky and a variety of cloud conditions. In conjunction with the albedo measurements at Vostok, a soot survey was also conducted at that station. As at Amundsen-Scott, the snow at Vostok is polluted downwind, in the range of 1-7 nanograms of carbon/g of snow. The site chosen for albedo measurement. I km upwind of the station, is sufficiently unpolluted that the albedo is unaffected. A second portable spectral photometer was used at Amundsen-Scott Station to measure ultraviolet albedo of snow. Effects of sativation in differential professional reference of snow. snow. Effects of sastrugi on bidirectional reflectance of snow and snow temperature were also measured. Some results are

discussed. 47-3057

Air-snow exchange processes.

Harder, S.L., et al. Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.277-278, 4 refs.

Grootes, P.M., Charlson, R.J.

Snowfall, Snow composition, Aerosols, Antarctica-Amundsen-Scott Station.

Individual daily samples from every event of snowfall, diamond dust, and frost were collected at Amundsen-Scott Station from dust, and frost were collected at Amundsen-Scott Station from Dec. 1990 through Feb. 1991, to address two issues: what controls the isotopic composition of precipitation, and is the isotopic composition of snow altered by sublimation after deposition. The latter is studied by determining the seasonal changes in isotopic composition of near-surface snow; the process is described. The sampling was also carried out at Vostok Station in Dec. and Jan., the samples have not yet been analyzed for isotopic oxygen-18.

47-3058

Year-round measurement of atmospheric infrared emission at the South Pole.

Murcray. F.J., et al, Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.278-281. Heuberger, R.

Infrared radiation, Ozone, Data processing, Meteorological instruments, Antarctica—Amundsen-Scott Station.

Station.

The spectral distribution of the atmospheric emission in the infrared was measured at Amundsen-Scott Station during the period from Dec. 1989 to Jan. 1991. The data obtained by a Michelson interferometer, located on the roof of Skylab, include the column densities for water, carbon dioxide, ozone, fluorocarbon-11, fluorocarbon-12, and nitric acid in the wavenumber region ranging from 500/cm to 1.500/cm. Monitoring these components during the austral winter gives important information about the change in concentration during the long absence of sunlight, contributing to the knowledge of the chemistry that influences the depletion of the ozone layer. The measurements are fully automated and require a minimum of attention. The two outside blackbodies as well as an inside reference blackbody are used for calibration. This allows the data analyzer to obtain the absolute radiance emitted by the atmosphere and its spectral distribution. Experience showed that not enough measurements are taken under favorable conditions if they are taken at fixed time intervals.

47-3059 Preprints.

Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, 501p. + joint papers, Refs. passim. Includes special sessions on water vapor and ultraviolet measurements and joint papers with the 8th Conference on Applied Climatology. For selected papers see 47-3060 through 47-3085. Weather observations, Meteorological instruments.

Precipitation (meteorology). Precipitation gages, Meteorological data, Snowfall, Snow optics. Snow sur-Precipitation gages. veys, Climatic changes, Air temperature, Visibility.

47-3060

Frensor—a new smart pavement sensor. Katz, D.I., Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.19-22, For another source see 47-956. Road icing, Road maintenance, Ice detection, Chemical ice prevention, Salting, Temperature measurement, Sensors, Monitors.

Novel digital holographic imaging system for observing ice crystals in cirrus.

Cormack, R.H., et al, Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA. Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.25-29, 20 refs. Lawson, R.P.

Ice detection, Ice crystal size, Ice crystal optics. Cloud cover, Holography, Image processing, Mathematical

New airborne precipitation spectrometer for atmo-

Lawson, R.P., et al, Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.30-35, 5 refs. Cormack, R.H., Weaver, K.A.

Precipitation gages, Snow optics, Ice crystal optics, Snowfall. Snowflakes, Hail. Raindrops, Meteorological instruments. Particle size distribution, Airborne equipment.

47-3063

Fog, snow and rain calibrations for forward-scatter visibility sensors.

Burnham, D.C., Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.66-71, 3 refs.

Snow optics, Visibility, Fog. Rain, Meteorological instruments, Sensors, Data processing, Statistical anal-

Instrumentation to quantitatively measure dynamic snow accumulation processes in remote regions.

Braaten, D.A., Instrumentation to measure dynamic snow accumulation processes, Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.72-73, 3 refs. Snow accumulation. Snow surveys, Snow samplers, Snow stratigraphy, Snow erosion, Wind erosion, Precipitation gages. Meteorological instruments.

47-3065

Automated snow depth measurement.

Bradley, J.T., et al, Symposium on Meteorolog: servations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA. Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.74-79, 4 refs. Lewis, R., Haas, P.A.

Snow depth, Precipitation gages, Snow surveys, Snow accumulation. Blowing snow, Snow acoustics, Snow optics, Scintillation, Meteorological instruments.

47-3066

Automating the observation of blowing snow.

Lewis, R., Symposium on Meteorological Observa-tions and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society,

1993, p. 86-90, 7 refs.
Blowing snow, Snow optics, Falling snow, Visibility,
Meteorological instruments, Weather observations.

47-3067

CR-1 cryogenic hygrometer on board the DLR Falcon: installation, performance tests, and examples of measured data.

Busen, R., et al, Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.117-120, 7 refs. Buck, A.L.

Hygrometers, Condensation trails, Low temperature tests, Freezing points, Dew point, Humidity, Air temperature. Temperature measurement. Meteorological

instruments, Airborne equipment.

Use of a wing-mounted airflow pod for airborne wind and flux measurement.

MacPherson, J.I., Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p. 169-174, 7 refs.

Anemometers, Air ice water interaction, Wind velocity, Wind direction, Ice edge, Turbulence, Heat flux, Meteorological instruments, Airborne equipment.

Airborne instrumentation and computing facilities for the Canadian Atlantic Storms Program (CASP II). Jordan, J.E., et al, Symposium on Meteorological Ob-Jordan, J.E., et al. Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.181-185, 5 refs.

Marcotte, D.L., Hardwick, C.D., Strapp, J.W.

Aircraft icing, Ice detection, Ice reporting, Air ice water interaction, Atmospheric disturbances, Meteorological instruments, Weather observations, Airborne equipment, Data processing, Computer applications.

47-3070

Experience in correction of precipitation point meas-

urements and analysis of correction procedures.
Golubev, V.S., Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.325-328, 15 refs.

Precipitation gages. Snow water equivalent, Precipitation (meteorology), Meteorological instruments, Weather observations, Statistical analysis.

47-3071

Biases in precipitation measurements: an American experience.

Peck, E.L., Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.329-334, 23 refs.

Precipitation gages. Snow water equivalent, Precipitation (meteorology), Snowfall, Meteorological instruments, Weather observations, Statistical analysis.

Correction of Canadian winter precipitation data. Metcalfe, J.R., et al. Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological

Society, 1993, p.338-343, 13 refs. Goodison, B.E.

Precipitation gages, Snowfall, Snow water equivalent, Snow surveys, Precipitation (meteorology), Meteorological instruments, Weather observations, Statistical analysis.

47-3073

Experiences in correcting point precipitation measurement in Finland.

Elomaa, E.J., Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.346-350, 8 refs.

Precipitation gages. Snowfall, Snow water equivalent, Snow surveys, Precipitation (meteorology), Meteorological instruments, Weather observations, Statistical analysis.

47-3074

ASOS sensor performance—an update.
Crosby, J.D., et al. Symposium on Meteorological Ob-Society, 193, p. 358-362, 2 refs. Nadolski, V.L.

Meteorological instruments, Weather observations, Visibility, Ice storms, Precipitation (meteorology), Snow optics, Weather forecasting, Sensors.

Capabilities of the Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS) and comparisons to manual observing techniques.

Burch, L.E., Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22. 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.363-367, 2 refs.

Weather observations, Precipitation (meteorology), Meteorological instruments. Visibility, Ice storms, Weather forecasting, Meteorological data, Data processing, Computer applications.

47-3076

Weather characterization by the mean of a vertically pointing CW radar.
Duvernoy, J., et al. Symposium on Meteorological Ob-

Duvernoy, J., et al. Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA. Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.379-381, 3 refs.

Gaumet, J.L., Gilet, M.

Weather observations, Precipitation (meteorology), Meteorological instruments. Snow electrical properties, Snow optics, Weather forecasting. Meteorological data. Data processing, Computer applications. 47-3077

High frequency satellite cloud motion at high lati-

Herman, L.D., Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan.

vations and instrumentation, oth, Anancim, C.A., Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.465-468, 10 refs.

Polar atmospheres, Cloud cover, Atmospheric circulation, Weather observations, Weather forecasting, Spaceborne photography, Remote sensing.

47-3078

Pre-EUCREX in-flight humidity intercomparison. Ström, J., et al, Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.479-483, 12 refs.

Brown, P., Busen, R., Guillemet, B.

Hygrometers, Humidity, Cloud droplets, Freezing points, Dew point, Air temperature, Temperature measurement, Meteorological instruments, Airborne equipment.

47-3079

Measurements on contrails of commercial aircraft. Baumann, R., et al. Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.484-489, 9 refs.

Condensation trails, Ice crystal optics, Air pollution, Lidar, Airborne equipment.

47-3080

Air temperature fluctuations in Austria 1775-1991: a

contribution to greenhouse warming discussion.
Boehm, R., Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 1722, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society,
1993, p.J26-J30, 9 refs.

Air temperature, Global warming, Meteorological data, Climatic changes, History, Statistical analysis, Austria.

47-3081

Homogeneity problems in Danish and Greenlandic temperature time series.

Frich, P., Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.J39-J42, 11 refs. Air temperature, Meteorological data, Climatic

changes, Diurnal variations, History, Statistical analvsis, Denmark, Greenland,

47-3082

Towards unbiased estimates of North American precipitation.

Groisman, P.IA., Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.J43-J47, 37 refs.

Precipitation (meteorology), Meteorological data, Climatic changes, Weather observations, Snowfall, Snow water equivalent, Statistical analysis.

47-3083

Estimation of biases in precipitation gage measure-ments: an example using the United States raingage

Legates, D.R., et al, Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA. Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.J48-J51, 6 refs. DeLiberty, T.

Precipitation gages. Precipitation (meteorology). Meteorological data, Weather observations, Snowfall, Statistical analysis.

47-3084

Homogeneity of precipitation time series in Finland. Heino, R., Symposium on Meteorological Observa-tions and Instrumentation, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17tions and instrumentation, 6th. Ahanelin, C.A. Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p. 152-155, 5 refs. Precipitation gages, Precipitation (meteorology), Meteorological data, Weather observations, Snowfall,

Statistical analysis, Finland.

47-3085

Long precipitation series in Norway-analysis of homogeneity and regionalization.

Hanssen-Bauer, I., et al. Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumerostion, 8th, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.J56-J61, 6 refs. Förland, E.J.

Precipitation (meteorology). Meteorological data, Weather observations, Climatic changes, History, Statistical analysis, Norway.

47-3086

Report on the antarctic expedition of the r/v Profes-

sor Siedlecki to the sea-ice zone, 1988-1989. Rakusa-Suszczewski, S., Polish polar research. 1991. 12(4), p.485-494, 2 refs.

Sea ice, Marine biology, Expeditions, Antarctica—Weddell Sea, Antarctica—Elephant Island, South Orkney Islands.

Orkney Islands.
The expedition was organized by the Institute of Ecology. Polish Academy of Sciences. Its purpose was to research the zone ahead of the pack-ice in the northern region of the Weddell Sea between Elephant I. and the South Orkney Is. The research was conducted on a meso-scale, continuing the studies begun earlier further to the west. The region studied and the period of study complemented the EPOS research program. A brief outline of Expedition details is provided, including personnel on the scientific team, schedule/calendar, map of the voyage from Elephant I. to the South Orkneys, and a list of sampling stations. (Auth. mod.)

47-3087

Hydrology and hydrochemistry of the surface water

layer near the ice-edge in the Scotia Sea (December 1989-January 1989).
Tokarczyk, R., et al. Polish polar research. 1991, 12(4), p.495-505, With Polish summary. 33 refs. Lipski, M., Perez, F.F., Reboredo, R.P.

Hydrology, Hydrogeochemistry, Sea ice, Scotia Sea. Hydrology, Hydrogeochemistry, Sea ice, Scotia Sea. Four water masses were distinguished in the upper water layer between Elephant I. and the South Orkneys. Measurements of temperature, salinity, concentrations of dissolved oxygen and silicates were used for the analysis of the hydrological situation and to recognize the origin of water masses. For additional information, nitrates and chlorophyll concentrations were used. Drake Passage and Bransfield Strait waters occupied the western part of the investigated area, from surface to 150 m depth. Below, the Circumpolar Warm Deep Waters (CWDW) were found. The region east of 53.5W was occupied by winter Weddell Sea water. Above this, a 45 m thin layer of summer modification of Weddell Sea Surface Water was found between 49W and the South Orkneys. The highest chlorophyll a concentrations were found in this modified water. (Auth.)

47-3088

Environmental conditions and phytoplankton standing crop near pack-ice in the Scotia Sea (December 1988-January 1989).
Lipski, M., Polish polar research, 1991, 12(4), p.507-

513, With Polish summary. 22 refs. Pack ice, Plankton, Water chemistry, Scotia Sea.

Pack ice, Plankton, Water chemistry, Scotia Sea. Results of an occanographic survey along the edge of drifting pack ice in the area between Elephant I. and the South Orkney Is. are reported. The influence of sea ice on hydrological factors was very weak. It was not possible to develop occanographic features characteristic for marginal sea-ice zones in the areas with well-marked surface currents and dynamic hydrological conditions. The spatial distribution of chlorophyll was governed by water stability, although during this survey, areas with enhanced vertical stability could not be described in terms of a sea-ice edge influence. (Auth.)

47-3089

Distribution of microflagellates and diatoms in the sea-ice zone between Elephant Island and the South Orkney Islands (December 1988-January 1989).

Kopczyńska, E., Polish polar research. 1991, 12(4), p.515-528, With Polish summary. 28 refs. Sea ice, Plankton, Scotia Sea, Antarctica—Weddell

Sea. The highest concentrations of algal cells and of algal carbon were associated with a lens of ice melt water in the northeast of the study area. Phytoflagellates were dominant at all stations, with greater numbers always in the 0-20 m surface layer and with the peaks of Cryptophyceae in the open waters and also near the ice edge east of 50W. Picoplankton flagellates and monads were generally next in abundance and most important numerically in the near-ice stations in the western part of the study area. Parasinophyceae were usually more abundant than Nitzschia cylindrus (Grunow) Hasle, the only common diatom species found mainly in the western stations near ice edge. The presence of N. cylindrus, dominant in the pack ice and in phytoplankton near the ice edge, shows that algae released from ice may act as an inoculum for the phytoplankton (Auth.)

Distribution of net phytoplankton in the sea-ice zone between Elephant Island and the South Orkney Islands (December 1988-January '989).

Ligowski, R., et al. *Polish polar research*, 1991, 12(4), p.529-546, With Polish summary. Refs. p.543-544

546.

Kopczyńska, E

Ice edge. Plankton, Sea ice, Antarctica-King George Island, Antarctica-Bransfield Strait, Scotia Sea.

Altogether 105 algal taxa were identified including 101 diatom species. Chaetoverox crophilus was dominant in the western part of the study area influenced by waters from the Bellingshausen Sea. Corethron criophilum was abundant in the Wediell Sea water mass east of 53.5%. Viteschia cylindrus, common in the ice-melt samples, was dominant in only two net phytoplankton collections obtained at the ice-edge zone. Additional samples from Admiralty Bay, King George I revealed the dominance of Chaetoveros socialis and the presence of many tychoplankton species. Very few diatom cells were found in the open waters of the Bransfield Strait which, combined with the presence of kirll, suggested intensive grazing by herbivores. The unstable waters of the Weddell-Scotta Confluence area contained little phytoplankton except for a station dominated by Phaeoxystis pouchetis. Greater cell densities were related to warm, lower salinity Weddell-Scotta water of summer modification found in the surface layer east water of summer modification found in the surface layer east Altogether 105 algal taxa were identified including 101 diatom water of summer modification found in the surface layer east from 49W. (Auth.)

47-3091

Sea ice microalgae at the northern boundary of the pack ice between Elephant Island and South Orkney Islands (December 1988-January 1989).

Ligowski. R., Polish polar research. 1991, 12(4), p.547-563, With Polish summary. Refs. p.561-563. Microbiology, Marine biology, Sea ice, Ice edge.

At the northern border of pack ice a study on chlorophyll a At the northern border of pack ice a study on entorphyll a content, density of cells, species composition and domination in samples from the drifting see floes and from brash ice was carried out. 102 taxa of algae were flown in the pack ice. In the study area algal taxa were rather uniformly distributed. In different ice layers the qualitative composition of diatom assemblages was similar and usually the diatom. Nitzschia cylindrus was dominant and most frequent. Chlorophyll a content and the density of cells a sared attently in a strong habitation. Lee floes was dominant and most frequent. Chlorophyll a content and the density of cells varied strongly in various habitats. Lee floes near the northern pack ice border contained low levels of chlorophyll a. However, brash sea ice originating from ice floes averaged 1424 mg cu m of chlorophyll a in not visibly discolored and 30.1 mg cu m of chlorophyll a in not visibly discolored parts. The range of chlorophyll a content and the presence of otherselective species anded in the indentification of brash ice. characteristic species aided in the identification of brash ice infiltration assemblage of diatoms. (Auth. mod.)

Macrozooplankton near the pack ice between Ele-phant Island and the South Orkney Islands (December 1988-January 1989).

Siciński, J., et al. *Polish polar research*, 1991, 12(4), p.565-582, With Polish summary. 36 refs. Kittel, W., Zmijewska, M.I.

Microbiology, Plankton, Ice edge, Antarctica—Ele-phant Island, South Orkney Islands.

phant Island, South Orkney Islands.

Macrozooplankton were caught at 17 stations with a Bongo net from the 0-200 m layer. The stations were located near the pack ice edge between Elephant I, and the South Orkney Is. The cluster analysis of 58 recognized taxa provided the means to distinguish 3 regions the western near Elephant I., the middle and the eastern at the South Orkney Is. No clear difference in macrozooplankton species composition at the open sea stations and those near pack ice was found. The average biomass of macrozooplankton in the investigated area amounted to 82.8 1000 cum. Macrozooplankton was dominated by salps and of macrozooplankton in the investigated area amounted to 82.8 g. 1000 cu.m. Macrozooplankton was dominated by salps and krill. The biomass were 52.0 g. 1000 cu.m. and 26.1 g. 1000 cu.m. respectively. Differences in the biomass distribution of some taxa in three distinguished regions were observed. Except for salps, the biomass of particular taxa caught near the pack ice edge and the same taxa caught in stations distant from this edge were similar. The biomass of salps was evidently higher in most northern stations. (Auth.)

47-3093

Krill migration at the ice edge zone (December 1988-

January 1989).
Godlewska, M., et al, *Polish polar research*, 1991, 12(4), p.583-592, With Polish summary. 27 refs.

Marine biology, Ice edge, Pack ice, Migration, Antarctica-Elephant Island, South Orkney Islands.

At the ice edge krill undergoes diurnal migrations with the period of 12 hours and amplitude of about 6 m. The mean depth of krill occurrence is 41 m, shallower then for open waters. These migration parameters are characteristic of juscinile adolescent krill dominating at the ice edge. (Auth.)

47-3094

Distribution and abundance of krill Euphausia superba Dana at the ice edge zone between Elephant Island

and the South Orkney Islands. Godlewska, M., et al, *Polish polar research*. 1991. 12(4), p.593-603, With Polish summary. 26 refs. Klusek, Z., Kamionka, L.

Plankton, Distribution, Sea ice, Antarctica-Elephant Island, South Orkney Islands

In the investigated area the overall abundance of krill was small and was increasing with distance from the ice. However, with the data available it was not possible to decide whether this increase was related to the ice border or was part of a larger-scale phenomenon. The depth distributions as well as the mean values of krill depth were similar to those of open water both in this study and as reported in the literature (Auth.)

Ichthyoplankton near ice edge between King George Island and the South Orkney Islands.

Skóra, K.E., Polish polar research, 1991, 12(4), p.605-

611, With Polish summary. 10 refs. Plankton, Distribution, Ice edge, Antarctica—King George Island, South Orkney Islands.

The State of
47-3096

Anions and cations in a snow pit on the top of Nelson ice cap, the South Shetland Islands, Antarctica. Qin, D.H., et al. Chinese science bulletin. Feb. 1993, 38(4), p.312-316, 11 refs.
Mayewski, P.A., Wake, C.P., Yang, Q.Z.

Snow composition, Ion density (concentration), Antarctica—Nelson Island, South Shetland Islands.

The Antarctic Ice Sheet contains a lot of detailed records of the changing processes of the environment, climate and industrialichanging processes of the environment, climate and industrialization. In recent years, glactochemistry has been progressing rapidly. Soluble ions are the major impurity deposited on polar glaciers and also are an important aspect of glaciochemistry Previous studies have covered several locations in Antarctica except the region around the Great Wall Station. This note presents the first measurements of soluble anions and cations in a snow pit on top of Nelson 1. The characteristics of glaciochemistry and environment of the region are discussed. (Auth.)

47.3097

Mechanisms of attenuation of acoustic waves in antarctic ice.
Price, P.B., Nuclear instruments & methods in physics

resear 3, Feb. 1, 1993, A235(1,2), p.346-356, 34 refs. Ice acoustics, Ice crystal structure, Ice physics, Antarctica-Byrd Station, Antarctica-Amundsen-Scott

To guide in the design of an array of acoustic detectors of ultrahigh-energy neutrino interactions leading to electromagnetic cascades in the antaretic ice, estimates of acoustic wave attenuation in the frequency regime of 1 to 100 kHz are made. The mechanisms are scattering and reflection at grain boundaries and energy loss due to internal friction. For South Pole ice at +55 C, internal friction is mainly due to proton reconcination, and is small enough to permit acoustic waves at all frequencies. and is small enough to permit acoustic waves at all frequencies and is small enough to permit acoustic waves at an inequentics of interest to propagate through more than 100 m. At frequencies above about 20 kHz the attenuation is mainly due to Rayleigh scattering at grain boundaries. For a mean crystal radius of 0.1 cm at 1 km depth, estimated from a vailable data, it is of 0.1 cm at 1 km depth, estimated from available data, it is concluded that, even for a random distribution of c-axes, acous-tic waves throughout the frequency regime of interest will lose less than about 1 dB per 100 m at -55 C. Dispersion of arrival time and energy of the acoustic wavefront due to attenuation will not degrade the ability to measure the direction and energy of the accorder (Assignment). of the cascade (Auth.)

47-3098

Preprints.

Conference on Atmospheric Chemistry, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, 140p., Refs. passim. For selected papers see 47-3099 through 47-3102.

Atmospheric composition. Air pollution. Scavenging, Cloud physics, Aerosols, Ozone, Ice crystal nuclei, Ice vapor interface.

47.3099

Nine-winter record of cloud-droplet physical and chemical properties at a mountain-top site in Colorado. USA.

Hindman, E.E., et al, Conference on Atmospheric Chemistry, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.15-22, 19

Campbell, M.A., Borys, R.D.

Cloud droplets, Condensation nuclei, Snow crystal nuclei. Atmospheric composition. Cloud cover. Cloud physics, Atmospheric circulation, Alpine landscapes, Unfrozen water content. Winter. United States-

47-3100

Study on the in-cloud removal of trace chemicals with

a detailed microphysical and chemical model. Chen, J.P., et al. Conference on Atmospheric Chemistry, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.53-56, 10 refs. Lamb, D.

Atmospheric composition, Scavenging, Cloud physics, lce crystal nuclei, Air pollution. Precipitation (meteorology), Alpine landscapes. 47-3101

ous reactions on sulfuric acid surfaces Heteroge

exercogeneous reactions on salfuric acid surfaces. Williams, L.R., et al. Conference on Atmospheric Chemistry, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.122-126, 29 refs.

Golden, D.M.

Atmospheric composition, Ozone, Polar atmospheres, Air pollution, Stratosphere, Global change, Aerosols, Photochemical reactions.

The importance of heterogeneous processes in the chemical balance of the stratosphere has been dramatically illustrated by the annual appearance of the ozone hole during the antarctic spring. Heterogeneous reactions on particle surfaces in the polar stratospheric clouds convert chlorine reservoir molecules. polar stratospheric clouds convert chlorine reservoir molecules into easily photolyzed active chlorine species which lead to ozone destruction. In addition, heterogeneous reactions remove odd nitrogen which would normally sequester active chlorine in stable reservoir molecules. There is now increasing evidence that similar heterogeneous chemistry on the background stratospheric sulfate acrosol may be contributing to global ozone depletion. The following 4 reactions are considered to be key contributors to the antarctic ozone hole. CIONO2+H2O yields HOC1+HNO3, N2O5+H2O yields. 2 HNO3, CIONO2+HC1 yields. CI2+HNO3, N2O5+HC1 yields. CINO2+HNO3 All 4 reactions occur efficiently on water ice and nitric acid tribydrate, the materials believed to make up and nitre acid trihydrate, the materials believed to make up polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs). Laboratory results on the rates of heterogeneous reactions on sulfuric acid surfaces indi-cate that of the 4 reactions implicated in the antarctic ozone hole, only the second appears to be fast enough on sulfure acid to affect the partitioning of nitrogen species and thus the ozone concentration. (Auth. mod.)

47-3102

The sorption and reactions of SO2, H2O2, and O3 on

ice.
Pellerano, D., et al. Conference on Atmospheric Chemistry, Anaheim, CA, Jan. 17-22, 1993. Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1993, p.131-134, 16 refs.

Atmospheric composition, Ice vapor interface, Scavenging, Air pollution, Aerosols, Ice crystals.

47-3103

Glacimarine sedimentary environment of Expedition Fiord, Canadian High Arctic.
Gilbert, R., et al, Marine geology, Mar. 1993.

110(3/4), p.257-273, 43 refs.

Aitken, A.E., Lemmen, D.S. Sediments, Acoustic measurement, Drill core analysis, Ice rafting, Canada-Northwest Territories-Axel Heiberg Island.

47-3104

Patent. July 18,

Recessed deflecting road reflector. Sheldon, S.A., U.S. Patent Office. 1989, 6 col., USP-4,848,958, 6 refs. Snow removal, Road maintenance, Winter maintenance, Markers, Subsurface structures, Reflectivity, Design, Cold weather performance.

Snow and ice melting system for automotive vehicles. Ahmed, M.I., U.S. Patent Office. Patent. July 18, 1989, 12 col., USP-4,848,510, 13 refs. Vehicles, Cold weather performance, Equipment, Traction, Snow melting, Ice melting, Heating, Air flow, Design.

47-3106

Tire snow belt.

Lenet, L., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, July 18, 1989, 4 col., USP-4,848,430, 11 refs. Tires, Covering, Traction, Ice solid interface, Design. Cold weather performance.

Buildings for harsh environments. Wallhead, M., U.S. Patent Office. 1 1989, 8 col., USP-4,848,046, 28 refs. Patent, July 18, Buildings, Panels, Cold weather performance, Snow-drifts, Portable shelters, Design.

47-3108

Fiber optic probe system.

Brossia. C.E., et al. U.S. Patent Office. Patent.
July 25, 1989, 20 col., USP-4,851,817, 6 refs.
Wu, S.C.

Ice detection, Probes, Electronic equipment, Radiation measuring instruments, Light transmission, Opti-cal properties, Ice accretion, Design.

47-3109

Frost plug heater. Smith. E.L., U.S. Patent Office. Patent. July 25, 1989, 6 col., USP-4,851,640, 28 refs. Electric heating, Electric equipment, Engines, Temperature control, Design.

Continuous snow chain. Lew, H.S., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, July 25, 1989, 8 col., USP-4,850,410, 3 refs.

Tires, Cables (ropes). Covering, Portable equipment. Skid resistance, Rubber snow friction, Design.

47-3111

Plastic moldboards for snow plows and the like. Ciula, J.C., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Feb. 14, 1989, 14 col., USP-4,803,790, 2 refs.
Road maintenance, Snow removal, Equipment, Plas-

tics snow friction, Cold weather performance, Design.

Fluid line deicer.
Wilson, D.W., U.S. Patent Office. Patent. Feb. 14.
1989, 6 col., USP-4,804,013, 8 refs.

Vehicles Brakes (motion arresters), Freezeup, Ice removal, Ice melting, Cold weather performance, Hydraulics. Design.

Compositional state detection system and method. Sinnar, A.M., U.S. Patent Office. Patent. Feb. 28, 1989, 12 col., USP-4,808,824, 5 refs.

lce detection Massuring instruments, Infrared equipment, Ice hickness, Radiation absorption, in, Design

47-3114

Dilatometric variations of calcareous rock cylinders during freeze thaw cycles. (Variations dilatométriques de cylindres de roches calcaires subissant des cycles de gel-dégel₁.

Prick, A., et al. Permafrost and periglacial processes, Jan.-Mar. 1993, 4(1), p.1-15, In French with English summary. 26 refs. Pissart, A., Ozouf, J.C.

Periglacial processes. Freeze thaw cycles. Frost action. Rock mechanics. Cryogenics. Ice solid interface. Water transport.

High-latitude rock glaciers: a case study of forms and

processes in the Canadian Arctic. Evans, D.J.A., Permafrost and periglacial processes, Jan.-Mar. 1993, 4(1), p.17-35, With French summary. 40 refs.

Rock glaciers, Talus, Origin, Periglacial processes, Classifications, Geomorphology, Permafrost transformation, Geocryology.

Freeze-thaw activity and some of its geomorphic implications in the Abisko Mountains, Swedish Lappland.

Nyberg, R., Permafrost and periglacial processes, Jan.-Mar. 1993, 4(1), p.37-47, With French summary.

Slope processes, Mountain soils. Periglacial processes, Geocryology, Solifluction, Freeze thaw cycles, Geomorphology, Site surveys.

Investigations of cryogenic weathering in Europe and northern Asia.
Konishchev, V.N., et al. Permafrost and periglacial

processes, Jan.-Mar. 1993, 4(1), p.49-64, With French summary. 39 refs. Rogov, V.V.

Rock mechanics, Periglacial processes. Frost weathering. Geocryology, Lithology, Microstructure.

47-3118

Pleistocene periglacial structures and landforms in

western Czechoslovakia.
Czudek, T., Permafrost and periglacial processes.
Jan.-Mar. 1993, 4(1), p.65-75, With French summary. 12 refs

Pleistocene, Periglacial processes, Geomorphology. Geocryology. Frost action, Permafrost transformation

Approach to determine the origin and age of massive

ice blockages in two arctic caves.
Lauriol. B., et al. Permafrost and periglacial processes.
Jan.-Mar. 1993, 4(1), p.77-85, With French summary. 24 refs.

Ground ice. Periglacial processes. Origin, Ice formation, Ice caves, Isotope analysis, Cryogenic textures.

47-3120

Determination of pollen accumulation rates in frozen sediments.

Wang, X.C., et al. Permafrost and penglacial processes. Jan.-Mar. 1993, 4(1), p.87-93, With French summary. 26 refs. Geurts, M.-A.

Palynology, Permafrost physics, Ice lenses, Sedimentation, Frost heave, Drill core analysis, Quaternary deposits. Accuracy.

Changes in microstructure of fine-grained soils due to freezing.

Grechishchev, S.E., et al, Permafrost and periglacial processes, Jan.-Mar. 1992, 3(1), p.1-10, With French summary. 12 refs. For another source see 46-1835. Paylov, A.V., Ponomarev, V.V.
Soil tests, Freeze thaw tests, Freezen ground mechan-

ics, Geocryology, Phase transformations, Electron microscopy, Microstructure, Soil water migration.

47-3122

Solifluction meter for permafrost sites.

Lewkowicz, A.G., Permafrost and periglacial processes, Jan.-Mar. 1992, 3(1), p.11-18, With French summary. 11 refs.

Permafrost surveys, Permafrost mass transfer. Active layer, Solifluction, Measuring instruments, Design. Performance.

Hydrogen and oxygen isotopes and the origin of the

Harris, S.A., et al, Permafrost and periglacial processes, Jan.-Mar. 1992, 3(1), p.19-27, With French 21 refs. summary. 21 refs. Schmidt, I.H., Krouse, H.R.

Permafrost surveys. Discontinuous permafrost. Permafrost hydrology. Ground ice. Origin. Peat, Chemical composition, Isotope analysis.

Dynamics of rock glaciers of the northern Tien Shan and the Djungar Ala Tau, Kazakhstan.

Gorbunov, A.P., et al. Permafrost and periglacial processes, Jan.-Mar. 1992, 3(1), p.29-39, With French summary. 16 refs.

Titkov, S.N., Poliakov, V.G.
Periglacial processes, Geocryology, Rock glaciers, Slope processes, Geological surveys, Mass transfer, Periodic variations.

Periodic variations.

47.3125

Micro-relief on a rock glacier, Dalton Range, Yukon,

Johnson, P.G., Permafrost and periglacial processes, Jan.-Mar. 1992, 3(1), p.41-47, With French summary.

Periglacial processes, Glacier ice, Rock glaciers, Mass transfer, Surface structure, Microrelief, Shear proper-

47-3126

Frost action of rock faces within a glacier of the Juran Neuchâtel. La gélivation des parois rocheuses dans une glacière du Jura Neuchâtelois, Pancza, A., Permafrost and periglacial processes, Jan.-Mar. 1992, 3(1), p.49-54, In French with English

summary. 14 refs.
Ice caves, Subglacial caves, Periglacial processes, Frost

action. Microclimatology. Subglacial observations, Ice solid interface.

47-3127

Holocene periglacial processes and environmental changes in Daqingshan Mountains, Inner Mongolia, Chins.

Cui, Z.J., et al. Permafrost and periglacial processes. Jan.-Mar. 1992, 3(1), p.55-62, With French summary. 10 refs.

Song, C.Q.

Periglacial processes, Paleoclimatology, Paleobotany, Mountain soils, Climatic changes, Vegetation patterns, Soil profiles.

Small-scale patterned ground, Comeragh Mountains, southeast Ireland.

Wilson, P., Permafrost and periglacial processes, Jan.-Mar. 1992, 3(1), p.63-70, With French summary. 39 refs

Periglacial processes, Mountain soils, Soil analysis, Geocryology. Patterned ground, Surface structure, Grain size.

Massive ice interactions with offshore structures. Lu, M.C., Fairbanks, University of Alaska, 1992. 153p., University Microfilms order No.DA9303402. Ph.D. thesis. 70 refs. Ice loads, Ice solid interface. Offshore structures, Ice

floes, Ice pressure, Ice cover strength, Ice elasticity, Ice deformation, Ice islands, Computer programs, Mathematical models.

Influence of winter road maintenance on traffic accideut rates.

Hanbali, R.M., Milwaukee. Marquette University, 1992, 305p., University Microfilms order No.-DA9227122, Ph.D. thesis. 69 refs.

Road icing, Road maintenance, Safety, Salting, Snow removal, Chemical ice prevention, Accidents, Winter maintenance, Cost analysis, Economic analysis, Statistical analysis

Low-temperature isothermal physical hardening of

Low-temperature isothermal physical nardening of asphalt cements.

Bahia, H.U.M., University Park, Pennsylvania State University, 1991, 292p., University Microfilms order No. DA9214103, Ph.D. thesis. Refs. p. 232-240. Concrete hardening. Concrete freezing, Concrete pavements, Concrete durability, Concrete retarders, Bituminous concretes, Cements, Low temperature levels, Phospay, Podd pointerage, Isotherm. Medical Parkets Phospay and pointerage Isotherm. tests, Rheology. Road maintenance, Isotherms, Mathematical moduls.

47-3132

Evaluation of low temperature and permanent deformation characteristics of some polymer modified asphalts.

Hussain, S.R., Edmonton, University of Alberta, 1990.

246p., M.S. thesis. Refs. passim.
Concrete freezing, Concrete pavements, Concrete durability, Concrete admixtures, Bituminous concretes, Cements, Frost protection, Frost resistance, Low temperature tests, Road maintenance, Polymers, Computer programs, Mathematical models.

Passive microwave remote sensing of snow-covered floating ice during spring conditions in the Arctic and

Antarctic.
Garrity, C., North York, Ontario, York University, 1991, 348p., Ph.D. thesis. Refs. p.324-343. lce surveys, Snow ice interface, Ice detection, Snow surveys, Snow depth, Ice cover thickness. Ice reporting. Sea ice distribution, Snow water content, Slush. Metamorphism (snow), Remote sensing, Microwaves.

Metamorphism (show), Remote sensing, Microwaves, Radiometry, Mathematical models. It is possible to classify first year from multi-year ice during the onset of melt period using a dual-polarized 37 GHz radiometer. The classification is based on the emission from the snow cover instead of from the sea ice when the snow is not dry. A snow cover on first year ice is typically thinner than for multi-year ice. Once snow depth and density are obtained, the amount of water a snow cover contains can be determined. If the brightness temperature is low and polarized, there could be slush at the snow-ice interface. Mapping of slush on sea ice would be a useful parameter to shipping since slush will reduce the speed of a ship. Based on 191 snow profiles over sea ice in the Weddell Sea during the spring of 1989, snow cover on antarctic ice was more homogeneous than on arctic ice. The snow cover thickness ranged from 0.05 to 1 m on second-year ice and rafted first-year ice. Average slush thickness was 6 cm. Snow cover further from the continent towards the ice edge was more advanced in snow metamorphism. When air temperatures were less than 268 K. snow wetness ranged from 0.1% to 0.4% where there was no slush at the snow ice interface, and from 0.4% to 25% where there was slush. When air temperatures were 268 to 273 K, snow wetness ranged from 15 to 2% and when air Radiometry, Mathematical models. 273 K, snow wetness ranged from 1° to 2°, and when air temperatures were above 273 K, the snow wetness could reach 3c. (Auth. mod.)

47-3134

Prediction and fault detection of building energy consumption using multi-input, single-output dynamic

Pakanen, J., Finland, Technical Research Centre (Valtion teknillinen tutkimuskeskus). VTT publications, 1992, No.116, 32p. + appends. 13 refs.
Buildings, Climate control, Indoor climates, Cold weather performance, Heating, Statistical analysis, Computerized simulation, Mathematical models.

Frost effects on the microstructure of high strength concrete, and methods for their analysis.

Kukko, H., Finland. Technical Research Centre

(Valtion teknillinen tutkimuskeskus). VTT publica-tions, 1992, No. 126, 133p. + appends., Ph.D. thesis to be defended at the Helsinki University of Technology. Refs. p. 125-133.

Concrete freezing, Concrete durability, Concrete strength, Concrete admixtures. Frost resistance, Frost protection, Frost action, Freeze thaw tests, Porosity, Microstructure, Mathematical models.

Global and regional changes in atmospheric composi-

Mészáros, E., Boca Raton, FL, Lewis Publishers, 1993, 175p., Refs. p. 147-165.
Atmospheric composition, Air pollution, Global change, Human factors, Environmental impact, Ozone.

47-3137

Ice, rain, fog, and from protection. Society of Automotive Engineers, SAE aerospace information report, 1990, AIR1168/4, 62p., 34 refs. This report is included in the 3rd edition of the SAE aerospace applied thermodynamics manual. Aircraft icing, Ice prevention, Ice removal, Defrosting,

Mathematical models.

47-3138

New multipurpose icebreaker proves Finnish ship-building know-how. Schiff und Hafen/Seewirtschaft, Oct. 1992, 44(10), p.42,44. Icebreakers, Ice navigation, Pipe laying.

Antarctica and the detection of environmental change.

Weller, G., Royal Society of London. Philosophical transactions. Series B, Nov. 30, 1992, 338(1285), p.201-208, 4 refs.
DLC QH301.R648a

Environmental protection, Climatic changes, Sea ice. Air ice water interaction.

Art rice water interaction.

Antarctica plays a critical role in global change because major interactions in this region among the atmosphere, ice, oceans, and bista affect the entire global system through feedbacks, dynamic biogeochemical cycles, deep ocean circulation, atmospheric transport of energy and pollutants, and changes in mass balance. Antarctica is also sensitive to global change and is a key area for detecting and monitoring environmental change.

The parameters to be monitored in Antarctica the deficiencies key area for detecting and monitoring environmental change. The parameters to be monitored in Antarctica, the deficiencies in the present measurements, and future methods and techniques were listed by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) as part of an overall global change research strategy for Antarctica, and are summarized in this paper. (Auth.)

47-3140

Response of antarctic climate in general circulation model experiments with transiently increasing car-

bon dioxide concentrations.

Cattle, H., et al, Royal Society of London. Philosophical transactions. Series B. Nov. 30, 1992, 338(1285), p.209-218, 27 refs.

Murphy, J.M., Senior, C.A. Philosoph-

DLC QH301.R648a

Climatic changes, Air ice water interaction, Models. Processes in the southern ocean around Antarctica are important for determining the global pattern of transient temperature change as CO2 increases. This is illustrated by results from two experiments. First, an experiment with a high resolution (2.5 deg x 3.75 deg) atmospheric model coupled to a simple slab (2.5 deg x 3.75 deg) atmospheric model coupled to a simple slab ocean in which the response of climate to an instantaneous doubling of greenhouse gas concentrations was examined, and this showed the largest induced warming to be in the polar regions in winter, similarly to the results of previous experiments carried out at the Meteorological Office and elsewhere. However, an experiment with a deep ocean model and a (more realistic) 1° per annum increase in greenhouse gas concentrations shows the pattern of global warming to be shifted to give minimum values around Antarctica as a result of deep oceanic mixing processes in the southern ocean, consistent with similar experiments carried out at other centers. (Auth. mod.)

47-3141

Ozone loss in Antarctica: the implications for global change.

Pyle, J.A., et al, Royal Society of London. ical transactions. Series B. Nov. 338(1285), p.219-226, Refs. p.225-226. DLC QH301.R648a 30. 1992.

Ozone. Stratosphere. Atmospheric composition. Chemical analysis, Models.

Although stratospheric ozone loss had been predicted for many years, the discovery of the antaretic ozone hole was a surprise which necessitated major rethinking in theories of stratospheric chemistry. The new ideas advanced are discussed here. Global ozone loss has now also been reported after careful analysis of satellite and groundbased data sets. The possible causes of

this loss are considered. Further advances require a careful coordination of field measurements and large-scale numerical modeling.

47-3142

Ice core record: past archive of the climate and sign-

post to the future.

Lorius, C.J., et al, Royal Society of London. Philosophical transactions. Series B, Nov. 30, 1992, 338(1285), p.227-234, Refs. p.232-234.

Jouzel, J., Raynaud, D.

DLC QH301.R648a

lce cores, Climatic changes, Paleoclimatology, Atmospheric composition, Antarctica-Vostok Station.

spheric composition, Antarctica — voscok station, the cores from Antarctica provide multi proxy records of climate and environmental parameters. They have recorded glacial-interglacial temperature changes with cold stages associated with lower snow accumulation and high concentration of acrossls from marine and continental sources. The 160,000acrosis from marine and continental sources. The 160,000-year-long Vostoh isotope temperature record exhibits signa-tures of the insolation orbital forcing as well as a close associa-tion between climate and greenhouse gas concentrations. These gases are likely to have played an important role in amplifying the amplitude of past global temperature changes. Data from the ice show evidence of anthropogenic impact on atmospheric greenhouse gases (CO2 and CH4) over the past 200 years. They suggest a climate sensitivity to greenhouse forcing which is consistent with General Circulation Model simulations for a future doubled atmospheric CO2. Further ice coring in Antarctica should help to improve the understanding of the climate system. (Auth.) climate system.

47-3143

Response of large ice sheets to climatic change. response of large ice sheets to climatic change. Drewry, D.J., et al. Royal Society of London. Philosophical transactions. Series B. Nov. 30, 1992. 338(1285), p.235-242, Refs. p.241-242. Morris, E.M.

DLC OH301.R648a

Ice sheets, Glacier mass balance, Ice volume, Ice mod-

els, Climatic changes, Ice air interface.

els, Climatic changes, Ice air interface.

The antarctic ice sheet contains between 24 M cu km and 29 M cu km of ice, equivalent to a custatic sea level change of between 60 m and 72 m. The annual surface accumulation is estimated to be of the order of 2200 Gtonnes, equivalent to a sea level change of 6 mm/a. Analysis of the present-day accumulation regime of Antarctica indicates that about 25% (ca. 500 Gt/a) of snowfall occurs in the Antarctic Peninsula region with an area of only 6.8% of the continent. For the Antarctic Peninsula with mountainous terrain containing ice caps, outlet glaciers, valley glaciers and ice shelves, where there can be significant ablation at low levels and distinct climatic regimes, models of the climate response are complex. In addition, owing to the high accumulation and flow rates, even short- to owing to the high accumulation and flow rates, even short- to owing to the high accumulation and flow rates, even short-to-medium-term predictions must take account of ice dynamics. Relationships are derived for the mass balance sensitivity and, using a model developed by Hindmarsh, the transient effects of ice dynamics are estimated. It is suggested that for a 2 C rise in mean annual surface temperature over 40 years, ablation in the Antarctic Peninsula region would contribute at least 1.0 mm to sea level rise, offsetting the fall of 0.5 mm contributed by increased accumulation. (Auth. mod.)

Southern ocean sea-ice distributions and extents.
Parkinson, C.L., Royal Society of London. Philosophical transactions. Series B. Nov. 30, 1992, 338(1285), p.243-250, 22 refs.
DLC QH301.R648a

Sea ice distribution, Ice volume, Seasonal variations. Sea ice distribution, ice volume, Seasonal variations. Results presented here show in a variety of forms some of the variability that occurred in the southern ocean sea-ice distributions and extents over the 1970s and 1980s. Interannual variability is examined by identifying changes in three measurers seasoce extents, sea-ice distributions, and the length of the sea-ice season. Regarding these three maximum ice extents varied by approximately 12°c, decreasing during the mid-1970s, followed by increases over the next few years and a levelling off for much of the 1980s: the area of interannual variability in monthly average sea-ice distributions in summer far exceeds the summertime area of consistent ice coverage; in sharp contrast to wintertime, when the area of consistent ice coverage is considwintertime, when the area of consistent ice coverage is considerably larger; the length of the sea-ice season, calculated for the years 1979-1986, with satellite passive microwave data coverage through all months of the year, showed increases over that per ad in the Ross Sea but decreases in the Weddell and Bellingshausen seas. In both cases it appears, through comparisons with data from 1973-1976, that the 1979-1986 changes more likely reflect a fluctuating behavior of the ice cover than a long-term trend. The changes in the ice cover have influences not only on the ocean and the atmosphere but on aquatic plant and animal life as well. (Auth. mod.) wintertime, when the area of consistent ice coverage is consid

47-3145

Sedimentary record of antarctic climate change. Barker, P.F., Royal Society of London. Philosophical transactions. Series B. Nov. 30, 1992, 338(1285), p.259-267. Refs. p.265-267. DLC QH301.R648a

Climatic changes, Paleoclimatology, Glaciation, Gla-

cial deposits, Paleoecology, Ice sheets, Sea ice. Circum-Antarctic marine sediments contain a record of past climate and southern ocean circulation that both complements and considerably extends the record in the continental ice. Variations in primary biological production, reflecting changes in sea-ice cover and sea surface temperature, in bottom current strength and the size of the grounded continental ice sheet, all contribute to changes in sediment characteristics. In a record extending back many million years. It is possible to assess both the value of the proxy record in antarctic sediments, and the validity of the analog approach to understanding climate change, by focusing on the last glacial cycle and, for comparison, on earlier periods that were significantly different: the Pliocene before 3 Ma that could provide an analog for global warming, and the Oligocene before there was an Antarctic Circumpular Current. (Auth.)

47-3146

Rock weathering, soil development and colonization

under a changing climate. Hall, K.J., et al, Royal Society of London. ical transactions. Series B. Nov. 30, 1992, 338(1285), p.269-277, Refs. p.276-277. Walton, D.W.H. DLC QH301.R648a

Climatic changes, Weathering, Soil formation, Ecosys-

Antarctic continental soils are arid, saline and lacking in organic matter, whereas maritime soils, in a wetter environment, range from structureless lithosols to frozen peat. Two important factors in the development and diversity of their associated terrestors in the development and diversity of their associated terrestrial communities are water availability and the period of exposure since deglaciation. The retreat of ice sheets offers new sites for colonization by microbes, plants and animals. The interactions among snow lie, freeze-thaw cycles, wet-dry cycles and the length of the summer are considered as critical in determining the extent and rate of localized changes in weathering and pedogenesis. The implications of higher temperatures and differing necessitiation, regimes are considered in relation to differing precipitation regimes are considered in relation to weathering, soil development and the establishment and development of terrestrial communities. It is concluded that, in the context of decades, most changes will be slow and localized. They are unlikely to be of regional significance, unlike some of those in the Arctic. They will, however, provide a good model of how present soils and communities developed at the end of the last glacial maximum.

47-3147

Matter and methods at low temperatures

Pobell, F., Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992, 319p., Refs. p.287-305.

Cryogenics, Low temperature research, Temperature measurement, Phase transformations, Mathematical models

47-3148

Glacial geology and glacial sediment geochemistry in the Clyde Forks-Westport area of Ontario.

Kettles, I.M., Canada. Geological Survey. Paper. 1992, No.91-17, 34p. + maps, With French summary. Refs. p.32-34.

Glacial deposits, Glacial geology, Exploration, Geochemistry, Minerals, Quaternary deposits, Geological surveys, Geological maps, Canada—Ontario.

47-3149

Improvements in general circulation model performance in simulating antarctic climate. Simmonds, 1., Antarctic science, Dec. 1990, 2(4).

.287-300, 46 refs.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Air ice water interaction, Wind (meteorology), Atmospheric pressure, Global change, Computerized simulation.

Antarctica. 47-3150

Canada-France Pipeline-Ground Freezing Experiment: Frozen transition experiment. First freeze

period and pipe relaxation period. Carleton University. Geotechnical Science Laboratories, Ottawa, May 1992, 68p., IR-62, 14 refs. Underground pipelines, Pipeline freezing. Frost heave. Soil freezing, Gas pipelines, Freeze thaw tests, Frost penetration, Soil pressure, Permafrost beneath structures. Frozen ground settling, Thaw consolidation. Strain tests.

47-3151

Oxygen-18 in permafrost ice.
Vaikmäe, R., International Symposium on Isotope Techniques in Water Resources Development, Vienna, Mar. 11-15, 1991. Proceedings, Vienna, International Atomic Energy Agency, 1992, p.587-601, 22 refs.

Permafrost dating, Ground ice, Ice dating, Paleoclimatology, Ice composition, Fossil ice, Ice wedges, Isotope analysis, Oxygen isotopes, Drill core analysis, Climatic changes, Global change.

47-3152

Ice cores: a bibliography.

Macqueen, A.D., Scott Polar Research Institute Library. Occasional bibliography, 1992, No.16, 48p., 600 refs.

Ice cores, Bibliographies.

This bibliography lists all relevant publications on ice cores through June 1992, in the Scott Polar Research Institute Library database. University of Cambridge. England. Of a total of 600 citations, about 240 are pertinent to Antarctica. Included are annotations, a subject and geographic index, and an author

47-3153

Snow and avalanches in the Dolomites and Veneto Fore-alps, winter season 1991-92. [Neve e valanghe nelle Dolomiti e Prealpi Venete, stagione invernale

Cagnati, A., et al, Arabba, Italy, Regione del Veneto, Dipartimento Foreste, Centro Sperimentale Valanghe e Difesa Idrogeologica, (1993), 45p., In Italian with English summary. English summary. 4 refs. Snowfall, Avalanches, Snow depth, Snow cover stabili-

ty, Snowstorms, Snow surveys, Air temperature, Italy. 47-3154

Hydrological yearbook 1989. [Hydrologinen vuosi-

kirja 1989₃. Leppäjärvi, R., ed, Helsinki, Vesi- ja ympäristöhallitus

(National Board of Waters and the Environment), 1992, 174p. In Finnish, English, and Swedish. Water reserves, Water level, River flow, Runoff, Stream flow, Hydrology, Snow water equivalent, Snow depth. Precipitation (meteorology), Freezeup, Ice breakup, Frost penetration, Statistical analysis, Finland.

47-3155

Structure and dynamics in hexagonal ice: a molecular dynamics simulation with an ab initio polarizable and flexible potential.

Sciortino, F., et al. *Journal of chemical physics*, Apr. 1, 1993, 98(7), p.5694-5700, 26 refs.

Apr. 1, 1773, 70(1), p.5575 5.33, 22 1.33 Corongiu, G. Ice physics, Ice structure, Molecular structure, Molecular energy levels, Phase transformations, Water structure, Simulation, Solid phases.

47-3156

Cirrus optical properties determination from actinometric observations.

Tarasova, T.A., Izvestiya. Atmospheric and oceanic physics. Apr. 1992, 27(9), p.690-696, Translated from Izvestiia. Fizika atmosfery i okeana. 12 refs.

Cloud physics, Optical properties, Atmospheric density, Solar radiation, Ice crystal optics, Light scattering, Light scattering, Climatic changes, Radiation balance.

Investigation of cirrus microstructure on May 15, 1989.

Burkovskaia, S.N., et al, Izvestiya. Atmospheric and oceanic physics, Apr. 1992, 27(9), p.714-724, Translated from Izvestiia. Fizika atmosfery i okeana. 18

Kosarev, A.L., Naumov, A.IA.

Cloud physics, Aerial surveys, Microstructure, Particle size distribution, Water content, Ice crystals.

47-3158

Cirrus identification from multichannel satellite data. Sterliadkina, E.A., et al, Izvestiya. Atmospheric and oceanic physics, Apr. 1992, 27(9), p.729-733, Translated from Izvestiia. Fizika atmosfery i okeana. 5 refs.

Sutovskii, V.M., IUrov, V.I.

Cloud cover, Radiometry, Spaceborne photography, Classifications, Ice crystal optics, Ice detection, Image processing.

47-3159

Kinetic enrichment of stable isotopes in cryogenic calcites.

Clark, I.D., et al, Chemical geology, Dec. 15, 1992, 102(1-4), p.217-228, 30 refs. Lauriol, B.

Geochemistry, Geocryology, Diagenesis, Carbon isotopes, Ground water, Ground ice, Chemical properties, Caves, Mineralogy.

47-3160

Multiple-scattering lidar experiments. Werner, C., et al, Optical engineering, Aug. 1992, 31(8), p.1731-1745, 44 refs.
Streicher, J., Herrmann, H., Dahn, H.G.

Cloud physics, Remote sensing, Lidar, Scattering, Ice detection, Ice crystal optics. Polarization (waves), Meteorological factors, Optical properties. Performance.

47-3161

Stratospheric ozone on Adélie Coast. ¡L'ozone stratospherique en Terre-Adélie].

Aimedieu, P., Expéditions polaires françaises. sions Paul-Emile Victor. Bulletin of June 1990, No.24, p.47-49, In French. Bulletin d'information.

Ozone, Stratosphere, Meteorological instruments, Antarctica - Adélie Coast.

Studies of stratospheric ozone carried out at Dumont d'Urville Station since 1986 are discussed. Methods of analysis of data obtained by a spectrometer (SAOZ) a lidar and an ozonosonde, installed at the Station in 1988-1989, are described. In compar-

ing the SAOZ data with satellite (TOMS) data, it was found that TOMS indicated much lower ozone values than those obtained from SAOZ; an interpretation for this difference is proposed

47-3162

Atmospheric physics and chemistry of Adélie Coast. _fLa physico-chimie de l'atmosphere en Terre-Adé-

Polian, G., Expéditions polaires françaises. Paul-Emile Victor. Bulletin d'information, June 1990, No.24, p.50-59, In French with English sum-13 refs

Radioactivity, Fallout, Air pollution, Snow impurities, Atmospheric composition, Ozone, Antarctica—Adé-

lie Coast.

Several physico-chemical atmospheric processes of great importance for the Southern Hemisphere as well as the whole planet, occurring in the antaretic area, were studied. Lead 210, a long lived decay product of radon 222, has been continuously recorded at Dumont d'Urville Station since the early 60s, providing information on a possible recent alteration of the antaretic atmospheric general advective pattern (possibly related to the ozone hole). The same isotope, measured in the superficial firn layers, has yielded dating and accumulation rates of snow during the last 100 years. By means of comparison with strontium 90 data measured in the firm, washout factor and dry deposition rates have been calculated. (Auth. mod.)

Construction of the Dumont d'Urville airfield. ¡Construction de l'aerodrome de Dumont d'Urville, Engler, M., Expéditions polaires françaises. Missions Paul-Emile Victor. Bulletin d'information, June 1990, No.24, p.78-83, In French with English sum-

mary. Ice runways, Cold weather construction, Antarctica Dumont d'Urville Station.

Dumont d'Urville Station.

Detailed plans for the construction of a coastal airstrip in the vicinity of Dumont d'Urville Station are reviewed. An experimental model for a causeway 100 m long and 60 m wide, created after a preliminary study of environmental conditions at the selected site, is described. The construction of the actual causeway across 7 islets, 1000 m long and able to support a runway, began in the summer of 1988-1989 and is to be completed in Dec. 1992.

47-3164

Polar engineering. [Ingenierie polaire].
Guichard, A., et al, Expéditions polaires françaises.
Missions Paul-Emile Victor. Bulletin d'information.
June 1990, No.24, p.84-87, In French with English Regrettier, J.F.

Cold weather construction, Structures, Ice runways, Antarctica - Dumont d'Urville Station.

The polar area's specific and particularly hard climate requires the development of new techniques. France, whose station on Adelic Coast is an exceptional experimental site, has launched a wide-ranging technological research program, involving con-tinuous field work since 1987. This polar engineering research centers on four main themes: structure analysis, ground-struc-ture interaction, ice-structure interaction, and environmental data processing.

Eocene-Oligocene climatic and biotic evolution.
Prothero, D.R., ed, Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1992, 568p., Refs. passim. For selected papers see E-48285 through E-48289 or 47-3166. Berggren, W.A., ed. DLC QE737,E53

Paleoclimatology, Ice sheets, Glaciation

Five papers, included in the second chapter of this book, deal with Eocene-Oligocene climatic events in the southern ocean. Late Paleogene ice sheets, deep-water history, antarctic glaciation, and faunal and floral turnover are discussed.

Evidence from the antarctic continental margin of Late Paleogene ice sheets: a manifestation of plate reorganization and synchronous changes in atmospheric circulation over the emerging southern

Bartek, L.R., et al, Eocene-Oligocene climatic and biotic evolution. Edited by D.R. Prothero and W.A. Berggren, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1992, p.131-159, Refs. p.154-159.

Sloan, L.C., Anderson, J.B., Ross, M.I. DLC QE737.E53

Glacial geology, Paleoclimatology, Glaciation, Ice sheets, Antarctica -Ross Sea.

Results from parametrically modelled simulations of southern Results from parametrically modelled simulations of southern ocean paleoclimates suggest that the development of the East Antarctic ice sheet may have been triggered by the opening of a seaway between Antarctica and Australia during late Cretacous carly Paleogene time. The development of a seaway between the two continents decreased the continentality of the region and resulted in onshore transport of moist air over Antarctica. Transport of moisture over the cold antarctic continental landmass resulted in precipitation and the formation of antarctic ice shorts by at least late Paleogene time. Widespread antarctic ice sheets by at least late Paleogene time. Widespread erosion of the continental shelf and shelf overdeepening occurred when the ice advanced onto the Ross Sea continental

shelf during late Oligocene time It is hypothesized that metastable marine-based ice sheets have waved and waned on the Ross Sea continental shelf since the Oligocene grounding event. These results are at least in part supported by results from an aimospheric general circulation model. (Auth. mod.)

Preliminary study of electromagnetic emissions from cracks in ice.

ifolt, D.A., et al, Philosophical magazine B, Mar. 1993, 67(3), p.289-299, 9 refs. Petrenko, V.F., Schulson, E.M.

Ice physics, Ice electrical properties, Electric charge, Ice cracks. Cracking (fracturing), Electrical measurement, Ice microstructure, Glaciology.

47-3168

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Physical properties, Glacial deposits, Borcholes, Drill core analysis, Lithology.

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47-3179

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Pommereau, J.P., Expéditions polaires françaises.
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Ozone, Polar atmospheres, Stratosphere, Atmospheric composition, Antarctica—Dumont d'Urville Station. Data from daily measurements of ozone and NO2, carried out at Dumont d'Urville Station for over 3 years, are discussed. A figure is presented showing the variations of total ozone during 1989 and the difference between satellite (TOMS) and spectrometer (SAOZ) data, the former showing significantly lower total column ozone than the latter. Daily variations of NO2 are also illustrated.

47-3180

Use of concrete for new structures on Adélie Coast. [Emploi du béton pour la construction de nouvelles infrastructures en Terre-Adélie],

Leguet, J.L., Expéditions polaires françaises. Missions Paul-Emile Victor. Bulletin d'information, Aug. 1991, No.25, p.76-80, In French with English

summary.
Cold weather construction, Construction materials, Concrete structures, Low temperature tests, Antarctica-Adélie Coast.

A laboratory test and the building of a hangar, designed to prove the feasibility of the use of concrete in polar construction, are described. After providing some guidelines for dealing with low temperature and wind action effects on materials and equip-ment, it is concluded that the results of the operation permit one consider with confidence the use of concrete on Adelie

Iceberg impact program. [Programme "Impacts ice-

bergs"].
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Impact tests, Iceberg towing, Ice solid interface, Antarctica—Adélie Coast.

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47-3182 Proceedings.

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47-3185

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47-3186

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short time interval.

Tamura, M., U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report. Dec. 1992, SR 92-27, International Conference on Snow Engineering, 2nd, Santa Barbara, CA, June 21-26, 1992. Edited by W. Tobiasson and E. Wright, p.33-43, 2 refs. Snowfall, Precipitation gages, Artificial melting, Road maintenance, Monitors. maintenance, Monitors.

47.3187

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47-3202

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47-3203

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Snow removal, Drains, Water pipelines, Channels (waterways), Water flow, Pipe flow, Municipal engineering, Hydraulics.

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47-3211

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Engineering Laboratory. Special report, Dec. 1992, SR 92-27, International Conference on Snow Engineering neering, 2nd, Santa Barbara, CA, June 21-26, 1992. Edited by W. Tobiasson and E. Wright, p.333-339, 3

Cold storage, Ice refrigeration, Ice thermal properties, Snow thermal properties.

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Overview of snow loads for Fairbanks, Alaska.

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Alaska-Fairbanks

Alaska—Pairdanks.

In the 1970s design roof snow loads for Fairbanks. AK, ranged from 1.4 kPa (30 psf) to 3.1 kPa (65 psf) among the various "local experience" guidelines available. Three studies done between 1973 and 1978 provided a statistical basis for new guidance. The range of values was less among these new guidelines but differences persisted. Heavy snows during the 1990-91 winter caused several roofs to collapse and existing snow load design criteria to be questioned. Measurements 1990-91 winter caused several roots to collapse and existing snow load design criteria to be questioned. Measurements were made of ground and roof snow loads during these record snows and meteorological information was updated and reanalyzed. The updated database indicated that the 50-year ground snow load should be 2.9 kPa (60 psf). Observations and measurements of snow on the ground and on roofs indicated that the 0.6 factor in the equation used to convert ground loads to roof loads should be increased to 0.7 for roofs in the Fairbanks area. Winter winds in that area are quite low. Because the design snowpack is quite deep, it is not considered necessary to add a rain-on-snow surcharge load to roof snow loads. Rain has already been included in the water equivalent measurements used to establish the 2.9 kPa (60 psf) ground

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47-3222

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47-3226

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Perspective: Building design.
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Snow loads, Roofs, Cold weather construction, Design criteria.

47-3229

Perspective: Codes and standards.

Apeland, K., U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report, Dec. 1992, SR 92-27, International Conference on Snow Engineering, 2nd. Santa Barbara, CA, June 21-26, 1992. Edited by W. Tobiasson and E. Wright, p.485. Snow loads, Roofs, Building codes, Cold weather construction.

47-3230

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Fricke, J.R., Acoustical Society of America. Journal, Apr. 1993, 93(4)Pt.1, p.1784-1796, 21 refs. Sea ice, Pressure ridges, Ice acoustics, Underwater acoustics, Wave propagation, Scattering, Ice cover effect, Mathematical models.

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Broadband source localization and signature estima-

Yang, T.C., Acoustical Society of America. Journal, Apr. 1993, 93(4)Pt.1, p.1797-1806, 19 refs. Underwater acoustics, Acoustic measurement, Wave propagation, Detection, Ice cover effect, Attenuation, Data processing, Analysis (mathematics).

Scattering from boundary protuberances and rever-

Yang, T.C., Acoustical Society of America. Journal.
Jan. 1993, 93(1), p.231-242, 13 refs.
Underwater acoustics, Wave propagation, Topograph ic surveys. Data processing, Scattering, Ice cover effect, Imaging, Analysis (mathematics).

Neutron diffraction studies of ices III and IX on under-pressure and recovered samples.

Londono, J.D., et al, *Journal of chemical physics*, Mar. 15, 1993, 98(6), p.4878-4888, 23 refs. Kuhs, W.F., Finney, J.L.

Ice physics, High pressure ice, Ice structure, Molecular structure, Neutron diffraction, Low temperature research, Phase transformations, Hydrogen bonds.

47-3235

Report.

Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991, Scattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, 41p. + appends., 21 refs. For individual papers, included as appendixes, see 47-3236 through 47-3258. Thorndike, A.S., ed. Parkinson, C., ed, Rothrock, D.A., ed.

Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys.

47-3236

Sea ice thickness: an overview.

Thorndike, A.S., Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.A1-A3. Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Global warm-

47-3237

Controls on ice thickness.
Rothrock, D.A., Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Scattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.A4-A9, 3 refs. Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Air ice water

interaction, Ice heat flux.

Definitions relating to ice thickness.

Definitions relating to ice thickness.
Thorndike, A.S., Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.A10-A13, 1 ref. Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Pressure ridges. Terminology ridges, Terminology.

47-3239

Sampling requirements.

lee sampling, Statistical analysis.

Thorndike, A.S., Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Scattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.A14-A16.

47-3240 Drill hole and ice-core studies of sea-ice thickness distributions in the Arctic and Antarctic.

Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Scattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.B1-B4, 4 refs. Lange, M.A.

Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys, Ice cores, Drill core analysis, Snow ice interface. Ice cores, Drill core analysis, Snow ice interface. Extensive sea ice thickness surveys both in the Arctic and Antarctic have been performed using direct field measurements of sea ice thicknesses through mechanically drilled holes. Information obtained from drill-hole thickness profiles may be important in linking ground-truth data and remote sensing techniques. In a study conducted in the Weddell Sea, ice thickness profiles could be subdivided into four different thickness classes based on characteristics of ice thickness and sow denth probaprofiles could be subdivided into four different thickness classes based on characteristics of ice thickness and snow depth probability density functions (pdf) and the actual profiles. These classes I to IV represent deformed and undeformed first-year ice, and undeformed and deformed second or multi-year ice, respectively. The ice surface of classes I, III, and IV is prone to flooding as a result of depression resulting either from the heavy snow load (classes II and IV) or from ridging (classes I and IV). This influences the microwave signature of the ice, and may provide indirect evidence of ice thickness and its smaller-scale distribution. In addition, through the resulting formation of snow ice, it influences the mass balance of sea ice. Furthermore, the abundance and spatial distribution of these ice classes in the Weddell Sea allow the speciation of dynamic classes in the Weddell Sea allow the speciation of dynamic processes of the sea ice cover in the area under investigation.

(Auth. mod.)

47-3241 Thickness measurements of arctic multiyear ice. Thickness measurements of arctic multiyear ice. Tucker, W.B., MP 3230, Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.B5-B9, 3 refs. Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys, Ice cores. Prill core analysis. Snow ice interface.

Sea ice thickness distributions derived from archived aerial photographs of the arctic sea ice pack.

Ice cores, Drill core analysis, Snow ice interface.

Eppler, D.T., et al, Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.B10-B15, 5 refs. Farmer, L.D.

Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys, Aerial surveys, Photogrammetric surveys.

47-3243

Antarctic ice thickness distributions obtained from

Antarctic teckness distributions obtained from aerial photography.

Ackley, S.F., et al, Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.816-B18.

Wadhams, P., Lange, Nr.A.

Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys, Ice edge, Aerial surveys, Photogrammetric surveys, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

During the 1986 Winter Weddell Sea Project, aerial photographs were taken from a helicopter on over 20 occasions. These flights obtained photographs over approximately 20 to 50 km of track with a nominal frame size of 0.75 x 0.75 km. This km of track with a nominal frame size of 0.75 x 0.75 km. This has resulted in 2600 frames being digitized, representing 24 different sea ice regions in the eastern Weddell Sea. Six categories of sea ice thickness were obtained, varying from black for open water through dark gray (thin nilas of 5 to 10 cm thickness), gray (nilas to young ice of 19 to 20 cm thickness), gray to gray-white (young ice of 20 to 30 to thickness). There was a surprisingly small open water observed floss of 40 to 80 cm teen thickness). There was a surprisingly small open water observed floss of 40 to 80 cm teen thickness). There was a surprisingly small open water observed floss of 40 to 80 cm teen thickness. Over the three lowest categories, however, corresponding to ice less than 20 cm, the sum of the total area was nearly 20%. These results are similar to other distributions obtained away from the than 20 cm, the sum of the total area was nearly 20°c. I nese results are similar to other distributions obtained away from the Marginal Ice Zone that suggest the actual open water fraction is generally very low in the pack ice, but the combination of open water and thin ice is generally about 10 to 30°7 of the total coverage. (Auth. mod.)

Ice thickness observations from British submarines. Wadhams, P., Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.B19-B21, 2 refs. lce cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys, Ice bottom surface, Subglacial observations, Ice acous-

tics, Underwater acoustics, Submarines.

47.1746

Accuracy of submarine ice draft measurements.

Tucker, W.B., et al. MP 3231, Sea life Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report Fditted by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics I aboratory, Oct. 1992, p.B22-B24, 4 reis

Anderson, R., Newton, J., Wales, C., Newton, G., Luallin, 1

lee cover thickness. Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys, Ice bottom surface, Subglacial observations, Ice acousties. Underwater acoustics, Submarines.

47-3246

Upward looking sonar ice draft series from the Green-

Kvambekk, A.S., et al, Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Scattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.B25-B28, 2 refs. Vinje, T.

Ice cover thickness. Sea ice distribution. Ice surveys. Ice bottom surface, Subglacial observations, Ice acoustics, Underwater acoustics.

47.3747

Sampling the temporal variability of sea ice draft distribution.

Moritz, R.E., Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Car-A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.B29-B38, 5 refs.

Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys, Ice bottom surface. Subglacial observations, Ice acoustics. Underwater acoustics. Statistical analysis.

Airborne laser altimetry measurements for seu ice

thickness.
Krabill, W.B., Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.B39-B42. Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys,

Ice surface, Aerial surveys, Height finding, Lidar.

47-3249

Inferring ice thickness distribution from airborne laser profiling.

Wadhams, P., et al, Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.B43-B51, 14 refs. Comiso, J.C

Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys, Ice surface, Aerial surveys, Height finding, Lidar, Sta-

Remote measurement of sea ice thickness using elec-

tromagnetic sounding.
Kovacs, A., MP 3232, Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.B52-B54, 1 ref. Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys. Ice electrical properties, Airborne radar. Aerial surveys. Radio echo soundings.

Operational airborne sea ice thickness measurement

Holladay, J.S., Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.855-859.

Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys. Airborne radar. Aerial surveys, Lidar.

47.3252

Ice thickness observations from satellites.

Rothrock, D.A., Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Scattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.B60-B65, 8 refs.

Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys, Ice surface, Spaceborne photography, Remote sensing,

Radiometry

47-1751

Active and passive microwave signatures and relationship to ice thickness.

Comiso, J.C., et al, Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19 21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.B66-B75, 23 refs. Wadhams, P.

Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys, Ice surface, Ice electrical properties, Synthetic aperture radar Remote sensing, Radiometry.

47-3254

Some impromptu remarks regarding passive mi-crowave measurements of sea ice properties and their

Gloersen, P., Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Scattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.B76-B82, 5 refs.

lee cover thickness. Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys. lce surface, Ice electrical properties, Radiometry. 47-3255

Modeling the thickness distribution of arctic pack ice. Flato, G.M., Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.C1-C3, 4 refs.

lce cover thickness. Sea ice distribution, Pack ice, Pressure ridges, ice models.

47-3256

Model predicted arctic sea ice mass and its sensitivi-

Häkkinen, S., Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock. Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.C4-C8, 2 refs. Ice cover thickness. Sea ice distribution, Ice models,

Ice forecasting.

47-3257

Arctic radiation forcing fields for dynamic-thermodynamic sea ice models.

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lce cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice models, Ice heat flux. Radiation balance.

47.3258

Model simulation of changes in arctic sea ice, 1960-

Walsh, J.E., Sea Ice Thickness Workshop, New Carrollton, MD, Nov. 19-21, 1991. Report. Edited by A.S. Thorndike, C. Parkinson, and D.A. Rothrock, Seattle, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Oct. 1992, p.C14-C16, 4 refs.

lee cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice models, Global change.

47-3259

Freezing resistance in antarctic and arctic fishes. (Gefrierschutz bei Fischen der Polarmeere), Wohrmann, A.P.A., Berichte zur Polarforschung, . In German with English sum-

1993, No.119, 99p., 1 mary. Refs. p.87-98. Antifreezes, Cryobiology, Marine biology, Cold tolerance.

47-3260

Fatal avalanche accidents in the United States 1991/92-1992/93 (through 2/13/93). Atkins, D., Avalanche review, Mar. 1993, 11(5), p.1.5,

3 rcfs. Avalanches, Accidents, Safety, United States

47-3261

Snowy torrents '92-'93. Avalanche review, Mar. 1993, 11(5), p.3.

Avalanches, Accidents.

47-3262

Working wih ultrasonic snow depth sensors. Judd, D., Avalanche review, Mar. 1993, 11(5), p.6-7. Snow depth. Precipitation gages, Snow survey tools, Snow acoustics, Acoustic measurement, Echo sounding, Computer programs.

47-3263

Depth sensors, part 2.

Judd, D., Avalanche review, Apr. 1993, 11(6), p.6-7. Snow depth, Precipitation gages, Snow survey tools. Snow water equivalent, Computer programs.

47-3264

Frozen ground. International Permatrost Association. News bulletin, June 1992, No.11, 23p. Research projects, Organizations, Meetings, Permafrost.

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Medvedskii, R.I., et al, Neftsanoe khoziaistvo, May 1992, No.5, p.68-69, Translated from Neftianoe khoziaistvo zialstvo.

Ultimate strength, Frozen liquids, Frozen rock strength, Pipes (tubes).

47-3266

Cryogenesis and frost genesis in soils, (Kriogenez i

Viorushin, V.A., Occografiia i prirodnye resursy, July-Sep. 1992, No.3, p.38-42, In Russian. 21 refs. Cryogenic soils, Frost, Geocryology.

47-3267

Characteristics of the relict cryolithozone of the West Sibertan Plain, Osobernesti reliktovoi kriolitozony Zapadno-Sibirskol ravning,

Zemtsov, A.A., et al, Ceografiia i prirodnye resursy, July-Sep. 1992, No.3, p.103-107, In Russian. 16 refs. Shamakhov, A.F.

Geocryology, Lithology, Permafrost depth, Permafrost thermal properties, Frozen rock strength, USSR
--West Siberian Plain.

47.3268

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47-3269

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Kuz'min, V.A., et al, Geografiia i prirodnye resursy, Apr.-June 1992, No.2, p.94-98, In Russian. 10 refs. Pliusnin, V.M.

Subarctic landscapes, Mountain soils, Taiga, USSR---Transbaikal.

47-3270

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Seasonal freeze thaw, Reservoirs, Geocryology, Banks (waterways), USSR--Angara River.

47-3271

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brosam sery).
Ershov, IU.I., Geografiia i prirodnye resursy,
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Soil pollution. Forest tundra, Forest soils, Environmental impact. Soil analysis.

47-3272

Dust-accumulative capacity of pine and birch phytocenosis in forest-steppe regions in Siberia. [Py-leakkumuliruiushchaia sposobnost' sosnovykh i berezovykh fitotsenozov lesostepnykh ralonov Sibi-

Skripal'shchikova, L.N., Geografiia i prirodnye resursy, Jan. Mar. 1992, No.1, p.39-43, In Russian. 9 refs. Trees (plants), Plant physiology, Dust, Steppes, Snow cover effect.

47-3273

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Gagarin, P.K., Geografia i prirodnye resursy, Jan.-Mar. 1992, No.1, p.62-69, In Russian. 4 rets. Steppes, Snow cover effect, Snow cover distribution. Snow depth, Snow water content.

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Glacial lakes, Thermokarst lakes, Chemical analysis, USSR Siberia

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Chernykh, O.A.

Runoff, Rivers, Snowmelt, Meltwater, Water balance. Alimentation, River basins.

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Snow impurities, Snow cover, Microelement content, Snow composition, Environmental impact, USSR-Moscow.

47-3279

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Khismatullin, Sh.D., Geografiia i prirodnye resursy, Oct.-Dec. 1991, No.4, p.49-61, In Russian. 6 refs. Agriculture, Soil erosion, Cryogenic soils, Taiga, Water erosion, Wind erosion, USSR—Irkutsk.

47-3280

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On spatial irregularities in the frost penetration of soils in river basins. ¡Ob uchete prostranstvennoi neravnomernosti promerzaniia pochvogruntov v rech-

nykh basseinakhi. Manukalo, V.A., et al. Geografiia i prirodnye resursy, Oct.-Dec. 1991, No.4, p.119-123. In Russian. 3 refs. Petruk, A.M.

Frost penetration, Soil freezing, River basins.

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Glaciation, Glacier oscillation, Glacier surveys.

47-3285

Atmospheric and climatic changes. [Izmeneniia atmosfery i klimata₁, Golitsyn, G.O., et al, Rossiiskaia akademiia nauk.

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Climatic changes, Atmospheric composition, Global change, Global warming, Ozone.

47-3286

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Huovinen, S., Cement and concrete research, Jan. 1993, 23(1), p.69-82, 3 refs.

Offshore structures, Concrete structures, Concrete strength, Floating ice, Ice loads, Abrasion, Ice solid interface, Countermeasures.

47-3287

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Yamada, M. Ice physics, Ice melting, Ice formation, Phase transformations, Ice thermal properties, Ice water interface, Heat transfer. Temperature effects.

47-3288

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Salt water, Solidification, Heat transfer, Phase transformations, Liquid solid interfaces, Freezing front, Ice

47-3289

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Ice crystal optics, Ice solid interface, Ice cover thickness, Ice melting. Phase transformations, Temperature effects. Refractivity.

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Porous materials, Liquid solid interfaces, Ice melting, Liquid phases, Thermodynamics, Melting points, Temperature effects, Surface energy.

47-3291

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Augstein, E., ed, World Meteorological Organization.

Augstein, E., ed, World Meteofological Organization. Technical document, May 1992, WMO/TD-No.486, World Climate Research Programme, WCRP-72, 89p. + appends., Refs. p.76-87. Report of the Joint Scientific Committee (JSC) Study Group on ACSYS, Bremerhaven, June 10-12, 1991 and London, Nov. 18-19, 1991.

Polar atmospheres, Air ice water interaction, Atmospheric circulation, Ocean currents, Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys, Drift, Global change.

47-3292

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Ocean currents, Air water interactions, Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Turbulent boundary layer. Wind factors. Water transport. Computerized simulation. Mathematical models. Antarctica.

simulation. Mathematical models, Antarctica. A coarse resolution, primitive equation ocean general circulation model in a cyclic channel, with idealized wind stress, is used to explore sensitivity to the assumption that the vertical viscosity and diffusivity depend upon the level 2.5 turbulent closure model. The characteristics of the turbulent closure model are clarified by comparing the constant vertical eddy viscosity and diffusivity model. The model domain is idealized for the region of the Antarctic Circumpolar current and the density and current structures obtained from the numerical simulation are compared with those observed at the Drake Passimulation are compared with those observed at the Drake Pas-sage. It is found that the turbulent closure resolves efficiently the Ekman boundary layer at the sea surface and the turbulent

mixing layer. This model settles the problem which occurs with extreme vertical shear in the mixed layer when a constant vertical eddy viscosity and diffusivity are used. It is known that there is a region of a low density pool in the north of the Drake Passage. The described model confirms the above observational result. It is concluded that the low density pool is formed by strong mixing in the Drake Passage because the Ekman transport is northwards for westerly wind in the Southern Hemisphere.

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anism of groundwater flow (first report). Higashiura, M., et al. Japan National Research Insti-tute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention. Report. Oct. 1991, No.48, p.69-88, In Japanese with English summary. 10 refs.

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Snowfall, Snowstorms, Weather forecasting, Ice storms, Precipitation (meteorology), Fronts (meteorology), Clouds (meteorology), Radar echoes,

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Ice heat flux, Ice thermal properties, Ice edge-

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total snow weight using a pressure pillow. Abe, O., et al. Japan. National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention. Report, Dec. 1992, No.50, p.115-122, In Japanese with English summary. 4 refs. Kimura, T., Numano, N., Nakamura, H.

Snowfall, Snow surveys, Snow loads, Snow accumulation, Snow pillows.

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Snowdrifts, Road maintenance, Weather forecasting, Safety, Computerized simulation.

47-3298

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tection.

47-3299

New discrimination method of snow and ice road conditions using an observation car equipped with multiple sensors.

phe sensors.
Abe, O., Japan. National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention. Report.
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Road icing, Road maintenance, Ice detection.

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Nakawo, M., et al, Japan. National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention. Report. Dec. 1992, No.50, p. 169-191, In Japanese with English summary. 17 refs.

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Road icing, Road maintenance, Ice forecasting, Frost forecasting, Ice detection.

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Funada, H., et al, Japan. National Research Institute Funada, H., et al, Japan. National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention. Report. Dec. 1992, No.50, p.193-231, In Japanese with English summary. 6 refs.
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Road icing, Road maintenance, Ice detection, Ice fore-

casting, Frost forecasting.

47-3302

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in Japan and the keys of the information system.

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Snowfall, Road icing, Weather forecasting, Road

maintenance, Safety.

47-3303

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Territories.
Heeney, P.L., et al, Canadian journal of civil engineering. Oct. 1992, 19(5), p.806-810, With French summary. 20 refs. Heinke, G.W.

Arctic landscapes, Waste disposal, Environmental impact, Cold weather operation.

47-3304

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Offshore structures, Sea ice, Ice loads, Dynamic loads, Simulation, Ice solid interface, Vibration, Mechanical tests, Design criteria.

47-3305

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River ice, Ice jams, Ice formation, Ice cover effect, River flow, Hydraulics, Simulation, Topographic effects.

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Probability analysis of historical ice jam flood data

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River ice, River flow, Ice jams, Flood forecasting, Water level, History.

47-3307

Engineering properties of rubberized concrete. Eldin, N.N., et al, Canadian journal of civil engineering, Oct. 1992, 19(5), p.912-923, With French summary. 13 refs. Senouci, A.B.

Concrete aggregates, Concrete durability, Rubber, Tires, Physical properties, Freeze thaw tests, Waste disposal, Mechanical tests.

47-3308

47-308
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River for River flow Lee in the breakup lee cover.

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47-3309

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Todoeschuck, J.P., Jensen, O.G., Judge, A Radar echoes, Geophysical surveys, Subsurface investigations, Subsurface structures, Data processing, Performance. Detection, Permafrost surveys.

47-3310

Aerodynamic effects of deicing and anti-icing fluids. Reinmann, J.J., et al, Journal of aircraft, Jan.-Feb. 1993, 30(1), p.8-9, 1 ref. Adams, D.

Aircraft icing, Ice removal, Chemical ice prevention, Solutions, Performance, Fluid dynamics, Air flow, Interfaces.

47-3311

Contrasting requirements for Type II de anti-icing fluids.

Ross, J.F., et al, Journal of aircraft, Jan.-Feb. 1993, 30(1), p.10-13, 9 refs. Connolly, J.T.

Aircraft icing, Chemical ice prevention, Ice removal, Solutions, Performance, Specifications, Viscosity, Temperature effects, Fluid dynamics.

Development of an international standard for safe

winter operation.

Hornig, R., Journal of aircraft, Jan.-Feb. 1993, 30(1), p.14-18, 3 refs.

Aircraft icing. Accidents, Safety, Ice cover effect, Ice

removal, Chemical ice prevention, Cold weather operation. Standards.

47-3313

Aircraft ground deicing, a flight crew perspective. Haase, D.J., Journal of aircraft, Jan.-Feb. 1993, 30(1), p.19-23, 14 refs. For another version see 46-1085

Aircraft icing, Accidents, Safety, Ice removal, Chemical ice prevention, Education, Human factors, Standards.

47-3314

Aerodynamic effects of aircraft ground deicing antiicing fluids. Hill, E.G., et al, Journal of aircraft, Jan.-Feb. 1993.

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Aircraft icing, Ice removal, Chemical ice prevention, Cold weather tests, Performance, Fluid dynamics, Air flow, Standards.

47-3315

Aerodynamic effects of ground de anti-icing fluids on Fokker 50 and Fokker 100.

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Aircraft icing, Ice removal. Chemical ice prevention,

Performance, Air flow, Tests, Fluid dynamics, Viscosity, Surface roughness.

New concept in runback water modeling for anti-iced aircraft surfaces.

Al-Khalil, K.M., et al, Journal of aircraft, Jan.-Feb. 1993, 30(1), p.41-49, 7 refs. Keith, T.G., Jr., De Witt, K.J. Aircraft icing, Ice prevention, Ice melting, Water

films, Fluid dynamics, Liquid solid interfaces, Heat transfer, Mathematical models, Electric heating.

Ice formations near upland tarns in Cumbria, 16 April 1992.

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47-3318

Glacial retreat in the Pyrenees. Weather, Apr. 1993, 48(4), p.116-117, 1 ref.

Mountain glaciers, Glacier oscillation, Correlation.

47.3319

Uptake of HNO3 onto ice, NAT, and frozen sulfuric

Hanson, D.R., Geophysical research letters, Oct. 23, 1992, 19(20), p.2063-2066, 15 refs.
Cloud physics, Stratosphere, Heterogeneous nucleation, Condensation, Ice vapor interface, Ozone, Chemical properties, Simulation

The uptake of HNO3 onto ice, HNO3-H2O layers, and solid H2SO4/H2O solutions was studied in a cylindrical flow tube in conjunction with a chemical ionization mass spectrometer de-tection system. An efficient loss of HNO3 from the gas-phase tection system. An emicini loss of fiNO3 from the gas-phase to these surfaces was observed, and the uptake coefficient was <0.3. The HNO3-H2O layers formed, however, had HNO3 vapor pressures significantly in excess of the expected values for NAT (nitric acid trihydrate). Supersaturations in HNO3 of NAT (nitric acid trihydrate). Supersaturations in HNO3 of factors from three to ten were observed, suggesting a hindrance to the formation of NAT. These results imply that the condensation temperatures of Type I polar stratospheric clouds are 2-3 K colder than that expected for NAT. (Auth. mod.)

Spatial and temporal variation of sea ice geophysical properties and microwave remote sensing observa-tions: the SIMS'90 experiment.

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Sea ice distribution, Remote sensing, Geophysical surveys. Synthetic aperture radar, Surface properties, Snow cover effect, Seasonal variations, Scattering, Snowmelt.

47-3321

Interannual variability of landfast ice thickness in the Canadian High Arctic, 1950-89.

Brown, R.D., et al. *Arctic*, Sep. 1992, 45(3), p.273-284, With French summary. 37 refs. Cote. P.

Sea ice, Ice cover thickness, Fast ice, Ice melting, Snow depth, Snow cover effect, Periodic variations, Climatic changes, Insulation.

Palynological investigations of Miocene deposits on

Physiological investigations of windear deposits on the New Siberian Archipelago (U.S.S.R.).

Zyrianov, E.V., Arctic. Sep. 1992, 45(3), p.285-294, With French summary. 20 refs.

Arctic landscapes, Vegetation patterns, Paleobotany, Paleoecology, Palynology, Landscape types.

47-3323

Mobile marine operations structure. Bhalaik, A., et al, U.S. Patent Office. Patent. Feb. 28, 1989, 38 col., USP-4,808,036, 4 refs. Braddick, P.W., Brittin, D.S., Johnson, G.L.

Offshore structures, Subsurface structures, Modular construction, Protection, Walls, Ice breaking, Portable equipment, Design.

47-3324

Snow removal device for vehicle.

Motohashi, Y., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Feb. 21, 1989, 12 col., USP-4,805,323, 14 refs. Equipment, Snow removal, Vehicles, Windows, Pipes (tubes), Design.

47-3325

Ice breaker.

Hellmann, J.H., et al, U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Jan. 31, 1989, 8 col., USP-4,800,831, 11 refs. Rupp, K.H., Varges, G. Icebreakers, Ice navigation, Machinery, Subsurface structures, Cables (ropes), Piles, Design.

47.3326

Automobile windshield cleaning tool. Littledeer, T.F., U.S. Patent Office. P 28, 1989, 4 col., USP-4,807,322, 16 refs. Patent, Feb. Portable equipment, Snow removal, Ice removal, Vehi-

cles, Windows, Design.

47-3327

Integrated semiconductor resistance temperature sensor and resistive heater.
Sittler, F.C., et al, U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Feb.

28, 1989, 10 col., USP-4,808,009, 23 refs. Bohara, R.C.

Sensors, Electronic equipment, Anemometers, Ice detection, Moisture detection, Mass flow, Electrical resistivity, Design.

Photoelectric ice accumulation monitor using dual detectors. Rein, R.G., Jr., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Jan. 10,

1989, 16 col., USP-4,797,660, 2 refs. Indicating instruments, Radiation measuring instruments, Sensors, Ice accretion, Ice detection, Moisture detection, Winter maintenance, Design.

47-3329

Snow-weathering test apparatus for self-propelled vehicle.

Kimura, C., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Jan. 24, 1989, 6 col., USP-4,799,390, 25 refs.

Test equipment, Test chambers, Cold weather tests, Vehicles, Artificial snow, Spray freezing, Snow manufacturing, Design.

47-3330

Apparatus for measuring the moisture content of

snow particles.
Suga, N., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Jan. 24, 1989, 6 col., USP-4,799,379, 7 refs. Measuring instruments, Moisture meters, Falling snow, Snow physics, Snow water content, Sensors, De-

sign. 47-3331

Pneumatic process and device for conveying snow. Pasquier, A., U.S. Patent Office. P. 1989, 10 col., USP-4,798,012, 8 refs. Patent, Jan. 17,

Snow removal, Snow vehicles, Snow disposal, Blowing snow, Snow mechanics, Winter maintenance, Design, Equipment.

47-3332

Dual freezing chamber system and method for water purification.

Chang, C.N., U.S. Patent Office. Patent. Jan. 24, 1989, 14 col., USP-4,799,945, 19 refs. Water treatment, Equipment, Ice crystal growth, Ice

melting, Ice makers. Phase transformations, Design.

Crystallizing apparatus.

Crystalizing apparatus.
Connery, C.A., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Jan. 31, 1989, 12 col., USP-4,801,436, 9 refs.
Equipment, Manufacturing, Ice makers, Ice crystal growth, Desalting, Distilled water, Design, Buoyancy. 47-3334

Climatic regime of the Arctic at the transition from the 20th to the 21st century, [Klimaticheskii rezhim Arktiki na rubezhe XX i XXI vv.],

Krutskikh, B.A., ed, St. Petersburg, Gidrometeoizdat, 1991, 200p., In Russian with English summary and table of contents. 166 refs.

Climatic changes, Air ice water interaction, Sea ice, Carbon dioxide, Atmospheric circulation, Ice conditions. Sea ice distribution. Boundary layer, Hydrology. Arctic Ocean, USSR-Kara Sea.

47-3335

Rifting, ozone layer and the level of the world ocean. [Riftogenez, ozonovyĭ sloĭ i uroven' Mirovogo okea-

naj. Syvorotkin, V.L., et al. Rossitskaia akademiia nauk. Doklady. 1992, 323(4), p.731-733, In Russian. 13 refs.

Sadovskii N.A.

Ozone, Hydrogen, Stratosphere, Water level.

Ozone holes appear as the result of endogenic activity of the Earth. Their appearance in the stratosphere in the mid-1980s was probably related to the unusual increase of solar activity which occurred at the end of the century and coincided with an entire series of natural cataclysms (earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, epidemics). Increased solar activity in some manner causes an increase in the flow of endogenic reduced gases, which contribute to the deterioration of the ozone layer. Data from American researchers show an increase in the concentration of hydrogen in the atmosphere since the mid-1980s, which tion of hydrogen in the atmosphere since the mid-1980s, which coincides with the appearance of the ozone hole above Antaretica. (Auth. mod.)

47-3336

Annual gas-geochemical cyclic recurrence in a seasonally thawed layer in the lowlands of the cryolithozone. [Godovaia gazogeokhimicheskaia tsiklichnost v sezonno-talom sloe nizmennostei kriolitozonyj, Glotov, V.E., Rossiiskaia akademiia nauk. Doklady, 1992. 325(1), p.150-153, In Russian. 9 refs. Geocryology, Geochemical cycles, Gases, Active layer.

47-3337

Sea surface temperature of the southern ocean in iceberg regions. [Temperatura pripoverkhnostnogo sloia vod IUzhnogo okeana v rajonakh rasprostranenija ajs-

bergoy,
Popov, I.K., Rossitskaia akademiia nauk. Doklady,
1992, 326(1), p.181-183, In Russian. 2 refs.
Sea water, Surface temperature, Water temperature,

Icebergs, Drift.

The described processes were observed during the summer, their intensity depending on the thermohaline structure of the ocean, at least up to the depth of the iceberg draft. The observations in below-zero temperatures did not reveal a significant impact of the icebergs on the surface temperatures of water at intervals greater than 300-400 m. (Auth. mod.)

47-3338

Field survey of potential airstrip locations: Mt.

Howe, Antarctica, 1991.

Howe, Antarctica, 1991.

DenHartog, S.L., U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report. Feb. 1993, SR 93-01, 6p., ADA-263 199, 1 ref.

lce runways, Aircraft landing areas, Ice (construction material), Antarctica—Howe, Mount.
The blue ice area just west of the Mt. Howe ridge was surveyed

with the intent of establishing a runway for large, wheeled cargo aircraft. Site limitations and wind observations precluded se-lection of an airstrip location. Installation of an automatic weather station to monitor winds at the site will allow determination of site suitability. (Auth.)

47-3339

Subsurface drainage of pavement structures: current Corps of Engineers and industry practice. Allen, W.L., U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Report, Dec. 1991, CR 91-22, 31p., ADA-245 898, 44 refs.

Subsurface drainage, Pavement bases, Roads, Freeze thaw cycles, Ice lenses, Design, Seepage, Surface drainage, Permeability.

drainage. Permeability.

Drainage of pavement structures is recognized as a key factor in improving the performance and extending the maintenance-free life of pavement systems. The use of pavement drainage structures to remove water introduced to the pavement system by surface infiltration, melting of ice lenses formed during freeze-thaw cycles, and groundwater sources has become more prevalent during the last decade. The components that make up a well-drained pavement section are commonly known; adequate surface drainage, permeable base courses, filters and a system of collector pipes. However, the details of the design of these components change with the agency constructing the pavement and the use of the pavement. The criteria and

specifications of Federal and State governments, and private industry, along with those currently used by the Corps of Engineers, will be presented in this document. A comparison of the practices used in designing pavement drainage systems, among agencies, is presented to show where some design practices may benefit from technologies already accepted by others.

47-3340

Performance and phenology of alpine herbs along a snow-melting gradient.
Kudo, G., Ecological research, Dec. 1992, 7(3), p.297-

304, 19 refs.

Alpine landscapes, Plant ecology, Growth, Seasonal variations. Phenology, Snow cover effect, Snowmelt, Site surveys.

47-3341

Extreme values of thermal loading parameters in concrete bridges.

Maes, M.A., et al, Canadian journal of civil engineering, Dec. 1992, 19(6), p.935-946, With French summary. 19 refs. Dilger, W.H., Ballyk, P.D. 19 refs

Bridges, Prestressed concretes, Design criteria, Temperature measurement, Thermal stresses, Temperature effects, Analysis (mathematics).

47-3342

Frost resistance of high-strength concrete. [La durabilité au gel des bétons à haute performance], Pigeon, M., et al, Canadian journal of civil engineering. Dec. 1992, 19(6), p.975-980, In French with English summary. 11 refs. Gagné, R., Aïtcin, P.C., Langlois, M.

Concrete durability. Cold weather performance, Freeze thaw tests, Air entrainment, Frost resistance, Physical properties, Specifications.

47.3343

Freeze-thaw durability and scaling resistance of concrete paving blocks. ¡Durabilité au gel-dégel et résistance 2Va l'écaillage des pavés de béton₁.

Boisvert, J., et al, Canadian journal of civil engineering, Dec. 1992, 19(6), p.1017-1024, In French with English summary. 14 refs.

Marchand, J., Pigeon, M., Isabelle, H.L

Concrete pavements, Concrete durability, Frost resistance. Freeze thaw tests, Air entrainment, Salt water, Specifications.

47-3344

Sensitivity method for ice floe trajectory calculations. Thomson, N.R., et al, Canadian journal of civil engineering, Aug. 1992, 19(4), p.573-585, With French summary. 9 refs. summary. 9 refs.
Sykes, J.F.
Sea ice, Ice floes, Drift, Forecasting, Velocity measure-

ment, Mathematical models, Correlation, Accuracy, Ice water interface

47-3345

Potential leachate production due to cold weather effects.

Leskiw, E.J., et al, Canadian journal of civil engineering, Aug. 1992, 19(4), p.660-667, With French summary. 12 refs.
Sego, D.C., Smith, D.W.

Waste disposal, Soil pollution, Leaching, Soil water migration, Frozen ground mechanics, Frost heave, Cold weather tests, Temperature effects.

47-3346

Water resource modelling using remote sensing and

whater resource modelling using remote sensing and object-oriented simulation.

McKim, H.L., et al. Hydrological processes, 1993, Vol.7, MP 3234, p.153-165, 16 refs.

Cassell, E.A., LaPotin, P.J.

Hydrology, Water reserves, Remote sensing, Runoff

forecasting, Computerized simulation, Computer programs, Snowmelt, Watersheds.

47-3347

Measurement of microbial biomass in arctic tundra soils using fumigation-extraction and substrate-induced respiration procedures.

Cheng, W.X., et al, Soil biology & biochemistry, Jan. 1993, 25(1), p.135-141, 23 refs.

Virginia, R.A. Tundra, Soil microbiology. Biomass, Soil tests, Test equipment, Performance, Correlation.

47-3348

High subarctic forest-tundra of northwestern Canada: position, width, and vegetation gradients in relation to climate

Timoney, K.P., et al, Arctic. Mar. 1992, 45(1), p.1-9,

With French summary. 76 refs.
La Roi, G.H., Zoltai, S.C., Robinson, A.L.
Subarctic landscapes, Forest tundra, Forest lines,

Vegetation patterns, Climatic factors, Site surveys, Plant ecology.

47-3349

Geochemistry and organic contaminants in the sediments of Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories, Canada.

Mudroch, A., et al, Arctic, Mar. 1992, 45(1), p.10-19, With French summary. 31 refs.

Allan, R.J., Joshi, S.R. Limnology, Watersheds, Geochemistry, Bottom sedi-ment, Water pollution, Sampling, Environmental impact, Hydrocarbons.

47-3350

Noise and vibration levels in artificial polar bear dens as related to selected petroleum exploration and developmental activities.

Blix, A.S., et al, Arctic. Mar. 1992, 45(1), p.20-24, With French summary. 8 refs. Lentfer, J.W.

Ice caves, Vibration, Seismic surveys, Snow cover stability, Snow acoustics, Attenuation, Animals, Ecology.

Suspended sediment character and distribution in

McBeth Fiord, Baffin Island. Winters, G.V., et al, Arctic, Mar. 1992, 45(1), p.25-35, With French summary. 46 refs. Syvitski, J.P.M.

Oceanographic surveys, Suspended sediments, Sediment transport, Sedimentation, Estuaries, Ocean currents, Wind factors, Physical properties.

Pliocene marine transgressions of northern Alaska: circumarctic correlations and paleoclimatic interpretations.

Brigham-Grette, J., et al. Arctic, Mar. 1992, 45(1), p.74-89, With French and Russian summaries. Refs. p.87-89.

Carter, L.D.

Geologic structures, Subpolar regions, Marine deposits, Marine geology, Paleoclimatology, Correlation, Sea level, Stratigraphy.

47-3353

Adjoint sensitivity theory for a pack ice momentum

Sykes, J.F., et al. Canadian geotechnical journal. Dec. 1992, 29(6), p.881-889, With French summary. 20 refs.

Miller-Cushon, J.D.

Sea ice, Pack ice, Drift, Velocity measurement, Ice mechanics, Ice models, Analysis (mathematics), Computerized simulation.

Sensitivity analysis of ice motion near Adams Island. Sykes, J.F., et al, Canadian geotechnical journal, Dec. 1992, 29(6), p.890-901, With French summary. 17 refs

Miller-Cushon, J.D. Sea ice, Fast ice, Drift, Ice mechanics, Velocity measurement, Rheology, Air ice water interaction, Mathematical models

Erratum: sharp cone testing of creep properties of frozen sand.

Ladanyi, B., et al, Canadian geotechnical journal. Dec. 1992, 29(6), p.1008, 1 ref. For article under discussion see 47-1440. Sgaoula, J.

Sands, Soil tests, Frozen ground strength, Penetrometers, Accuracy.

47-3356

Combined infrared emission spectra and radar reflec-

tivity studies of cirrus clouds.
Palmer, A.J., et al. *IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing*, Jan. 1993, 31(1), p.64-69, 10 refs. Cloud physics, Ice detection, Radar echoes, Remote sensing, Ice crystal optics, Infrared reconnaissance, Spectra, Backscattering.

47.3357

Rotational Raman lidar to measure the atmospheric

temperature from the ground to 30 km.

Nedeljkovic, D., et al. IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing. Jan. 1993, 31(1), p.90-

Hauchecorne A. Chanin, M.L.

Meteorological data, Air temperature, Sounding, Temperature measurement, Lidar, Backscattering, Performance. Mathematical models.

Helicopter-borne eight-channel ranging scatterometer for remote sensing: part 1: system description. Hallikainen, M., et al, IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing, Jan. 1993, 31(1), p.161-169, 11 refs.

Airborne radar, Geophysical surveys, Remote sensing, Helicopters, Radar echoes, Backscattering, Airborne equipment, Design.

47-3359

Repeat-pass interferometry with airborne synthetic aperture radar.

aperture radar.

Gray, A.L., et al, IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing, Jan. 1993, 31(1), p.180-191, 26 refs. Farris-Manning, P.J.

Remote sensing, Topographic surveys, Aerial surveys, Airborne radar, Synthetic aperture radar, Performance, Imaging, Data processing.

47-3360

Change detection on Alaska's North Slope using repeat-pass ERS-1 SAR images.

Villasenor, J.D., et al. *IEEE transactions on geoscience and remote sensing*, Jan. 1993, 31(1), p.227-236, 23 refs.

Fatland, D.R., Hinzman, L.D.

Spaceborne photography. Synthetic aperture radar, Geophysical surveys, Radar echoes. Backscattering, Topographic effects, Image processing. Correlation. Frozen ground, Surface properties.

Investigation of GPS precise relative static positioning during periods of ice clouds and snowfall precipi-

Tranquilla, J.M., et al, *IEEE transactions on geo-science and remote sensing*, Jan. 1993, 31(1), p.295-299, 14 refs.

Al-Rizzo, H.M. Spacecraft, Geodetic surveys, Radio waves, Wave propagation, Polarization (waves), Scattering, Orientation, Falling snow, Snow crystals, Accuracy, Snow optics.

47-3362

Study of precipitation in the coastal area of Antarctica as observed at Syowa Station using a vertical

pointing radar. Wada, M., et al, Antarctic record, Nov. 1992, 36(3), p.341-349, 17 refs.

Konishi, H.

Snow accumulation, Precipitation (meteorology), Meteorological instruments, Seasonal variations, Antarctica-Showa Station.

tarctica—Showa Station.

A new vertical pointing radar was installed at Showa Station in 1988 for observing precipitation and clouds in the Antarctic Climate Research project begun in 1987. The precipitation in 1988 was approximately half that of 1989. The total precipitation was estimated at about 200 mm from Feb. 12, 1988 to Feb. 22, 1989. and about 300 mm from Feb. 1, 1989 to Nov. 30, 1989. The trend of light snow accumulation in 1988 can be seen in the year-to-year data of the maximum snow depth. measured on the sea ice near Showa Station, and in the annual data of snow accumulation on the coast near Showa Station. (Auth. mod.) data of snow (Auth. mod.)

47-3363

Newly developed snow vehicle (SM100S) for Antarctica. 1. Necessity and process of the development. Takeuchi, S., et al, Antarctic record, Nov. 1992, 36(3), p.363-375, In Japanese with English summary.

3 refs. Snow vehicles, Design, Traverses, Low temperature

tests. tests.

Specifications and illustrations of 4 types of snow vehicles and tractors, operated by JARE on inland ice sheets, sea ice and inland traverses, are presented. As the JARE research area is expanding to increasingly colder regions, a new snow vehicle capable of operating in very low temperatures and low pressure conditions was designed and tested in the winter of 1992. Its performance on the antarctic ice sheet is reported to be satisfactory.

47-3364

Newly developed snow vehicle (SM100S) for Antarctica. 2. Design of the system.

Nakajima, M., et al, Antarctic record. Nov. 1992, 36(3), p.376-392, In Japanese with English summary.

Hosoya, M.

Snow vehicles, Design, Engines, Low temperature re-

search. The design of the systems of a newly developed snow vehicle, which will be used in a deep ice coring project at Dome Fuji, is described. The vehicle is a cab-over full-track type with accommodations for two. It is 11,500 kg in gross weight, and it traverses the ice sheet at 5-8 km/h, pulling 7 wooden sledges weighing 2.6 t in loaded weight each. The vehicle operates from the plain up to the high plateau (4,000 m) at temperatures down to -60 C; it can survive temperatures as low as -90 C.

Specifications and illustrations of the SM100S and some of its

47-3365

Newly developed snow vehicle (SM100S) for Antarctica. 3. Low temperature toughness of the welded joints of the structural steel.

Sakui, S., et al, Antarctic record, Nov. 1992, 36(3), p. 393-397, In Japanese with English summary. 2 refs. Nakajima, M.

Snow vehicles, Low temperature tests, Steel structures. Impact tests.

For the purpose of developing a new snow vehicle for a deep ice rot the purpose of developing a new snow vehicle for a deep ice coring project at Dome Fuji, the low temperature resistance of structural steel welded joints was investigated. It is proposed that in cases of vehicles employed in temperatures of 50 C, the brittle fracture of the structural members will not occur, provid-ed that semi-chilled or chilled steel is used, for which 50% FATT (fracture appearance transition temperature) of the Charpy impact test is about -50 C, and the Charpy impact values at -50 C are 20-29 J/sq cm. Based on results of the Charpy impact test performed, it is concluded that the JIS steels 5L2N255 and STPL450 can be used in the construction of the new snow solving at Downs Faii vehicle at Dome Fuji

47-3366

Newly developed snow vehicle (SM100S) for Antarctica. 4. Low temperature properties of crawler belt. Maekawa, E., et al. Antarctic record, Nov. 1992 36(3), p.398-409, In Japanese with English summary. 6 refs

Terayama, Y.

Low temperature tests, Rubber ice friction, Snow vehicles. Construction materials,

In order to discover a high cold-resistance material for use in the crawler belo fsnow vehicles, the physical properties at very low temperatures of a recently developed material, isoprene/butadiene (70/30) random copolymer filled with carbon black, were investigated and compared with those of a blended rubber NR/BR (65/35) and a currently used NR. Test results show that the isoprene material can keep its rubber elasticity even at temperatures below -70 C. Although it was found to be somewhat inferior to the other two materials in stress-at-break and test letter it was its examples of the proposed o In order to discover a high cold-resistance material for use in the tear tests, its use is recommended in the construction of sn vehicles in Antarctica.

47-3367

Newly developed snow vehicle (SM100S) for Antarctica. 5. Result of general performance tests. Saito, M., et al, Antarctic record, Nov. 1992, 36(3).

p.410-440. In Japanese with English summary Seki, T., Hosoya, M. Snow vehicles, Low temperature research, Cold

weather performance, Low temperature tests.

The results of fundamental and general performance tests of a newly developed snow vehicle, to be used in a deep ice coring project at Dome Fuji, showed the following: the vehicle's per-formance and the purpose of the system's design were found to be satisfactory, but its structure was not. The tests were car-ried out on concrete payement, where the vehicle's performance can be compared to that of similar vehicles and no accompany can be compared to that of similar vehicles, and on a compacted-snow surface which has the simulated hardness of antarctic

Activities of the wintering party at Syowa Station by the 32nd Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition in

Fujii, Y., Antarctic record, Nov. 1992, 36(3), p.441-472, In Japanese with English summary.

Research projects, Traverses, Sea ice distribution, Glacial meteorology. Antarctica-Showa Station.

cial meteorology, Antarctica—Showa Station.

The wintering party of JARE-32 performed its activities at two wintering sites from 1991 to 1992. It consisted of 31 members at Showa Station and 8 members at Asuka Station. Wintering activities at Asuka Station will be reported separately. The main scientific research programs at Showa Station were as follows: studies on occan-atmosphere interaction in the sea ice area as part of the Antarctic Climate Research Program: environmental science studies. Polar Patrol Balloon experiments: and life science studies. Various airborne observations and in-land glacifological traverses were exercised out. (Anth.) land glaciological traverses were carried out. (Auth.)

47-3369

Abstracts and papers.
WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop,
2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, 2 vols., Refs. passim. ed papers see 47-3370 through 47-3410. Richardson, F., comp.

Ice surveys. Sea ice distribution, Ice reporting. Ice detection. Ice forecasting, Ice conditions, Ice cover thickness, Snow ice interface, Remote sensing, Radiometry, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar.

47-3370

Use of ice data in icebreaker operations.
Eggenberger, J.P., WMO Operational Ice Remote
Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991.
Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment
Canada, Dec. 1991, p.13-18.

Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Ice routing, Ice navigation, Icebreakers, Remote sensing.

47-3371

Data acquisition strategy for AES' ice services pro-

Champ, D.H., WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.19-20.

Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Data transmission, Remote sensing, Canada.

Satellite-image workstation for icebreakers. Berglund, R., WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.21-24, 1 ref.

Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Ice routing, Ice navigation. Icebreakers, Spaceborne photography, Image process-

IPIX radar: a tool for ocean surveillance and

meteorological research.
Currie, B.W., et al. WMO Operational Ice Remote Curne, B.W., et al. WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.25-36, 10 refs. Haykin, S., Krasnor, C., Kezys, V., Weber, P. Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Ice detection, Radar.

Comparison of several sea ice data sets. Etkin, D.A., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.41-47, 3 refs. Ramseier, R.O.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Radar photography,

47-3375

Comparison of remote sensing systems for operation-

al ice analysis.

al ice analysis.

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Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.51-61, 4 refs.

Crosbie, D. Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Ice detection, Sea ice distri-

bution, Remote sensing.

Maxim Gorky accident: how good are ice charts. Ramseier, R.O., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.65-73. Strubing, K., Rubinstein, I.G.

Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Ice detection, Sea ice distribution. Accidents.

Objective analysis of ice cover at the Canadian Meteorological Center and its use in numerical weather prediction.

weather prediction.

Hallé, J., WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada. and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.75-85, Legends to some of the charts are

Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Sea ice distribution, Ice cover effect, Weather forecasting, Meteorological charts, Meteorological data, Statistical analysis.

47-3378

SSM/I and other cryospheric products from the snow and ice DAAC.

Barry, R.G., et al. WMO Operational Ice Remote Barry, R.G., et al. WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.87-100. Weaver, R.L., Troisi, V.J. Ice surveys, Snow surveys, Sea ice distribution, Remote sensing, Data processing.

Barents Sea ice conditions as observed by passive microwave and other techniques.

Lövas, S.M., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote Lovas, S.M., et al, WMO Operational ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.101-115, 7 refs. Vefsnmo, S., Ramseier, R.O. Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice reporting, Ice

edge, Ice detection, Ice conditions, Spaceborne photography, Radiometry, Barents Sea.

Inferring snow cover on sea ice from passive mi-

Crowave signatures.

Lohanick, A.W., MP 3235, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.119-124.

Ice surveys, Snow surveys, Snow ice interface. Radiometry.

47-3381

Snow cover and some of its effects on passive microwave signatures

Garrity, C., WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991. p.125-132, For Ph.D. thesis from which figures are taken, see 47-3133.

Ice surveys, Snow surveys, Snow ice interface, Radi-

47-3382

Surface albedo of snow covered first year and multi-

year sea ice.
De Abreu, R.A., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote De Aorel, R.A., et al, who Operational ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.133-140. Papakyriakou, T.N., Barber, D.G., LeDrew, E.F.

Ice surveys, Snow surveys, Snow ice interface, Albedo, Radiometry.

47-3383

Optimal radar ice surveillance. Bercha, F.G., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991.
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Steen, J.W., Currie, D.H.

Ice surveys. Ice reporting, Ice detection, Sea ice distribution, Radar tracking, Side looking radar, Synthetic aperture radar.

47-3384

Operational airborne sea ice thickness measurement

Rossiter, J.R., et al. WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol. 1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.167-177. Holladay, J.S., Prinsenberg, S.J.

Ice surveys, Ice cover thickness. Sea ice distribution,

Airborne radar.

47.3385

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Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice surface, Snow ice interface, Synthetic aperture radar.

Beaufort Sea Ice-1: an overview. Livingstone, C.E., et al, MP 3236, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, En-vironment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.189-205.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice surface, Ice cover thickness, Synthetic aperture radar, Radar tracking, Beaufort Sea.

47-3387

Integration of optical and active microwave data of a

snow-covered sea ice surface.

Manore, M.J., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote

Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991.
Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Canada, Dec. 1991, p.209-215. Barber, D.G.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice surface, Snow ice interface, Synthetic aperture radar.

47-3388

Applications of new remote-sensing and image processing technologies to improve ice forecasting.

Marko, J.R., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.217-226, 2 refs. Fissel, D.B.

Ice surveys, Ice forecasting, Drift, Sea ice distribution, Icebergs, Radar tracking, Remote sensing, Image processing.

47-3389

Existing and planned uses of remotely sensed data in the U.S. Navy's sea ice forecast models.

Preller, R.H., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote

Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991.
Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Canada, Dec. 1991, p.235-255. Posey, P.G., Cheng, A.

Ice surveys, Ice forecasting, Drift, Sea ice distribution, Ice edge. Ice models, Remote sensing, Image process-

47-3390

Cloud induced limitations to satellite based sea ice mapping. The Greenland Sea, August-September 1981-89.

Nielsen, P., et al. WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol. 1, Ottawa, Environment stracts and papers. Vol.1, Canada, Dec. 1991, p.263-276. Valeur, H.H.

Ice surveys, Ice reporting. Sea ice distribution, Ice routing, Ice navigation, Cloud cover, Spaceborne photography. Greenland Sea.

MOS-1 multi-sensor data set and sea ice study. Nishio, F., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.277-287, 11 refs. Cho, K., Takeda, K., Maeda, K., Kodama, T., Yamanouchi, T.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice detection, Ice conditions, Spaceborne photography, Radiometry, Data

processing. Research projects.

Japan's first polar orbiting earth observation satellite series MOS-1 and MOS-1b are on board with three different sensors, which are MESSR (Multi-spectrum Electronic Self-scanning Radiometer). VTIR (Visible Thermal Infrared Radiometer) and MSR (Microwave Scanning Radiometer). The great advantage of MOS-1 is that it can observe the same phenomena by tage of MOS-1 is that it can observe the same phenomena by three different sensors at the same time. In order to contribute to the ISY (International Space Yeat)(PIE (Polar Ice Extent) Program, MOS-1 multisensor data sets of the Okhotsk Sea and the Antarctic received at Showa Station have been produced. The use of the data set for sea ice study and monitoring, and also further plans to produce the MOS-1 data set in Arctic regions, are described. (Auth. mod.)

AES Dash-7 ice reconnaissance aircraft.

AES Dasn-7 ice reconnaissance aircraft.
Ramplee-Smith, C., et al, WMO Operational Ice
Remote Sensing Workshop. 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13,
1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.289-293. Hall, R.B.

Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Sea ice distribution, Ice detection, Radar tracking, Side looking radar, Airplanes.

47-3393

Real-time ice monitoring using synthetic aperture ra-

Ramsay, B.R., WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.1, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.295-306, 7 refs.

Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Sea ice distribution, Ice detection, Radar tracking, Synthetic aperture radar, Data transmission. Data processing.

Real-time ice monitoring within the International Space Year.
Strubing, K., WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing

Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.2, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.7-18.

Ice surveys, Ice reporting, Sea ice distribution, Ice detection. Spaceborne photography. Research projects.

Recent progress in developing predictive capabilities for annual variability of sea ice and icebergs off east-

Fissel, D.B., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.2, Ottawa, Environment Abstracts and papers. Vol.2, Ottaw Canada, Dec. 1991, p.19-32, 27 refs. Marko, J.R.

Ice surveys, Ice forecasting, Drift, Sea ice distribution, Icebergs. Statistical analysis, Canada.

47-3396

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Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Computer programs, Data processing.

47-3397

Operational utility of satellite passive microwave imagery in supporting Canadian regional sea ice monitoring.

Nazarenko, D.M., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.2, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.47-52.

Rubinstein, I.G., Carrieres, T. Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice forecasting, Ice reporting, Radiometry, Spaceborne photography.

47-3398

Ice Branch operational use of ice beacons on sea ice. Weir, L., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.2 Dec. 1991, p.53-59. McRuer, W.H. Vol.2, Ottawa, Environment Canada,

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice forecasting, Ice reporting, Drift stations, Data processing.

47-3399

Statistical analysis of sea ice for the eastern Barents

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routing, Ice navigation, Statistical analysis, Barents

47-3400

Identification of sea ice using NOAA satellite data. Zhang, L.X., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.2, Ottawa, Environment Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.2, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.81-86, 2 refs. Qiu, K.M., Wu, X. Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice detection, Ice re-

porting, Spaceborne photography, Data processing.

47-3401

Evaluation of two classification algorithms to discriminate open water and sea ice from SAR image. Similä, M., WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.2, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.89-106, 13 refs

Ice surveys. Sea ice distribution, Ice detection, Ice edge, Ice water interface, Ice conditions, Synthetic aperture radar, Image processing.

Fourier domain multifrequency classification of single frequency SAR images of sea ice.
Barber, D.G., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote

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Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice detection, Synthetic aperture radar, Image processing.

47-3403

SSM/I NASA algorithm sea ice retrieval comparison with Landsat satellite and aerial photography for the Bering Sea.

Steffen, K., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.2, Ottawa, Environment stracts and papers. Canada, Dec. 1991, p.121-129. Schweiger, A.J.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice detection, Spaceborne photography, Aerial surveys, Radiometry, Image processing, LANDSAT.

47.3404

Integration of high and low resolution microwave ob-

Rubinstein, I.G., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote Rubinstein, I.G., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.2, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.131-142. Shokr, M.E., Ostigey, P.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice detection, Synthetic aperture radar, Radiometry, Image processing.

47-3405
Digital DMSP OLS fine imagery sea ice applications.
Hawkins, J.D., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote
Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991.
Abstracts and papers. Vol.2, Ottawa, Environment
Canada, Dec. 1991, p.153-155.

Fetterer, F.M.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice detection, Radiometry, Image processing.

47-3406

Polynomial trend surface analysis applied to AVHRR images to improve definition of arctic leads through binary segmentation procedures.

Eppler, D.T., et al, MP 3237, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.2, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.161-189, 15 refs. Full. W.E.

lce surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice openings, Ice detection, Ice water interface, Ice conditions, Radiometection, Ice water interface, Ice conditions, Ice water interface, Ice water i try, Image processing, Computer applications, Statistical analysis.

Polynomial trend surface analysis was applied to three AVHRR images to determine whether regional trends in image radiance can be removed with this procedure. Results suggest that trend surface techniques can be effective in removing region-scale variation in image radiances. Optimum results are achieved when the third- and fourth-order surfaces are subtractively and the surface are subtractively and the surface are subtractively and the surface are subtractively and the surface are subtractively and the surface are subtractively and the surface are subtractively and the surface are such as a surface are surface are such as a surface are surface are surface. ed to remove local temperature and illumination anomalies that occur at smaller spatial scales, primarily in the vicinity of clouds. Application of higher-order surfaces fails to improve image quality. There is some indication that the topography of these higher-order surfaces in part maps regional variation in lead density. Use of a best-fit criterion based on a strict variance technique (such as the least-squares method) to define the trend surface limits the effectiveness of the technique in this application. A criterion that allows for data to be weighted based on their distance from the plane about which they cluster is more appropriate to the structure of AVHRR radiance data typical of images that show sea ice. A criterion that incorporates a rule system based on fuzzy logic offers an alternative means of assessing goodness-of-fit that might prove appropriate in this application. ed to remove local temperature and illumination anomalies that in this application

Yerification of an operational sea ice forecast model. Yao, T., et al. WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.2, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.193-200, 6 refs. Fissel, D.B.

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice forecasting, Drift, Ice edge, Ice conditions, Ice models, Statistical anal-

47-3408

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Remote sensing, Data processing, Statistical analysis.

47-3409

Thin-ice statistics for strength calculations without

Thin-ice statistics for strength calculations without sub-category classification.
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Lennox, W.C., Sykes, J.F.

Ice surveys. Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Ice cover strength, Statistical analysis.

Northeast passage; ERS-1 ice routing for the Po-lar/Vessel L'Astrolabe.

Johannessen, O.M., et al, WMO Operational Ice Remote Sensing Workshop, 2nd, Ottawa, Sep. 10-13, 1991. Abstracts and papers. Vol.2, Ottawa, Environment Canada, Dec. 1991, p.227-236. Ice surveys, Ice routing, Ice navigation, Sea ice distribution, Ice reporting, Spacecraft, Data transmission.

47-3411

Adjustable, manual snowplow. Patent, Jan. 10, Kulat, A.C., U.S. Patent Office. P. 1989, 4 col., USP-4,796,367, 25 refs. Snow removal, Portable equipment, Winter maintenance, Design.

47-3412

Contact assembly for high-voltage switch. Roman, C.D., et al, U.S. Patent Office. Jan. 3, 1989, 6 col., USP-4,795,869, 6 refs. Patent.

Czuma, D.M. Electric equipment, Icing. Countermeasures, Cold weather performance. Design.

47-3413

Cleats for snowmobile track, Simmons, V.M., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Jan. 3, 1989, 8 col., USP-4,795,221, 10 refs.

Tracked vehicles, Snow vehicles, Traction, Vehicle wheels, Surface structure, Design.

47-3414

Clamp for arctic pipeline support.
Morton, A.W., U.S. Patent Office. Pa
29, 1988, 4 col., USP-4.787.583, 18 refs. Patent, Nov. Pipeline supports, Pipeline heating, Design, Heat transmission, Countermeasures, Permafrost preserva-

Arctic production terminal facility.

Williams, T.E., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Nov. 22, 1988, 4 col., USP-4,786,210, 3 refs. Offshore structures. Docks. Petroleum industry. Oil storage, Ice control, Ice prevention, Design.

Support standard for implement. Schoessow, J., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Nov. 15, 1988, 4 col., USP-4,784,085, 4 refs.
Agriculture, Supports, Subsurface structures, Ice solid

interface. Countermeasures. Bearing strength, Design.

Water freeze prevention valve. Carney, F.P., U.S. Patent Office. Pai 1988, 24 col., USP-4,784,173, 27 refs. Patent, Nov. 15. Valves, Water pipelines, Ice prevention, Countermeas-

47-3418

ures. Design.

Arctic offshore structure and installation method therefor.

Turner, J.W., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Nov. 15, 1988, 8 col., USP-4,784,526, 11 refs. Offshore structures, Petroleum industry, Subsurface structures, Supports, Ice loads, Protection, Modular construction, Design.

Snow removal method. Swanson, E.V., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Nov. 22, 1988, 8 col., USP-4,785,561, 7 refs. Winter maintenance, Snow removal, Snow disposal, Snow melting, Equipment, Design.

47-3420

Tunnel kiln adapted for firing frost-resistant bricks in

a reducing atmosphere.

Mueller, M., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Sep. 27.
1988, 6 col., USP-4,773,851, 5 refs. Structures, Bricks, Manufacturing, Frost resistance, Surface properties, Vapor diffusion, Design.

Dimensional variations, capillary absorption and freeze-thaw resistance of repair mortars admixed

with polymers.
Atzeni, C., et al, Cement and concrete research.
Mar. 1993, 23(2), p.301-308, 15 refs.
Massidda, L., Sanna, U.

Mortars, Cement admixtures, Polymers, Mechanical tests, Freeze thaw cycles, Physical properties, Cold weather performance.

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pine environments. Harbor, J.M., et al, Arctic and alpine research, Feb. 1993, 25(1), p.1-7, 39 refs. Warburton, J.

Alpine landscapes, Alpine glaciation, River basins, Glacial erosion, Soil erosion, Sedimentation, Correla-

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Bégin, Y. Plant ecology, Littoral zone, Vegetation patterns, Shoreline modification, Isostasy, Subarctic landscapes.

Pine (Pinus sylvestris L.) tree-limit surveillance during recent decades, central Sweden.

Kullman, L., Arctic and alpine research. Feb. 1993, 25(1), p.24-31, 53 refs.
Trees (plants), Vegetation patterns, Forest lines, Site

surveys, Periodic variations, Climatic changes, Subarctic landscapes, Temperature effects.

47-3425

Seasonal changes in the radiation balance of subarctic forest and tundra.

Lafleur, P.M., et al. Arctic and alpine research, Feb.

1993, 25(1), p.32-36, 16 refs. Renzetti, A.V., Bello, R.

Subarctic landscapes, Forest land, Tundra, Radiation balance, Seasonal variations, Snow cover effect, Albedo, Site surveys.

Effect of site disturbance on the soil thermal regime near Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories, Canada. Hayhoe, H.N., et al, Arctic and alpine research. Feb. 1993, 25(1), p.37-44, 26 refs. Tarnocai, C.

Discontinuous permafrost, Subarctic landscapes, Soil surveys, Permafrost transformation, Soil temperature. Thermal regime, Climatic changes, Mathematical models, Snow cover effect.

Ecological genetic variation in seed banks. 4. Differentiation of extant and seed bank-derived populations of Eriophorum vaginatum.

McGraw, J.B., Arctic and alpine research, Feb. 1993, 25(1), p.45-49, 19 refs.

Plant ecology, Tundra, Revegetation, Growth, Vegetation patterns, Phenology, Site surveys.

Extracellular acid phosphatase activities in Eriohorum vaginatum tussocks: a modeling synthesis. Moorhead, D.L., et al, Arctic and alpine research. Feb. 1993, 25(1), p.50-55, 40 refs.

Kroehler, C.J., Linkins, A.E., Reynolds, J.F. Plant ecology, Tundra, Nutrient cycle, Active layer, Biomass, Mathematical models, Site surveys, Soil profiles, Decomposition.

47-3429

Design of greenhouses for the manipulation of temperature in tundra plant communities.

Debevec, E.M., et al. Arctic and alpine research. Feb. 1993, 25(1), p.56-62, 6 refs. MacLean, S.F., Jr.

Tundra, Plant ecology, Photosynthesis, Climatic changes, Simulation, Temperature control, Wooden structures, Design, Materials.

47-3430

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Sea ice, Ice structure, Wave propagation, Elastic waves, Seismic velocity, Ice acoustics, Acoustic measurement, Poscholae

urement, Boreholes, Attenuation.

47-3432

47-3432
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Journal. Mar. 1993, 93(3), p.1329-1334, 10 refs.
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Wave propagation, Scattering, Pressure ridges, Distribution, Ice bottom surface, Very low frequencies.

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Global warming.

47-3435 Significance of stomatal control on methane release from Carex-dominated wetlands.

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47.3436

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Torn, M.S., et al., Chemosphere, Jan.-Feb. 1993, 26(1), NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Mount Hood, OR, Oct. 7-11, 1991. Proceedings. Atmospheric methane: sources, sinks and role in global change. Edited by M.A.K. Khalil et al, p.357-368, Phys. 62, 244 246 Refs. p.366-368.

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Permafrost surveys, Permafrost transformation, Natural gas, Chemical composition, Frozen ground chemistry. Gas inclusions.

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Khalil, M.A.K.

Permafrost transformation. Ground thawing, Natural gas, Soil air interface. Gas inclusions, Mathematical models, Climatic factors, Global change

47-3439

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Lorenson, T.D.

Discontinuous permafrost, Permafrost surveys, Drill core analysis, Gas inclusions, Natural gas, Climatic factors. Soil air interface. Global change

47-3440

Ice algae during EPOS, leg 1: assemblages, biomass,

origin and nutrients.

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Ice cover effect, Sea ice. Algae, Biomass, Antarctica-

wedgeti sea. Ite algae in infiltration assemblages were the dominating primary producers in the northwestern Weddell Sea during the austral spring of 1988. Band and sub-ice assemblages were encountered at a few stations only. Maximum ice algal biomass measured was 424 micrograms Chl.a-1 compared to less than 0.4 microgram Chl.a-1 in the water column. Biomass and nutri-

ent concentrations in the infiltration layer decreased inward from the edge of ice floes. The composition of algal groups infrom the edge of ree floes. The composition of algal groups indicated that the concentric distribution was due to migration by mobile taxa. Various procedures for melting of ree-containing samples of algae were tested. Melting in dialysis tubing seemed to have advantages over other methods, especially for cells to be used in physiological experiments. (Auth.)

47-3441

Formation of glacial flutes: assessment of models with evidence from Lyngsdalen, North Norway.

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Ozone, Atmospheric composition, Atmospheric circulation, Meteorological instruments.

Concentrations of atmospheric ozone and of ClO (the predomi-Concentrations of atmospheric ozone and of ClO (the predominant form of reactive chlorine responsible for stratospheric ozone depletion) are reported for both the arctic and antarctic winters of the past 18 months. Chlorine in the lower stratosphere was almost completely converted to chemically reactive forms in both the northern and southern polar winter sortices. This occurred in the south long before the development of the antarctic ozone hole, suggesting that ozone loss can be masked by influx of ozone-rich air. (Auth.)

47-3445

Variations in mercury deposition to Antarctica over the past 34,000 years. Vandal, G.M., et al, *Nature*, Apr. 15, 1993,

362(6421), p.621-623, 30 refs. Fitzgerald, W.F., Boutron, C.F., Candelone, J.P. Ice sheets, Chemical composition, Biomass, Antarc-

Polar ice contains a valuable record of past atmospheric mer-cury deposition, which can provide information about both the natural biogeochemical cycling of this toxic trace metal and the impact of recent anthropogenic emissions. But existing studies of mercury in polar ice and snow cores suffer from sample contamination and inadequate analytical procedures. Reported contamination and inadequate analytical procedures. Reported here are measurements of mercury concentrations spanning the past 34,000 years from the Dome Cice core, using stringent trace-metal clean protocols developed by Patterson and coworkers. Although this record does not extend into the industrial period, it provides an important baseline for future attempts to identify anthropogenic mercury in antarctic ice and snow. Mercury concentrations were strikingly elevated during the last glacial maximum (18,000 years ago), when oceanic productivity may have been higher than it is today. As oceanic mercury emission is correlated with productivity, its suggested that this was the principal pre-industrial source of mercury to Antarctica: mercury concentrations in antarctic ice might therefore serve as a palaeoproductivity indicator for the more distant past. (Auth.) distant past. (Auth.)

Test record for the retest of the Heavy Equipment Transport System (HETS) M1000 trailer.

Reagan, J.E., Seattle, U.S. Army Cold Regions Test Center, Apr. 1993, 3p. + appends., U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command. TECOM project No.1-VS-120-HET-009, 3 refs.

Snow vehicles, Tractors, Military transportation, Brakes (motion arresters). Cold weather tests.

47-3447

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Thermal insulation, Buildings, Vapor barriers, Water-

47-3448

Thermal performance of insulation materials and sys-

Tye, R.P., Research and development in building physics during the last 25 years, Stockholm, Swedish Council for Building Research, 1992, p.17-27, 29 refs. Thermal insulation, Buildings, Temperature measurement, Thermal conductivity, Standards.

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Thermal insulation and research in heat transfer. Bankvall, C., Research and development in building physics during the last 25 years, Stockholm, Swedish Council for Building Research, 1992, p.29-35. Thermal insulation, Buildings, Heat transfer.

47-3450

Validation of mass transfer calculations.

Nielsen, A., Research and development in building physics during the last 25 years. Stockholm, Swedish Council for Building Research, 1992, p.37-47, 11 refs. Thermal insulation, Buildings, Moisture transfer, Vapor barriers, Waterproofing.

47.3451

Moisture research in North America.

Bomberg, M.T., et al, MP 3238, Research and development in building physics during the last 25 years. Stockholm, Swedish Council for Building Research. 1992, p.57-93, Refs. passim. Tobiasson, W.

Thermal insulation, Buildings, Moisture transfer, Vapor barriers, Waterproofing, Research projects, Bibliographies.

47-3452

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ble surfaces.
Korsgaard, V., Research and development in building hysics during the last 25 years, Stockholm, Swedish Council for Building Research, 1992, p.95-110, 4 refs. Thermal insulation, Buildings, Vapor barriers, Waterproofing.

47-3453

Concrete slab on the ground and moisture controlverification of some methods to improve the moisture conditions in the foundation.

Harderup, L.E., Research and development in building physics during the last 25 years, Stockholm, Swedish Council for Building Research, 1992, p.117-125, 11

Thermal insulation, Concrete slabs, Vapor barriers, Waterproofing, Floors.

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National and international standardization in the field of thermal insulation.

Tammes, E., Research and development in building physics during the last 25 years, Stockholm, Swedish Council for Building Research, 1992, p.127-131. Thermal insulation, Buildings, Temperature measurement. Standards.

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Aerated concrete—a building material for the future?. Dahl, G., Research and development in building physics during the last 25 years, Stockholm, Swedish Council for Building Research, 1992, p.145-149. Cellular concretes, Concrete slabs, Thermal insulation, Construction materials, Buildings.

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47-3457

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Schlatter, T., Weatherwise, Dec. 1992-Jan. 1993, 45(6), p.39-40.

Atmospheric composition, Altitude, Polar atmospheres, Humidity, Measurement, Water vapor.

47-3458

Observations of the initial stage of ice phase evolution in supercooled clouds.

Nevzorov, A.N., et al, Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1992. No.1, p.69-76. Translated from Meteorologiia i gidrologiia. 16 refs. Shugaev, V.F.

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Siniurin, IU.N., Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1992, No.1, p.93-96, Translated from Meteorologija i

gidrologiia.
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47.3460

Late Pliocene to Early Pleistocene ostracod stratigraphy and palaeoclimate of the Lodin Elv and Kap Kobenhavn formations, East Greenland.

Penney. D.N., Palaeogeography, palaeoclimatology, palaeocology, Mar. 1993, 101(1-2), p.49-66, 63 refs. Paleoclimatology, Pleistocene. Climatic changes, Marine deposits, Age determination, Stratigraphy, Glacial deposits.

47-3461

Arctic baze: patterns and relationships to regional signatures of trace gases.

Khalil, M.A.K., et al. Global biogeochemical cycles, Mar. 1993, 7(1), p.27-36, 16 refs.

Rasmussen, R.A.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric composition, Haze, Sampling, Air pollution, Origin, Chemical composition

47-3462

Annual cycles of phytoplankton chlorophyll concen-

Yoder, J.A., et al. Global biogeochemical cycles, Mar. 1993, 7(1), p.181-193, 40 refs.

McClain, C.R., Feldman, G.C., Esaias, W.E. Oceanography, Plankton, Biomass, Spaceborne pho-

tography, Seasonal variations.

tography, Seasonal variations. This paper uses coastal zone color scanner chlorophyll imagery (CZCS-Chl) to determine annual cycles in phytoplankton chlorophyll (biomass) averaged over very large areas of the global ocean. Among the results presented: subpolar waters in the Northern Hemisphere (NH) have mean monthly CZCS-Chl concentrations during May and June that are manyfold higher than in winter, particularly in the North Atlantic; and subpolar waters in the Southern Hemisphere (SH) do not show differences between spring maxima and winter minima as large as those in the subpolar NH. The simple patterns reported here imply that mean annual cycles in phytoplankton biomass averaged over very large areas of the global ocean are largely explainable by very simple mathematical models. (Auth. mod.)

47-3463 Modified HNO3 seasonality in volcanic layers of a polar ice core: snow-pack effect or photochemical perturbation?.

Laj, P., et al. Journal of atmospheric chemistry, Apr. 1993, 16(3), p.219-230, 41 refs. Palais, J.M., Gardner, J.E., Sigurdsson, H.

Ice sheets, Ice cores, Atmospheric composition, Chemical properties, Snow composition, Periodic variations, Volcanoes, Aerosols, Photochemical reactions. Heterogeneous nucleation.

47-3464

Equilibrium constant of NO2 with N2O4 and the temperature dependence of the visible spectrum of NO2: a critical review and implications for measurements of NO2 in the polar stratosphere.

Roscoe, H.K., et al, Journal of atmospheric chemistry, Apr. 1993, 16(3), p.257-276, 38 refs.

Hind. A.K.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric composition, Stratosphere. Chemical properties, Chemical analysis, Spectroscopy, Accuracy, Laboratory techniques.

Measurements of stratospheric NO2 by ground-based visible spectrometers rely on laboratory measurements of absorption cross-sections. Here are reviewed low-temperature laboratory measurements, which disagree by amounts claimed to be significant. Recalculation of their errors shows that in general disagreements are not significant and that errors in the ratios of cross-sections at low to room temperature are between + 1-3°. cant. Recalculation of their errors shows that in general disa-greements are not significant and that errors in the ratios of cross-sections at low to room temperature are between + /- 3"c and + /- 8.8"c. Of these errors, up to +/- 3.5"c was contribut-ed by errors in the equilibrium constant in those measurements where the pressure was above 0.1 mbar. Extrapolation of these cross-sections to analysis of measurements of NO2 at the low temperature of the article and analysis strengthesis is therefore is division. temperatures of the arctic and antarctic stratosphere is dubious. For satisfactory analysis of polar spectra, the NO2 cross-sections should be measured at temperatures down to 190 K with a relative accuracy of $+ \cdot \cdot + 1^{\prime\prime} \cdot \cdot \cdot$ (Auth. mod.)

47-3465

Growth rate of polyhedral ice crystals growing from

the vapor phase and their habit change. Sei, T., et al. Meteorological Society of Japan. Journal. Aug. 1989, 67(4), p.495-502. With Japanese summary. 13 Gonda, T. 13 refs.

Precipitation (meteorology), Ice crystal growth, Snow crystal structure, Phase transformations, Temperature effects, Supersaturation, Surface structure.

Polyhedral ice crystals were grown on a growth substrate at a low air pressure of 40 Pa at -7, -15 and -30 C at relatively low

supersaturations. Measurements of the normal growth rates of ice crystals versus supersaturation and in situ observations of ice crystal surfaces were carried out. It is inferred that the (0001) nd (1010) faces of ice crystals grown under these conditions ow by the mechanism proposed by Burton. Cabrera and Frank. The habit change of ice crystals with temperature is equivalent to the temperature dependence of the condensation coefficient of the [0001] and [1010] faces. In this paper, the formation mechanism of non-hexagonal snow crystals observed in the upper atmosphere and in Antarctica is discussed.

Doppler radar analysis of the structure of mesoscale snow bands developed between the winter monsoon and the land breeze.

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Sakakibara, H., Yanagisawa, Z.

Clouds (meteorology), Precipitation (meteorology), Structural analysis, Snowfall, Radar echoes, Marine Structural analysis, Snowfall, Radar echoes, Marine meteorology, Wind factors, Turbulent boundary layer.

Crystal structure of typical snow crystals of low tem-

perature types.
Sato, N., et al. Meteorological Society of Japan. Journal. Aug. 1989, 67(4), p.521-528, With Japanese sum-8 refs. Kikuchi, K.

Snow crystal structure, Surface structure. Classifications. Correlation, Microstructure, Orientation.

Compression jig for x-ray topography of ice. Liu, F., et al. Measurement and science technology, Mar. 1993, 4(3), p.416-421, 12 refs.

Baker, I. Ice physics, Test equipment. Design, Ice crystal structure, Ice microstructure, Ice deformation, Defects, X ray analysis, Topographic features.

47-3469

Three-dimensional pattern formation during growth of ice dendrites—its relation to universal law of den-

dritic growth.

Furukawa, Y., et al, Journal of crystal grov. h. Mar.
1, 1993, 128(1-4)Pt.1, International Conference on Crystal Growth, 10th, San Diego, CA, Aug. 16-21, 1992. Proceedings, Pt. 1. Edited by J.B. Mullin et al. p.234-239, 11 refs. Shimada, W.

Ice crystal growth, Ice crystal structure, Dendritic ice, Ice microstructure, Phase transformations, Supercooling, Ice water interface.

Formation of patterns during growth of snow crystals. Yokoyama, E., Journal of crystal growth. Mar. 1. 128(1-4)Pt.1, International Conference on Crystal Growth, 10th, San Diego, CA, Aug. 16-21, 1992. Proceedings, Pt.1. Edited by J.B. Mullin et al, p.251-

Snow crystal growth. Snow crystal structure. Phase transformations, Anisotropy, Supersaturation, Analysis (mathematics).

Loch Lomond Stadial glacier at Fan Hir, Mynydd Du (Brecon Beacons), South Wales: critical evidence and paleoclimatic implications.

Shakesby, R.A., et al, Geological journal, Mar. 1993, 28(1), p.69-79, 52 refs.

Matthews, J.A.

Glacial deposits, Glacial geology, Paleoclimatology, Landforms, Glacier formation, Moraines, Blowing

47-3472

C4 photosynthesis in alpine species of the Pamirs. Piankov, V.I., et al. Soviet plant physiology, July-Aug. 1992, 39(4)Pt.1, p.421-430, Translated from Fiziologiia rastenii. 31 refs.

Plant ecology. Alpine landscapes, Photosynthesis. Plant physiology, Plant tissues, Vegetation patterns, Acclimatization, Carbon dioxide.

Early Pleistocene glacial-interglacial cycle in the Breidavík group on Tjörnes, Iceland: sedimentary fa-

cies, foraminifera, and molluses.
Eiríksson. J., et al. Quaternary science reviews,
1992, 11(7-8), p.733-757, Refs. p.755-757.
Knudsen, K.L., Vilhjálmsson, M.
Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes,
Quaternary deposits, Glaciation, Glacier oscillation, Lithology.

47-3474

Removal of sulphur dioxide and sulphates from the atmospheric surface layer during frost formation. Georgiadis, T., et al, Water, air and soil pollution, Feb. 1993, 66(3-4), p.267-276, 20 refs. Air pollution, Aerosols, Chemical properties, Scaveng-

ing, Hoarfrost, Ice sublimation, Ice vapor interface, Sampling.

Late Pleistocene ice age scenarios based on observational evidence.

Deblonde, G., et al. *Journal of climate*. Apr. 1993, 6(4), p.709-727, Refs. p.725-727. Peltier, W.R.

Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Glacier oscillation, Ice volume, Albedo, Periodic variations, Heat flux.

Impacts of severe weather during December 1989 in

the Lake Erie snowbelt. Schmidlin, T.W., Journal of climate, Apr. 1993, 6(4), p.759-767, 23 refs.

Weather observations, Snowfall, Air temperature, Records (extremes), Snow cover effect. Cold weather operation, Cost analysis.

47-3477

Recent variations of sea ice and air temperature in

high latitudes.
Chapman, W.L., ct al, American Meteorological Society.
Bulletin, Jan. 1993, 74(1), p.33-47, 27 refs. Walsh I F

Polar atmospheres, Sea ice distribution, Air temperature, Temperature variations, Periodic variations, Air ice water interaction, Climatic changes, Global warm-

ing, Meteorological data. ing, Meteorological data.

Feedbacks resulting from the retreat of sea ice and snow contribute to the polar amplification of the greenhouse warming projected by global climate models. A gridded sea-ice database, for which the record length is now approaching four decades for the Arctic and two decades for the Antarctic is summarized here. The sea-ice fluctuations derived from the dataset are characterized by temporal scales of several seasons to several years, and spatial scales of 30-180 deg of longitude. The ice data are examined in conjunction with air temperature data for evidence of recent climate change in the polar regions. data for evidence of recent climate change in the polar regions. There is no significant trend of ice extent in the Arctic during winter or in the Antactic during any season. The seasonal and geographical changes of sea-ice coverage are consistent with the more recent greenhouse experiments performed with coupled atmosphere-ocean models. (Auth. mod.)

47-3478

Report of 1st discussion group: the last interglacial in high latitudes of the northern hemisphere; terrestrial and marine evidence.

Anderson, P., et al. Quaternary international, 1991, Vol.10-12, NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Hanstholm, Denmark, Oct. 19-22, 1990. Climate and environment of the last interglacial in the Arctic and subarctic. Edited by N. Rutter et al. p.9-28, Refs.

Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Polar atmospheres, Climatic changes, Air temperature. Temperature variations, Meteorological factors, Glacier oscilla-

47-3479

Report of 2nd discussion group: inter-relationships and linkages between the land, atmosphere and oceans during the last interglacial.

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Paleoclimatology, Polar atmospheres, Isotope analysis, Glacier oscillation, Air ice water interaction, Quaternary deposits, Climatic changes, Models, Long range forecasting.

47-3480

Last interglaciation in Alaska: stratigraphy and

paleoecology of potential sites.

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Quaternary deposits, Glaciation, Site surveys, Paleoclimatology, Stratigraphy, Age determination, Climatic changes.

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in eastern Beringia.

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Last (Koy-Yukon) interglaciation in the Yukon: com parisons with Holocene and interstadial pollen records.

Schweger, C.E., et al. Quaternary international, 1991, Vol.10-12, NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Hanstholm, Denmark, Oct. 19-22, 1990. Climate and environment of the last interglacial in the Arctic and subarctic. Edited by N. Rutter et al, p.85-

Matthews, J.V., Jr. Paleoclimatology. Climatic changes. Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Palynology, Correlation, Long range forecasting

47-3483

Paleoenvironments of the last interglacial in north-west North Atlantic region and adjacent mainland

De Vernal, A., et al. Quaternary international. 1991, Vol. 10-12. NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Hanstholm Denmark, Oct. 19-22, 1990. Climate and environment of the last interglacial in the Arctic and subarctic. Edited by N. Rutter et al, p.95-106, 58

Miller, G.H., Hillaire-Marcel, C.

Paleoclimatology. Pleistocene, Climatic changes, Quaternary deposits, Marine deposits, Stratigraphy, Glacier oscillation, Ice cover effect.

Isotope stage 5 (130-74 ka) in Greenland—a review. Funder, S., et al. Quaternary international. 1991, Vol.10-12, NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Hanstholm, Denmark, Oct. 19-22, 1990. Climate and environment of the last interglacial in the Arctic and subarctic. Edited by N. Rutter et al. p.107-122,

Hiort, C., Kelly, M.

Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Marine deposits, Stratigraphy, Age determination, Climatic changes, Climatic factors, Isotope analysis, Glacier os-

47-3485

Last interglacial as recorded in the Greenland ice sheet and Canadian arctic ice caps.

Neeth N. Quaternary international. 1991, Vol.10-12, NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Hanstholm, Denmark, Oct. 19-22, 1990. Climate and environment of the last interglacial in the Article and environment of the last interglacial in the Article and environment of the last interglacial in the Article and environment of the last interglacial in the Article and environment of the last interglacial in the Article and environment of the last interglacial in the Article and environment of the last interglacial in the Article and environment of the last intergracian in the Article and environ and subarctic. Edited by N. Rutter et al, p.123-142,

Ice sheets. Paleoclimatology, Pleistocene, Climatic changes, Ice cores, Age determination, Glacier oscilla-tion, Drill core analysis, Correlation, Isotope analysis.

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Geirsdöttir, A., Símonarson, L.A.
Pleistocene, Geological surveys, Glaciation, Stratigraphy, Bedrock, Quaternary deposits, Age determination, Paleobotany.

47-3487

Late Quaternary land-sea interactions: Fennoscandia

Larsen, E., et al. Quaternary international. 1991.
Vol.10-12. NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Hanstholm, Denmark, Oct. 19-22, 1990. Climate and environment of the last interglacial in the Arctic and subarctic. Edited by N. Rutter et al. p.151-159, 41 refs.

Sejrup, H.P., Olsen, L., Miller, G.H.

Paleoclimatology, Climatic factors, Quaternary deposits, Glaciation, Glacier oscillation, Ice water interface, Age determination, Ocean currents, Ice cover effect.

47-3488

Eemian-Early Weichselian N-S temperature gradients; North Atlantic-NW Europe.

Sejrup, H.P., et al, Quaternary international, 1991, Vol. 10-12, NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Hanstholm, Denmark, Oct. 19-22, 1990. Climate and environment of the last interglacial in the Arctic and subarctic. Edited by N. Rutter et al., p.161-166, 25 refs. Larsen, E.

Paleoclimatology, Air temperature, Surface temperature, Temperature gradients, Quaternary deposits, Marine deposits, Glacier oscillation, Climatic changes, Long range forecasting.

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Robertsson, A.M., Quaternary international, 1991, Vol.10-12, NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Hanstholm, Denmark, Oct. 19-22, 1990. Climate and environment of the last interglacial in the Arctic and subarctic. Edited by N. Rutter et al, p.173-181, 25 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Site surveys, Glaciation, Paleobotany, Stratigraphy, Palynology. 47-3490

Climatic rhythm of the last interglacial in northern Eurasia.

Velichko, A.A., et al, Quaternary international, 1991, Vol.10-12, NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Hanstholm, Denmark, Oct. 19-22, 1990. Climate and environment of the last interglacial in the Arctic and subarctic. Edited by N. Rutter et al, p.191-213, 72 refs.
Borisova, O.K., Gurtovaia, E.E., Zelikson, E.M.

Paleoclimatology, Pleistocene, Quaternary deposits, Climatic changes, Periodic variations, Glaciation, Air temperature. Atmospheric circulation, Long range forecasting.

47-3491

Problems of the last interglacial in arctic Siberia. Sher. A.V., Quaternary international, 1991. Vol.10-12, NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Hanstholm, Denmark, Oct. 19-22, 1990. Climate and environment of the last interglacial in the Arctic and subarctic. Edited by N. Rutter et al. p.215-222,

Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Pleistocene, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Permafrost trans-formation, Paleobotany, Glaciation, Correlation, Age determination.

47-3492

Sensitivity experiments on the effect of orbitallycaused insolation changes on the interglacial climate

of high northern latitudes.

Kutzbach, J.E., et al, Quaternary international, 1991, Vol.10-12, NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Hanstholm, Denmark, Oct. 19-22, 1990. Climate and environment of the last interglacial in the Arctic and subarctic. Edited by N. Rutter et al, p.223-229, 16 refs. Gallimore, R.G., Guetter, P.J.

Paleoclimatology, Polar atmospheres, Air temperature, Climatic changes, Climatic factors, Insolation, Ice cover effect, Sea ice distribution, Seasonal variations.

47-3493

General circulation models, palaeoclimatic data and last interglacial climates.

Harrison, S.P., et al. Quaternary international, 1991, Vol.10-12, NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Hanstholm, Denmark, Oct. 19-22, 1990. Climate and environment of the last interglacial in the Arctic and subarctic. Edited by N. Rutter et al. p.231-242,

Refs. p.240-242. Kutzbach, J.E., Behling, P.

Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Atmospheric circulation, Simulation, Correlation, Accuracy, Long range forecasting.

47-3494

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on substrates.
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Sattlegger, H. Ice solid interface, Ice adhesion, Ice prevention, Protective coatings, Polymers, Chemical composition. 47-3495

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Mortars, Admixtures, Ice (construction material), Ice melting, Artificial melting, Concrete curing, Mechanical properties.

47-3496

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Cloutier, R., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Aug. 23, 1988, 6 col., USP-4,765,073, 23 refs.
Snow removal, Equipment, Winter maintenance, De-

47-3497

Ice dam preventer.

Daniel, G.S., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Aug. 16, 1988, 4 col., USP-4,763,450, 6 refs. Roofs, Ice dams, Ice prevention, Plates, Radiant heating, Drainage, Heat sinks, Design.

47-3498

Steering system for vehicle such as snowmobile. Bibollet, J.-C., U.S. Patent Office. Patent. Sep. 6, 1988, 6 col., USP-4,768,794, 4 refs. Snow vehicles, Stability, Performance, Equipment, Design.

47.3400

Snowplow assembly quick block and pin disconnect

for a payloader.
Dejana, V., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Sep. 13, 1988, 6 col., USP-4,769,933, 10 refs. Snow vehicles, Snow removal, Equipment, Design.

Apparatus for production of compression-solidified

Tsukada, H., et al, U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Sep. 13, 1988, 6 col., USP-4,770,684, 7 refs. Snow manufacturing, Snow removal, Equipment, Snow compression, Solidification, Design.

Method for thawing out road culverts choked with ice. Olsson, L.U., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Sep. 13, 1988, 8 col., USP-4,770,211, 14 refs. Culverts, Ice melting, Equipment, Cables (ropes), Design.

47-3502

Method and apparatus for scraping ice and snow and

illuminating a scraping area.
Hopkins, E.L., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Sep. 13, 1988, 6 col., USP-4,770,712, 1 ref. Snow removal, Portable equipment, Illuminating, Vehicles, Windows, Design.

47-3503

Ice detector

Weinstein, L.M., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Aug. 23, 1988, 8 col., USP-4,766,369, 4 refs. Electronic equipment, Ice detection, Ice cover thickness. Aircraft icing, Design.

Supplying the national economy with oceanographic information. Obespechenie narodnogo khoziaistva okeanograficheskoi informatsieij, Shamraev, IU.I., Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1989, 189p., In Russian. 20 refs.

Oceanography. Economic analysis, Sea ice, Marine transportation, Forecasting.

47-3505

Geography of avalanches. [Geografiia lavin],
Miagkov, S.M., ed, Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1992, 331p., In Russian. Refs.
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Kanaev, L.A., ed.

Avalanches, Avalanche forecasting, Avalanche forma-tion, Countermeasures, USSR.

Laws of the kinetic theory of strength of frozen soils. Konovalov, A.A., Journal of applied mechanics and technical physics, May 1993, 33(6), p.892-897, Translated from Prikladnaia mekhanika i tekhnicheskaia fizika. 7 refs. Soil physics, Frozen ground mechanics, Frozen ground strength, Soil creep, Rheology, Analysis (mathematics), Temperature effects.

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Review of thunderstorm electrification processes. Saunders, C.P.R., Journal of applied meteorology, Apr. 1993, 32(4), p.642-655, Refs. p.652-655. Precipitation (meteorology), Cloud physics, Thunderstorms. Cloud electrification, Snow pellets, Ice crystal collision. Charge transfer, Ice water interface.

Polarimetric signatures in the stratiform region of a mesoscale convective system.

Zrnic, D.S., et al, Journal of applied meteorology. Apr. 1993, 32(4), p.678-693, 25 refs.

Precipitation (meteorology), Radar echoes, Classifications, Ice detection, Ice melting, Graupel, Polarization (waves). Phase transformations.

Ice crystals produced by expansion: experiments and application to aircraft-produced ice. Foster, T.C., et al, Journal of applied meteorology.

Apr. 1993, 32(4), p.716-728, 32 refs.

Hallett. J.

Cloud physics, Supercooled clouds, Ice crystal growth, Homogeneous nucleation, Weather modification, Air-craft, Propellers, Simulation.

Numerical simulations of the 2 August 1981 CCOPE supercell storm with and without ice microphysics. Johnson, D.E., et al, Journal of applied meteorology. Apr. 1993, 32(4), p.745-759, 34 refs. Wang, P.K., Straka, J.M

Precipitation (meteorology), Thunderstorms, Cloud physics, Ice water interface, Ice formation, Homogeneous nucleation, Hailstone growth, Mathematical models.

47-3511

Squires' penetrative downdraft model. Reuter, G.W., Journal of applied meteorology. Apr. 1993, 32(4), p.794-798, 15 refs.

Cloud physics, Cloud dissipation, Air flow, Air entrainment, Ice vapor interface.

47-3512

Magnitude of error factors in estimates of snow-particle masses from images.

Detwiler, A.G., et al. Journal of applied meteorology. Apr. 1993, 32(4), p.804-809, 13 refs.

Knight, N.C., Heymsfield, A.J. Cloud physics. Precipitation (meteorology), Snow crystals, Probes, Imaging, Particle size distribution, Accuracy, Water content.

47-3513

UV-excited luminescences from amorphous and polycrystalline H2O ices.

crystalline H20 ices. Lennon, D., et al. Chemical physics letters. Jan. 1, 1993, 201(1-4), p.120-126, 31 refs. Quickenden, T.I., Freeman, C.G. Ice physics, Ultraviolet radiation, Radiation absorp-

tion, Luminescence, Spectra. Ice crystal optics, Ice crystal structure, Amorphous ice, Defects.

47-3514

Double-diffusive convection during solidification of a binary system.

Nishimura, T., et al, Heat transfer—Japanese research. Apr. 1993, 21(6), p.586-600, Translated from Japanese Society of Mechanical Engineers. Transactions. Vol. S8B, 1992. 18 refs.
Fujiwara, M., Miyashita, H.
Solutions, Solidification, Ice formation, Convection,

Thermal diffusion, Stratification, Mass transfer, Temperature gradients.

47-3515

Remote sensing of sea-ice thickness in the Weddell Sea.

Swift, C.T., et al. Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 27(5), p.92-93, 7 refs. St. Germain, K.M., Menashi, J.D.

Sea ice, Ice cover thickness, Radiometry, Remote sensing, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

As part of the Winter Weddell Gyre Experiment 1989, the As part of the Winter Weddell Gyre Experiment 1989, the feasibility of remotely measuring antaretic sea-ice thickness using passive microwave techniques was investigated. A description of field operations, which involved measuring the brightness temperature of sea ice in the Weddell Sea at 611 megahertz, appeared in the 1990 AJUS review issue (St. Germain and Swift, 1990). The data have now been analyzed and correlated with in situ thickness measurements, video recordings and other passive microwave data. The results of this correlated with in situ thickness measurements, video recordings, and other passive microwave data. The results of this study indicate that ice thickness can be measured reliably up to 75 cm with the 611 megahertz radiometer. The field measurements were made using an ultra-high-frequency (611 megahertz) radiometer that was mounted on the port side of the Polarstern, looking downward to the ice at an angle of 35 deg off nadir. A 10 gigahertz radiometer was mounted on the rail next to the ultra-high-frequency radiometer, operating at a 53 deg incidence angle. Adjacent to the radiometers, a handheld video camera was operated while the ship traveled through the ice, providing a record of ice coverage within the footprint, ice thickness, and details such as ridges and hummocks.

47-3516

Fast-ice properties and structure in McMurdo Sound. Jeffries, M.O., et al. Antarctic journal of the United States. 1991, 27(5), p.94-95, 7 refs. Weeks, W.F.

Fast ice. Ice cores, Physical properties, Antarctica-McMurdo Sound.

McMurdo Sound.

In early Jan. 1991, 15 first-year cores from the fast ice in McMurdo Sound were obtained. Some preliminary results of the ice core analysis program are reported. The mean salinity of the individual fast ice cores ranged from 2.95 to 5.39 parts per thousand. The mean value of all the fast ice salinity measurements was 4.21 parts per thousand. The mean ice thickness

at the 16 sites ranged from 1.25 to 2.32 m. The mean value of all the ice thickness measurements was 1.94 m. Congelation ice was observed at all fast ice sites, comprising from 30.4% to 93.6% of the individual cores. This ice type often was charac-93.6% of the individual cores. This ice type often was characterized by strongly aligned crystals. a feature also observed at many McMurdo Sound locations. Unlike the western Ros Sea pack ice, the lower portions of most fast ice cores comprised Sea pack ice, the lower portions of most rast ice cores comprised layers of congealed, densely packed platelet ice. It is believed that platelet ice growth in McMurdo Sound results from supercooling brought about by adiabatic decompression of low density seawater flowing northward into the sound from below the McMurdo Ice Shelf. The accretion of the platelet ice against ty seawater flowing northward into the sound from below the McMurdo Lee Shelf. The accretion of the platelet ice against the base of the overlying congelation ice sheet and its subsequent consolidation allows increased growth of the fast ice, resulting in a final thickness greater than would otherwise be possible by heat conduction from platelet-free water alone.

Summer pack-ice properties and structure in the western Ross Sea.

Jeffries, M.O., et al, Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 27(5), p.95-97, 10 refs. Weeks, W.F.

Sea ice, Ice structure, Ice cover thickness, Ice physics, Antarctica—Ross Sea.

Mitarctica—Ross Sea. Most of the available information on the properties and structure of antarctic sea ice has been collected in studies in the Weddell Sea. This report describes some of the preliminary findings from the first field and laboratory investigation of the properties and structure of western Ross Sea pack ice undertaken during the period from Dec. 1990 to Mar. 1991. Ice thickness, salinities, temperature, and structural-stratigraphic data from 17 cores are discussed.

47-3518

Surface-sediment diatom assemblages from the George V Coast.

Leventer, A., Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 27(5), p.120-122, 12 refs.

Sea ice, Algae, Sediments, Antarctica—George V

Diatom distribution in the surface sediments in the waters off the George V Coast is displayed in a series of five charts showing the overall absolute diatom distribution in the area and the percentages of these four species comprising the whole: Nitzschia curta. Nitzschia Kerguelensis. Thalassiosira spp. and Chaetoceros spp. Explications are given of each chart to emphasize the special features of each species.

47.3519

Glacier inventory and atlas of West Greenland.

Weidick, A., et al, Grönlands Geologiske Under-sögelse. Rapport, 1992, No.158, 194p., With Danish and Inuit summaries. 101 refs. Böggild, C.E., Knudsen, N.T

Glacier surveys, Mountain glaciers, Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Glacier mass balance, Maps, Greenland.

47.3520

Overview of the National Institute of Polar Research '92. [Kokuritsu kyokuchi kenkyujo yoran '92]. Tokyo, Nationa! Institute of Polar Research, 1992, 32p., In Japanese.

Research projects, Organizations, Antarctica.

The research activities of the National Institute of Polar Research are described. Also included are an organizational chart: the budget for 1992: lists of personnel with their job titles and academic disciplines: photographs of the headquarters in Tokyo and of the Showa. Mizuho, and Asuka stations in Antarctica: and a list of major publication title holdings in Japanese, English. Russian, German, and French. Research activities in Antarctica include upper atmosphere physics. ties in Antarctica include upper atmosphere physics, atmo-sphere-hydrosphere physics, earth sciences, biology, polar construction and engineering meteorites, climatology, glaciology, geology, geophysics, ecology, and medicine. Observations in Antarctica are summarized pictorially in a sketch diagram

47-3521

Witness the Arctic. Arctic Research Consortium of the United States, Fairbanks, AK. Newsletter, Winter 1993, 1(1), 15p. + insert, Refs. passim. Research projects, Organizations, Meetings.

GCM control run of UK Meteorological Office compared with the real climate in the NW European win-

Beersma, J.J., Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut. Wetenschappelijke rapporten (Scientific reports). 1992, WR 92-02, 32p., 26 refs.

Atmospheric circulation, Marine atmospheres, Air water interactions, Precipitation (meteorology), Surface temperature, Computerized simulation.

Arctic information and data: a guide to selected resources.

Arctic Research Consortium of the United States, Fairbanks, 1992, 50p., Refs. passim.
Research projects, Organizations, Data processing,

Bibliographies, Meetings.

47-3524

Motorist information needs and changeable sign messages for adverse winter travel.
Wilson, E.M., et al, U.S. Department of Transporta-

Mountain Plains Consortium. MPC report. May 1992, No.92-11, 100p., 17 refs. Pouliot, S.G.

Road maintenance, Road icing, Cold weather opera-

tion, Safety, Visibility. 47-3525

Mire induction, ecosystem dynamics and lateral ex-tension on raised bogs in the southern coastal area of

Korhola, A., Fennia, 1992, 170(2), p.25-94, Refs. p.89-

Peat, Paludification, Swamps, Wetlands, Paleoclimatology, Ecosystems, Finland.

47-3526

Ice plugs help in pipeline retrofit. Oil & gas journal, Apr. 26, 1993, 91(17), p.67.

Gas pipelines, Maintenance, Underground pipelines, Artificial freezing, Pipeline freezing.

Russia's Rosshelf sets timetable for arctic offshore field development. Oil & gas journal. Feb. 22, 1993, 91(8), p.31-34.

Petroleum industry, Oil wells, Natural gas, Offshore drilling, Economic development.

47-3528

Russia pins energy hopes on western Siberia gas. Oil & gas journal, Sep. 7, 1992, 90(36), p.17-20.
Natural gas, Gas production, Gas pipelines, Economic

development, Arctic landscapes

47.3520

Rime-ice accretion on fixed stranded conductors. Skelton, P.L.I., et al. Mechanics research communica-

tions, Jan.-Feb. 1993, 20(1), p.45-52, 9 refs. Poots, G.

Power line icing, Ice accretion, Hoarfrost, Ice air interface. Supercooled fog, Air flow, Mathematical models.

47-3530

Tropospheric ozone annual variation and possible tro-posphere-stratosphere coupling in the Arctic and Antarctic as derived from ozone soundings at Resolute and Amundsen-Scott stations. Gruzdev, A.N., et al, Tellus, Apr. 1993, 45B(2), p.89-

98, 19 refs.

Sitnov, S.A.

Ozone, Stratosphere, Variations, Antarctica-Amundsen-Scott Station.

The tropospheric ozone annual variation in the northern and The tropospheric ozone annual variation in the northern and southern polar regions is analyzed from ozone sounding data obtained at Resolute Station during a 15-year period (1974-1988) and Amundsen-Scott Station during a 7-year period (1967-1971, 1986-1987). Tropospheric ozone is always less abundant in the southern than in the northern polar region. The difference is greatest in spring in the tropopause layer, where the arctic ozone mixing ratio can be 5 times the mixing ratio in Antarctica. The phase of ozone annual variation above Resolute changes (increases) gradually from the stratosphere across the tropopause to the middle troposphere. Unlike this, the phase of the antarctic ozone annual harmonic has a discontinuity in the layer of the changing tropopause level, so that the the phase of the antarctic ozone annual harmonic has a discontinuity in the layer of the changing tropopause level, so that the annual harmonic in the upper troposphere, lower stratosphere is 4 to 5 months out of phase (earlier) with that above and beneath. Above both the arctic and antarctic stations, the ozone mixing ratio and its vertical gradient evolve in a similar manner in the wide layer from the lower stratosphere to the middle troposphere. Correlation analysis gives no ozone-troposphere and the processing in the Agreectic in winter while in the Agreectic in which while in the Agreectic nause correlation in the Antarctic in winter, while in the Arctic there are negative correlation peaks just above the trop during all seasons. (Auth. mod.)

47-3531

Some recent results of Russian measurements of surface ozone in Antarctica. A meteorological interpretation.

Gruzdev, A.N., et al, Tellus, Apr. 1993, 45B(2), p.99-

105, 26 refs.
Elokhov, A.S., Makarov, O.V., Mokhov, I.I.
Ozone, Variations, Wind (meteorology), Meteorological factors, Antarctica—Molodezhnaya Station, Antarctica—Mirnyy Station.

tarctica—Mirnyy Station.

Surface ozone measurements were carried out at Molodezhnaya and Mirnyy stations in spring 1987-autumn 1988 with a Dasibi 1008-AH ozone analyzer. The data show an annual variation with a summer minimum 15 ppb. The striking features of the surface ozone record are two types of day-to-day variability. One is characterized by day-to-day variations of about 10 ppb magnitude: the likely mechanism of such variations is the vertical transport induced by cyclonic activity. The other type occurs in synoptically quiet periods (frequent in summer), when the day-to-day ozone variations are less significant; the most likely mechanism of these variations is the slope katabatic wind which transports ozone inside the antarctic continent. The latitudinal distribution of surface ozone for this period, measured aboard an aircraft, showed a slight increase towards Vosured and aircraft, showed a slight increase towards Vosured and aircraft, showed a slight increase towards Vosured and the surface ozone is slight increase towards Vosured and aircraft, showed a slight increase towards Vosured and aircraft, showed a slight increase towards Vosured and aircraft, showed a slight increase towards Vosured and aircraft, showed a slight increase towards Vosured as aircraft and the surface ozone for this period, meaning the surface ozone for this period, meaning the surface ozone for the period ozone. sured aboard an aircraft, showed a slight increase towards Vostok Station. (Auth.)

Vertical distribution of tropospheric ozone in Antarctica and in the European Arctic. Taalas, P., et al, Tellus, Apr. 1993, 45B(2), p.106-119,

Ozone, Stratosphere, Meteorological factors, Air pollution, Antarctica—Marambio Station.

A comparison of monthly mean tropospheric ozone profiles was made from ozone soundings performed since 1988 at Marambio Station and at Sodankyla. In indwinter, the difference be-tween the two hemispheres' monthly means is small, <1 mPa. The general photochemical activation in springtime leads to larger differences: the partial pressures decrease in Antarctica hereas in the Arctic, pronounced production of ozone is seen. In spring and summer the hemispheric differences are about 3 mPa. Exceptionally high and low partial pressures at Sodantyla and Marambio have been studied using 3-dimensional trajectories based on the ECMWF analyses. Episodes of upper tropospheric ozone loss at Marambio have been observed during the Statussheric ozone depiction period in string. The tropispheric ozone loss at Maramoto nave been observed un-ing the stratospheric ozone depletion period in spring. The only cause for especially high tropospheric ozone concentra-tions in Antarctica has been stratospheric intrusions. Low partial pressures in the boundary layer have been connected with advection of marine air masses to Marambio. (Auth. mod.)

47-3533

Bromoalkane production by antarctic ice algae. Sturges, W.T., et al, Tellus, Apr. 1993, 45B(2), p.120-126, 18 refs.

Ozone, Algae, Chemical composition, Sea water, Atmospheric composition, Microbiology, Antarctica—McMurdo Sound.

McMurdo Sound.

Ice microalgae collected from the underside of annual sea ice in McMurdo Sound were found to contain and release to seawater a number of brominated hydrocarbons. These included bromoform, dibromomethane, mixed bromoehloromethanes, and methyl bromide. Atmospheric measurements in the McMurdo Sound vicinity revealed the presence of bromoform and methyl bromide in the lower atmosphere, with lowest concentrations inland, further indicating that biogenic activity in the Sound is a source of organic bromine gases to the antarctic atmosphere. This may have important implications for boundary layer chemistry in Antarctica. In the Arctic, the presence of bromoform has been linked to loss of surface cozone in the spring. The authors report here preliminary evidence for similar surface ozone loss at McMurdo Station. (Auth.)

47-3534

Freezing points of H2SO4 aqueous solutions and formation of stratospheric ice clouds.
Ohtake, T., Tellus, Apr. 1993, 45B(2), p.138-144, 21

Stratosphere, Clouds (meteorology), Ice nuclei, Freezing points, Experimentation.

ing points, Experimentation.

The freezing temperature of H2SO4 aqueous solutions as a function of concentration was experimentally measured in an investigation of the ice nucleation of natural H2SO4 mixed aerosols. Based on these measurements, it is suggested that the formation of ice crystals in cirrus and polar stratospheric clouds is the result of the condensation of water vapor and subsequent freezing of natural H2SO4 aerosols. (Auth.)

47-3535

Fractionation of sea salt and acids during transport across an antarctic ice shelf.

Mulvaney, R., et al. Tellus, Apr. 1993, 45B(2), p.179-187, 17 refs.

Coulson, G.F.J., Corr, H.

Snow composition, Sea water, Brines, Aerosols, Antarctica—Fimbul Ice Shelf.

tarctica—Firmbul Ice Shell.

Analyses of Cl., NO3-, SO42-, Na and Mg made on a series of surface snow samples, collected at 4 km intervals along a 116 km traverse of the Firmbul Ice Shelf, show that fractionation of some of the sea salt species has taken place. There is depletion of Mg compared to Na in the coastal part of the traverse, but the bulk sea water ratio is maintained further inland. Evidence the bulk sea water ratio is maintained further inland. Evidence for Cl- fractionation is less clear, with a depletion in some sections and an enrichment in others compared to Na. Taken over the whole data-set of 120 samples, the bulk sea water ratio between the marine ions Na. Mg and Cl appears to be conservatively maintained. For all of the sea-salt components, the general trend in concentration showed an increase from the ice shelf front to a maximum value approximately 45 km inland, before decreasing to a value of 10% of the maximum by the end of the traverse. Non sea-salt sulphate followed a similar trend to 45 km, but the subsequent decrease in concentration was less rapid, suggesting a greater residence time for sulphate derived from marine biogenic activity than for sea-salt acrosol. Relatively high concentrations of nitrate were found in all of the surface snow samples in comparison to samples taken from shallow pits at each end of the traverse. This may indicate a post-depositional loss of nitrate from the snow surface. (Auth.)

47.3536

Particle transport to the snow surface at the South Pole: the beginning of a tropospheric history. Hogan, A.W., et al. *Tellus*, Apr. 1993, 45B(2), MP 3239, p.188-207, Refs. p.205-207.

Gow, A.J. Snow composition, Particles, Aerosols, Meteorological factors. Antarctica-Amundsen-Scott Station.

Sodium concentration measurements in recent south polar snow have been compared with surface acrosol measurements made at the Amundsen-Scott Station. When a 180-day lag is applied to allow spring summer acrosols to be precipitated and

incorporated into the autumn winter snow layer, very good correspondence exists between mean aerosol concentration in air and mean sodium concentration in snow. This paper deair and mean sodium concentration in snow. This paper de-scribes analyses of meteorological and glaciological processes to define glaciological and meteorological years, which justify the use of this 180-day lag. Precipitation of sodium and other par-ticles through coagulation and other ice crystal attachment pro-cesses is discussed relative to the meteorological year. The re-sults indicate that additional measurements relative to the gradients of temperature, wind, precipitation, and accumulation on the Polar Plateau are essential to the formal establishment of a theory relating glacio-chemical accumulation to meteoro-logical processes, and formulating tropospheric history from glacial deposition. (Auth. mod.)

47-3537

Rare earth elements in the Arctic Ocean.

Westerlund, S., et al. *Deep-sea research*, Sep. 1992, 39(9A), p.1613-1626, 16 refs. Ohman, P.

Sea water, Water chemistry, Suspended sediments, Minerals.

47-3538

Laboratory tests of ship structures under ice loading. Volume 1.

Tuhkuri, J., Helsinki University of Technology. Ship Laboratory. Report, 1993, M-166, 171p., 19 refs. Ice solid interface, Ice loads, Ice pressure, Metal ice friction. Ice cover strength. Environmental tests. Impact tests. Mathematical models.

Ship in compressive ice. Analysis of the ice failure process. Report from the joint Finnish-Russian pro-

Kujala, P., et al, Helsinki University of Technology. Ship Laboratory. Report, 1993, M-165, 70p. + ap-

Gol'dshtein, R.V., Osipenko, N.M., Danilenko, V.I. Ice solid interface, Ice loads, Metal ice friction, Ice pressure, Ice cover strength, Ice breaking, Ice navigation, Ships, Mathematical models.

47-3540 Climate of Finland in relation to its hydrology, ecology and culture. Solantie, R., Finnish Meteorological Institute.

tributions, 1990, No.2, 130p., Refs. p.119-130. Climatic factors, Plant ecology, Taiga, Soil freezing, Frost penetration, Forest ecosystems, Forest land, Hydrology. Degree days. Regional planning, Finland.

Mathematical modeling of melting and freezing processes.

Alexiades, V., et al. Washington, D.C., Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1993, 323p., Refs. p.305-319. Solomon, A.D.

Phase transformations, Liquid solid interfaces, Heat transfer, Stefan problem, Freezing front, Thermody-namics, Solid phases, Liquid phases, Boundary value problems. Mathematical models.

47-3542

Standing seam metal roofing systems in cold regions. Tobiasson, W., et al, MP 3233, Conference on Roofing Technology, 10th, Gaithersburg, MD, Apr. 22-23, 1993. Proceedings. Problems: issues and answers, Rosemont, IL, National Roofing Contractors Association, 1993, p.34-44, 15 refs.

Roofs, Cold weather construction, Cold weather per-formance, Snow slides, Snow loads, Thermal expantormance. Snow siloes, Snow foods, Internal expansion, Ventilation. Waterproofing, Joints (junctions). Standing seams that are out of the "flood plain" and sliding clips that allow metal panels to expand and contract thermally have significantly improved the performance of metal roofing systems. By fixing the metal panels to the frame only at the eaves, differential movements do not occur at that vulnerable location where all water drains, snow and ice may slide and ice dams may form. When water ponds on metal roofs behind icicles and ice dams, the risk of leaks increases greatly. Such risks can be reduced by using "waterproof" (not "water shedding") systems, by increasing the slope, by reducing the overhang at the caves, by increasing the amount of roof or attainsulation, and by ventilating between that insulation and the metal to create a "cold" roof. Since it is difficult to properly ventilate a metal roof with a slope of 2 in /ft. or less, there is incentive to use greater slopes in cold regions. Most metal roofing systems are not ventilated, but in cold regions, ventilation may be needed to reduce the risk of condensation problems and ice damming. Small, infrequent ice dams along the eaves of "cold" metal roofs complicates the installation of electric de-icing systems and may create hazards. Snow guards are needed on some metal roofs to prevent snow and ice from sliding. sion, Ventilation. Waterproofing, Joints (junctions).

47-3543

Glacial stratigraphy, engineering geology and earth construction.

Kauranne, K., ed, Finland. Geological Survey. Special paper, 1992, No.15, 167p., Refs. passim. ed at an international integrated seminar, Finnish Lapland, Sep. 2-4, 1991. For selected papers see 47-3544 through 47-3554.

Glaciation, Glacial geology, Glacial deposits, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Paleoclimatology, Engineering geology.

47-3544

Deglaciation of Finnish Lapland.
Kujansuu, R., Finland. Geological Survey. Special paper. 1992, No.15, Glacial stratigraphy, engineering geology and earth construction. Edited by K. Kauranne, p.21-31, 22 refs.

Glaciation, Moraines, Glacial geology, Outwash, Subglacial drainage, Glacial lakes, Quaternary deposits, Paleoclimatology, Finland.

47-3545

Th/U isochron method on a "dirty" but closed calcitic

system: examples of calcareous concretions.
Causse, C., Finland. Geological Survey. Special paper. 1992, No.15, Glacial stratigraphy, engineering geology and earth construction. Edited by K. Kauranne, p. 33-39, 22 refs.

Glacial deposits, Quaternary deposits, Geochronology, Radioactive age determination. Marine deposits, Lacustrine deposits, Isotope analysis, Paleoclimatolo-

47-3546
Glacial stratigraphy in Lapland.

Finland Geological: Hirvas, H., Finland. Geological Survey. Special paper, 1992. No.15. Glacial stratigraphy, engineering geology and earth construction. Edited by K. Kauranne, p.41-42, 1 ref.

Glaciation, Glacial geology, Glacial deposits, Quaternary deposits. Stratigraphy, Paleoclimatology. Finland.

47-3547

Glacial stratigraphy in Sweden.

Lundqvist J., Finland. Geological Survey. Special paper, 1992, No.15. Glacial stratigraphy, engineering geology and earth construction. Edited by K. Kauranne, p.43-59, 84 refs.

Glaciation, Glacial geology, Glacial deposits, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Paleoclimatology, Sweden.

47-3548

Glacial stratigraphy in Norway. Andersen, B.G., Finland. Geological Survey. Special paper, 1992, No.15, Glacial stratigraphy, engineering geology and earth construction. Edited by K. Kauranne, p.61-71, 54 refs. Glaciation, Glacial geology, Glacial deposits, Quater-

nary deposits, Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Paleoclimatology, Norway.

47-3549

Economic Quaternary geology in Sweden—some comments on the contemporary situation.

Königsson, L.K., Finland. Geological Survey. Special paper, 1992. No.15, Glacial stratigraphy, engineering geology and earth construction. Edited by K. Kauranne, p.75-87, 2 refs.

Quaternary deposits, Natural resources, Economic development. Cost analysis, Sweden.

47-3550

Applied quaternary geology in Estonia.

Raukas, A., Finland. Geological Survey. Special paper, 1992, No.15, Glacial stratigraphy, engineering geology and earth construction. Edited by K. Kauranne, p.89-96, 26 refs.

Quaternary deposits, Natural resources, Minerals, Peat, Environmental impact, Estonia. 47-3551

Geology and foundation works in Estonia.

Vilo, A., Finland. Geological Survey: Special paper, 1992, No.15, Glacial stratigraphy, engineering geology and earth construction. Edited by K. Kauranne.

Quaternary deposits, Engineering geology, Founda-tions, Soil strength, Soil stabilization, Site surveys, Es-

Foundation works in winter.

Tammirinne, M., Finland. Geological Survey. Special paper, 1992. No.15, Glacial stratigraphy, engineering geology and earth construction. Edited by K. Kauranne, p. 119-124.

Foundations, Cold weather construction, Engineering geology, Frozen ground strength.

Postglacial history of Kemijoki.
Saarnisto, M., Finland. Geological Survey. Special paper. 1992, No.15. Glacial stratigraphy, engineering geology and earth construction. Edited by K. Kauranne, p.151-159, 32 refs.

Glaciation, Glacial geology, Glacial rivers, Glacial lakes, Geochronology, Paleoclimatology, Finland.

Ground-penetrating radar applications in road design and construction in Finnish Lapland. Saarenketo, T., Finland. Geological Survey. Special

paper. 1992, No.15, Glacial stratigraphy, engineering geology and earth construction. Edited by K. Kauranne, p.161-167, 15 refs.

Road maintenance, Subgrade soils. Subsurface investigations, Radar photography, Engineering geology, Highway planning, Route surveys.

47-3555

Proceedings.

NATO Advanced Research Workshop on The Last Deglaciation: Absolute and Radioactive Chronologies, Deglaciation: Absolute and Radioactive Chronologies, Erice, Sicily, Dec. 9-13, 1990, NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series I. Global Environmental Change, Vol.2, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992, 344p., Refs. passim. For selected papers see 47-2863 through 47-2866, and 47-3556 through 47-3561.

Bard, E., ed, Broecker, W.S., ed. **DLC QE697.L292**

Paleoclimatology, Pleistocene, Climatic changes, Glacier oscillation, Ice cores, Bottom sediment, Isotope analysis. Radioactive age determination, Sea level, Atmospheric composition, Climatic factors.

47-3556

Clay-varve based Swedish time scale and its relation

to the Late Weichselian radiocarbon chronology. Björck, S., et al. NATO Advanced Research Workshop on the Last Deglaciation, Erice, Sicily, Dec. 9-13, 1990. Proceedings. Absolute and radiocarbon chronologies. Edited by E. Bard et al, NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series I. Global Environmental Change. Vol.2, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.25-44, Refs. p.41-44.

Cato, I., Brunnberg, L., Strömberg, B.
Pleistocene, Quaternary deposits, Glacial geology,
Glaciation, Glacial deposits, Radioactive age determination, Correlation.

47-3557

Strength of the Nordic heat pump.

Strength of the North near pump.

Brocker, W.S., NATO Advanced Research Workshop on the Last Deglaciation, Erice, Sicily, Dec. 9-13, 1990. Proceedings. Absolute and radiocarbon chronologies. Edited by E. Bard et al., NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series I. Global Environvanced Science Institutes, Series I. Global Environ-mental Change. Vol.2, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.173-181, 15 refs. Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Gla-cier melting, Ice cores, Isotope analysis, Ocean cur-rents, Climatic factors, Sea level.

(delta) O-18 time-slice reconstruction of meltwater anomalies at termination I in the North Atlantic be-

tween 50 and 80 deg N.
Sarnthein, M., et al, NATO Advanced Research Workshop on the Last Deglaciation, Erice, Sicily, Dec. 9-13, 1990. Proceedings. Absolute and radiocarbon chronologies. Edited by E. Bard et al, NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series I. Global Environ-

valiced Science Histitudes, Series . Global Eviton-mental Change. Vol.2, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992. p.183-200, 39 refs. Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology, Glacier melting, Melt-water, Bottom sediment, Age determination, Climatic changes, Isotope analysis, Ocean currents.

47.3559

New method to reconstruct sea surface salinity: application to the North Atlantic Ocean during the Younger Dryas.

Duplessy, J.-C., et al. NATO Advanced Research Workshop on the Last Deglaciation, Erice, Sicily, Dec. Workshop on the Last Deglaciation, Erice, Sicily, Dec. 9-13, 1990. Proceedings. Absolute and radiocarbon chronologies. Edited by E. Bard et al. NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series I. Global Environmental Change. Vol.2, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.201-217, 27 refs.

Labeyrie, L., Juillet-Leclerc, A., Duprat, J. Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Sea water, Surface waters, Salinity, Isotope analysis, Glacier melting, Bottom sediment.

cier melting, Bottom sediment.

47-3560

Possible ice-core evidence for a fresh melt water cap

over the Atlantic Ocean in the Early Holocene.
Fisher, D.A., NATO Advanced Research Workshop on the Last Deglaciation, Erice, Sicily, Dec. 9-13, 1990. Proceedings. Absolute and radiocarbon chronologies. Edited by E. Bard et al. NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series 1. Global Environmental Change. Vol. 2. Berlin Springer-Verlag, 1992. mental Change. Vol.2, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.267-293, 38 refs.

Pleistocene. Paleoclimatology. Climatic changes, Glacier melting, Meltwater, Sea level, Ice water interface, Ice cores, Isotope analysis.

Palynological expression and timing of the Younger Dryas event—Europe versus eastern North America. Peteet, D.M., NATO Advanced Research Workshop on the Last Deglaciation, Erice, Sicily, Dec. 9-13, 1990. Proceedings. Absolute and radiocarbon chronologies. Edited by E. Bard et al, NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series I. Global Environmental Change. Vol.2, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.327-344, Refs. p.341-344.

Paleoclimatology, Glacier oscillation, Palynology, Pleistocene, Stratigraphy, Correlation, Climatic changes, Radioactive age determination.

Anomalous freezing point depression of solvents in a

swollen homogeneous rubber network. Grobler, J.H.A., et al, *Journal of polymer science B*. Apr. 1993, 31(5), p.575-577, 7 refs.

McGill, W.J.

Polymers, Solutions, Molecular structure, Rubber, Freezing points, Temperature effects, Freezing nuclei, Nucleation.

47-3563

Characteristics of two landslide-dammed lakes in a glaciated alpine environment.

Butler, D.R., et al, Limnology and oceanography. Mar. 1993, 38(2), p.441-445, 10 refs. Malanson, G.P.

Limnology, Sampling, Alpine landscapes, Glaciation, Glacial lakes, Landslides, Geomorphology.

47-3564

Ductile ice. Schulson, E.M., et al. Philosophical magazine B. Mar. 1993, 67(3), p.151-157, 15 refs. Kuehn, G.A.

Ice plasticity, Ice strength, Ice microstructure, Ice creep, Mechanical tests, Strain tests, Phase transformations, Brittleness, Recrystallization.

47-3565

Simple method for specifying snowpack water equivalent in the northeastern United States.

Samelson, D., et al, Journal of applied meteorology. May 1993, 32(5), p.965-974, 12 refs. Wilks, D.S.

Snow cover, Snow water equivalent, Snowmelt, Forecasting, Meteorological data, Statistical analysis, Weather stations.

Simple objective method used to forecast convective activity during the 1989 PACE cloud-seeding experiment.

Czys, R.R., et al, *Journal of applied meteorology*. May 1993, 32(5), p.996-1005, 27 refs. Scott, R.W.

Cloud cover, Cloud physics, Cloud seeding, Weather forecasting, Convection, Weather modification, Supercooling, Analysis (mathematics).

Alternative representation of the ice canopy for calculating microwave brightness temperatures over a thunderstorm.

Muller, B.M., et al, Journal of applied meteorology, May 1993, 32(5), p.1006-1013, 27 refs. Fuelberg, H.E., Smith, E.A.

Precipitation (meteorology), Thunderstorms, Ice crystal optics, Snow pellets, Cloud physics, Brightness, Radar echoes, Particle size distribution, Radiometry.

Simulation of the Atlantic circulation with a coupled sea ice-mixed layer-isopycnal general circulation model. Part 1: model description.

Oberhuber, J.M., Journal of physical oceanography. May 1993, 23(5), p.809-829, 67 refs.

Oceanography. Ocean currents. Sea ice. Ice cover ef-

fect, Ice water interface, Mathematical models, Air ice water interaction. Fluid dynamics, Salinity.

47-3569

Simulation of the Atlantic circulation with a coupled

sea-ice mixed layer-isopycnal general circulation model. Part 2: model experiment.

Oberhuber, J.M., Journal of physical oceanography. May 1993, 23(5), p.830-845, 35 refs.

Oceanography, Ocean currents, Stratification, Bottom topography, Sea ice, Mathematical models, Simulation Air ice water interestion. Jee cover effect. tion. Air ice water interaction, Ice cover effect.

47-3570

Comparison of altimetry profiles over East Antarctica

From Seasat and Geosat: an interim report.

Bentley, C.R., et al, Zeitschrift für Gletscherkunde und Glazialgeologie, 1990, 26(1), p.1-9, With German summary. 21 refs. summary 21 Sheehan, D.D.

Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Glacier mass balance, Glacier surfaces, Radar, Glacier surveys, Spacecraft,

Height finding, Antarctica—East Antarctica.

The Exact Repeat Mission track of Geosat over East Antarctica duplicated to within a kilometer the tracks followed a decade earlier by Seasat. As the two satellites carried similar radar altimeters, it is possible to search for changes in the surface elevatimeters, it is possible to search for changes in the surface elevation of the ice sheet along these common tracks in the coastsstrip north of 72S. Here the sector between 80 and 140E is examined. There are many Geosat passes for each Seasat pass,
so the procedure was to define a local surface slope from the
group of Geosat tracks, which spread typically over a zone 800
m wide, and to use that slope to entrapolate the Geosat-epoch
elevation to the Seasat track. This was done for each elevation
point along a Seasat track. Point-by-point differences were
then averaged over drainage systems, which might be expected
to show a single coherent behavior. Comparisons over the sea
ice surrounding the continent were used in an attempt to reduce
the effect of errors in orbital heights, but they have not been
eliminated. Consequently, though these analyses do show
some height changes, they can only be attributed to an undefined combination of orbital error and a secular change in surface elevation associated with a recent increase in surface mass tined combination of orbital error and a secular change in surface elevation associated with a recent increase in surface mass balance. The results do exclude the possibility of any major imbalance, such as would be associated with an actively unstable marine-ice-sheet instability, in any of the 6 drainage systems included in the measured sector, and do suggest a significant positive difference in surface-elevation change between three convergent-flow systems. (Auth. mod.)

47-3571

Local climate and mass balance of a blue-ice area in

western Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica.

Jonsson, S., Zeitschrift für Gletscherkunde und Glazialgeologie. 1990. 26(1), p. 11-29, With German summary. 30 refs.

Glacier mass balance, Glacier oscillation, Glacial

meteorology, Glacier surveys, Meteorological factors, Topographic effects, Antarctica—Queen Maud Land. meteorology, Glacier surveys, Meteorological factors, Topographic effects, Antarctica—Queen Maud Land. A detailed study of the glaciological and meteorological characteristics of a small blue-ice area on the downstream side of Heimefrontifella, western Dronning Maud Land, was initiated in Jan. 1988 and continued during the summer seasons of 1989 and 1990. The study included stake measurements for mass balance and ice velocity, ice thickness measurements and shallow firn cores for oxygen isotope variations. An automatic weather station at the bottom of the basin registered meteorological data every 3 hours between Jan. 16, 1988 and June 5, 1989. More detailed data were obtained during the 1988 and 1990 field seasons. The local summer climate of the basin was found to be warmer, less humid and above all more gusty than that of the surrounding ice sheet, and a clear relationship between ablation rate, dominant wind direction and topography was recorded. Mass balance measurements showed a maximum net ablation of 22 cm ice by evaporation for the 1988-1989 balance year but only half as much for the succeeding year. This difference is most likely explained by a much lower accumulation during the first year. Most net ablation seems to take place during summer: more than 25°, could take place between Mar. I and Oct. 30. Most probably this winter ablation occurs when the strength of the boundary layer air flow passes a certain threshold, thereby destroying the pool of cold stagnant air that is regularly formed in the basin during the winter. This periodic variation was superimposed on a larger-scale periodic variation (30-40 days) of the same parameters. The latter, which also could be detected in pressure and temperature data from the Halley Station, was synoptically forced and amplified by the special topography of the Scharffenberg basin. (Auth. mod.)

47-3572

Atmospheric model for simulating the mass balance

and temperature on the antarctic ice sheet. Fortuin, J.P.F., et al. Zeitschrift für Gletscherkunde und Glazialgeologie. 1990, 26(1), p.31-56, With Ger-man summary. 40 refs. man summary. Oerlemans, J.

Climatology, Polar atmospheres, Temperature varia-tions, Ice air interface, Atmospheric circulation, Glacier mass balance, Glacier oscillation, Mathematical models. Climatic changes.

An attempt is made to simulate the antarctic climate by modelling the atmospheric circulation along an ice flow line of the East Antarctic ice sheet. The model consists of three atmospheric layers: a boundary layer, the free troposphere and the stratos-phere, as well as an ice surface layer. The circulation in the trophere, as well as an ice surface layer. The circulation in the tro-posphere is driven primarily by the buoyancy forcing in the

boundary layer. Temperature, moisture concentration, velocity and boundary layer height are the main prognostic variables, from which surface mass balance along the elevation profile can be calculated. This is done for a parabolic ice sheet profile with be calculated. This is done for a parabolic ice sheet profile with and without an ice shelf extension. Erosion or accumulation due to wind-driven snow is also taken into account, but found to be negligible compared to precipitation and evaporation. The resemblance of the model output to annually averaged climatic observations is reasonable, the main discrepancies being depressed precipitation in the interior region and elevated temperatures at the coastal end of the ice sheet profile. The sensitivity of the simulated temperature and mass balance field along the elevation profile is determined for insolation, cloudiness, and meridional -advection and -synoptic pressure gradients. The sensitivity to changes in coastal temperature and in ozone and carbon dioxide concentrations is also presented. (Auth. mod.)

Dynamics of ice shelves and their sensitivity to changing mass-balance quantities: model results for Filchner-Ronne Ice Shelf, Antarctica.

Determann, J., et al, Zeitschrift für Gletscherkunde und Glazialgeologie, 1990, 26(1), p.57-68, With German summary. 24 refs.

Oerter, H.

Glacier mass balance, Glacier oscillation, Glacier thickness, Ice shelves, Underwater ice, Glacier flow, Ice water interface, Mathematical models, Antarctica Filchner Ice Shelf, Antarctica—Ronne Ice Shelf. In answering the relevant question for the mass budget of the antarctic ice sheet, the ice shelves fringing the continent play an important role because they largely drain the ice flowing from inland. Using the flow law for ice, a set of differential equations describes ice-shelf flow in the horizontal dimensions. By reproducing the observed flow of the Filchner-Ronne Ice Shelf, the model is used to simulate transient ice-shelf dynamics. This implies solving the equation of mass conservation, involving accumulation rates and ablation rates from the ice-shelf surface and bottom. While glaciological field studies presently represent surface accumulation rates fairly well, there is still fittle access to bottom melting which seems to be one order higher in magnitude. For the central region of Filchner-Ronne Ice Shelf and a cacumulation in excess of 2 m/y can be derived inversely by maintaining a basal layer of marine ice in its present extent. Analysis of an ice core sampling on Filchner-Ronne Ice Shelf about 30 km inland from the ice front reveals that this basal layer consists of ice which probably grew in the water column beneath the ice shelf. Prognostic studies comprising hypothetical distributions of accumulation and melting reveal they they incredit this how are result the content of -Filchner Ice Shelf, Antarctica-Ronne Ice Shelf. ing hypothetical distributions of accumulation and melting re-veal that the ice-shelf thickness profile strongly depends on interactions with the ocean. Mass budget estimates suggest that melting at the ice-shelf bottom discharges at least as much ice as does calving at the ice front. (Auth. mod.)

47.3574

Initiation of maritime ice sheets. Kerr, A.D., Zeitschrift für Gletscherkunde und Glazialgeologie. 1990, 26(1), p.69-79, With German summary. 15 refs.

Ice sheets, Ice formation, Ice models, Glaciation, Climatic factors. Marine meteorology, Paleoclimatology.

Astronomical theory of the glaciation cycles: calculation of a response model for the global ice volume. Grieger, B., Zeitschrift für Gletscherkunde und Glazialgeologie. 1990, 26(1), p.81-96, With German summary. 20 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Mathematical models, Quaternary deposits, Marine deposits, Age determination, Insolation, Climatic changes.

47-3576

Multifunctional combined foundations on permafrost soils.

Nekliudov, V.S., et al. Soil mechanics and foundation engineering. Mar. 1993, 29(5), p.164-167, Translated from Osnovaniia, fundamenty i mekhanika gruntov. Targulian, IU.O., Lolaev, A.B.

Cold weather construction, Permafrost beneath structures, Settlement (structural), Design criteria, Foundations, Pile structures, Bearing strength, Ground thawing.

47-3577

Cryogenic deformations of Suluk BAM station build-

ing.
Rubinchik, S.B., Soil mechanics and foundation engineering, Mar. 1993, 29(5), p.167-169, Translated from Osnovaniia, fundamenty i mekhanika gruntov. Cold weather construction, Discontinuous permafrost,

Buildings, Deformation, Soil freezing, Soil stabilization, Artificial freezing.

47-3578

Contact melting during sliding on ice. Fowler, A.J., et al, International journal of heat and mass transfer, Mar. 1993, 36(5), p.1171-1179, 20 refs. Beian, A.

Ice mechanics, Ice friction, Ice melting, Ice solid interface, Sliding, Water films, Heat transfer, Fluid mechanics, Analysis (mathematics).

47-3579

Detection of nonconductive heat transport in soils using spectral analysis.

Hinkel, K.M., et al, Water resources research, Apr. 1993, 29(4), p.1017-1023, 18 refs.
Outcalt, S.I.

Soil temperature, Temperature variations, Spectra, Heat transfer, Thermal regime, Soil freezing, Frost penetration, Statistical analysis.

Dielectric dispersion of supercooled trimethyleneglycol-water mixtures.

Abe. R., et al, *Physical Society of Japan. Journal*, Nov. 1992, 61(11), p.4204-4211, 3 refs. Horioka, M., Sakumiya, I.

Solutions. Supercooling, Liquid cooling, Electrical measurement, Dielectric properties, Temperature effects. Low temperature research.

Inclusion-exclusion calculation of the dipole-dipole energy of hexagonal ice and of cubic ice.

Huckaby, D.A., et al, Journal of chemical physics, May 15, 1993, 98(10), p.8105-8109, 23 refs. Pitis, R., Kincaid, R.H., Hamilton, C.

Ice physics, Ice electrical properties, Ice crystal structure. Molecular structure, Molecular energy levels, Polarization (charge separation), Hydrogen bonds, Cubic

Thermodynamic stability of clathrate hydrate. 2. Simultaneous occupation of larger and smaller cages. Tanaka, H., et al. Journal of chemical physics, May 15, 1993, 98(10), p.8110-8118, 22 refs. Kiyohara, K.

Clathrates, Hydrates, Molecular structure, Molecular energy levels, Stability, Thermodynamic properties. Natural gas, Simulation, Low temperature research.

Ab initio studies on the structural and dynamical properties of ice.

Lee, C.Y., et al, Physical review B, Mar. 1, 1993, 47(9)1, p.4863-4872, 56 refs.

Ice physics, Ice crystal structure, Phase transforma-tions, Hydrogen bonds, Molecular structure, Molecular energy levels. High pressure ice, Spectra, Statistical analysis.

47.3584

Homogeneous ice regions in the northeastern Kara Sea. ¡Odnorodnye ledovye raĭony severo-vostochnoī chasti Karskogo moria₁, Egorov, A.G., et al, Leningrad.

Arkticheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy. 1990, Vol.423, p.6-14, In Russian. 3 refs. Spichkin, V.A.

Pack ice, Sea ice, USSR-Kara Sea.

Analysis of the characteristics of decrease in areas of ice massifs in the Novosibirsk region during summer. [Analiz osobennosti letnego umen sheniia ploshchadi ledianykh massivov v Novosibirskom raione], Egorov, A.G., et al, Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovateľskii institut. 1990, Vol.423, p.15-24, In Russian. Spichkin, V.A., IUlin, A.V. Ice cover, Impurities, Ice melting, Drift, Air temperature. Ice cover thickness, USSR—Novosibirsk.

Intensity of changes in the areas of ice massifs in the East Siberian Sea during summer. [Intensivnost' i2meneniia ploshchadi ledianikh massivov Vostochno-

sibirskogo moria v letnii period_i. IUlin, A.V., Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy. 1990, Vol.423, p.25-34. In Russian. 7 refs. cover. Seasonal variations, Ice melting, Sea ice.

USSR-East Siberian Sea.

47.3587

Hydrometeorological conditions characteristic of separated and connected Severnaya Zemlya and Kara Sea ice massifs during the summer. [Gidrometeorologicheskie usloviia, sootvetstvuiushchie raz"edineniiu i soedineniiu Severozemel'skogo i Karskogo ledianykh massivov v letnee vremiaj, Egorov, A.G. Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkti-cheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy. 1990. Vol.423, p.35-41, In Russian. 1 ref. Sea ice. Ice cover. Drift, Seasonal variations. Hydrolo-Marine meteorology. USSR--Severnaya Zemlya. USSR—Kara Sea.

Some characteristics of spatial irregularity in the thickness of stationary and drifting ice. [Nekotorye osobennosti prostranstvennol neravnomernosti tolshchiny nepodvizhnogo i dreifuiushchego l'da₁.
Mironov, E.U., et al. Leningrad. Arktichesků i antarktichesků nauchno-issledovatel'sků institut.
Trudy, 1990, Vol.423, p.42-53, In Russian. 8 refs. Kuznetsov, I.M. Sea ice, Ice cover thickness, Drift.

47-3589

Problem of calculating and forecasting significant anomalies in ice phenomena. ¡K probleme rascheta i prognoza krupnykh anomalii ledovykh iavlenii]. Spichkin, V.A., Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy. 1990, Vol.423, p.54-65, In Russian. 7 refs. Ice forecasting, Analysis (mathematics).

47-3590

Using short series of estimated values and a large number of predictors to improve ice forecasting methods. (Ob ispol'zovanii korotkikh riadov prediktantov bol'shogo kolichestva prediktorov s tsel'iu uluchshenija metodov ledovykh prognozovj, Spichkin, V.A., *Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkti*cheskň nauchno-issledovateľskň institut. 1990, Vol.423, p.66-76, In Russian. 3 refs. Ice forecasting, Accuracy, Mathematical models.

One method of analyzing the interdependence of short time series. Ob odnom iz metodov otsenki sopriazhennosti korotkikh vremenn da riadovi, Chepurina, M.A., Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkti-cheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy. 1990, Vol.423, p.77-83, In Russian. 6 refs. Sea ice. Polynyas, Ice models, Mathematical models, Seasonal variations, Antarctica-Davis Sea. Using the example of multiyear changes in the ice area of the Davis Sea, the possibility of an objective analysis of the inter-Davis Sea, the possibility of an objective analysis of the inter-dependence of their fluctuations in various regions is shown with the aid of an autoregression model. Regularities in the de-velopment of polynyas in the surveyed region reflect the charac-teristics of the development of ice processes through the sea-sons. The applied method can be used for regionalization and forecasting. (Auth. mod.)

47-3592

Problem of separating gradation of irregularity in a series of hydrometeorological elements. [K voprosu o vydelenii gradatsii anomal'nosti v riadakh gi-drometeorologicheskikh elementov; Brovin, A.I., et al, Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkti-cheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy. 1990, Vol.423, p.84-88, In Russian. 5 refs. Statistical analysis, Meteorology, Hydrology, Ice conditions

Possibility of forecasting the conditions of ice edges in the Greenland Sea up to 30 days in advance. [O vozmozhnosti prognozirovaniia polozheniia kromki l'da v Grenlandskom more s zablagovremennost'iu do 30 sutok_j. Kuznetsov, I.M., Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkti-

cheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. 1990, Vol.423, p.89-93, In Russian. 9 refs. Long range forecasting, Ice edge, Ice conditions, Ice forecasting, Greenland Sea.

Possibility of short term forecasting of sea ice thickness. O vozmozhnosti kratkosrochnogo prognozirovaniia tolshchiny morskogo l'da₁, Kuznetsvalina tolsileniny horisogo (ad.). Kuznetsov, I.M., Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkti-cheskii nauchno-issledovatel skii institut. Trudy. 1990, Vol.423, p.94-97, In Russian. 4 refs. Sea ice, Ice cover thickness, Ice forecasting.

Experiment in formulating short term numerical ice forecasts for the southwestern Kara Sea. (Opyt sostavleniia kratkosrochnykh chislennykh ledovykh prognozov dlia iugo-zapadnoj chasti Karskogo moria₃, Nikolaev, S.IU., et al, Leningrad. Arkticheskii i an-

tarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy, 1990, Vol.423, p.98-104, In Russian. 9 refs. Speranskii, D.A. Ice forecasting, Sea ice, USSR-Kara Sea.

Studying the possibility of a long range forecast of summer ice conditions in the southwestern Kara Sea. (Otsenka vozmozhnosti dolgosrochnogo prognoza letnikh ledovykh uslovit v jugo-zapadnol chasti Karskogo moriaj. Tiuriakov, A.B., Leningrad. Arktichesků i antarkti-

cheskii nauchno-issledovateľskii institut. Tr 1990, Vol.423, p.105-111, In Russian. 3 refs. Long range forecasting, Sea ice, Ice conditions, Ice forecasting, USSR Kara Sea.

47-3597

Results of calculations of changes in the probability density distribution of ice thickness during melting. [Rezul'taty raschetov izmeneniia plotnosti veroiatnosti raspredeleniia tolshchiny l'da pri taianii, Appel', l.L., Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy, 1990, Vol.423, p.112-116, In Russian. 3 refs. Ice cover thickness, Ice melting, Ice density.

47-3598

Accounting for atmospheric stratification in the calculation of tangential wind pressure in questions of the dynamics of ice cover. [Uchet stratifikatsii atmosfery pri raschete kasatel'nogo napriazheniia vetra v zadachakh dinamiki ledianogo pokrova,
Pozdnyshev, S.P., Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy,
1990. Vol. 423, p. 117-125, In Russian. 9 refs.

Wind pressure, Stratification, Ice cover, Analysis (mathematics).

47-3599

Meso-scale characteristics of the distribution of water masses in the Chukchi Sea. Mezomasshtabnye osobennosti raspredeleniia vodnykh mass v Chukotskom morej,

Abramov, V.A., et al, Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovateľsků institut. Trudy, 1990, Vol.423, p.126-132, In Russian. 10 refs. Sen'ko, N.P

Oceanography, Sea ice distribution, Chukchi Sea.

Automated processing and analysis of data on cracks in the sea ice cover, made from visual observations from an aircraft. [Avtomatizirovaniia obrabotka i analiz materialov vizual'nykh nabliudenii s samoleta za razryvami v morskom ledianom pokrovej, Brestkin, S.V., et al, Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy, 1990, Vol.423, p.133-147, In Russian. 7 refs.

Porubaev, V.S. Data processing, Ice cover, Ice cracks, Sea ice, Analysis (mathematics). Aerial surveys.

Numerical calculation of the trajectory of ice drift. ¿O chislennom raschete traektorii dreifa l'da₁, Aksenov, E.O., Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkti-cheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy, 1990, Vol.423, p.148-154, In Russian. 2 refs. Drift, Ice cover, Sea ice, Analysis (mathematics), Ice models.

47-3602

Laboratory studies of the porosity of bottom ice, formed during static ice formation. [Laboratornye issledovanija poristosti vnutrivodnogo l'da, formirui-ushchegosia pri staticheskom l'doobrazovanij, Tyshko, K.P., et al. Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antark-ticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy. 1990, Vol.423, p.155-159, In Russian. 3 refs. Lialiagin, N.A.

Bottom ice, Ice formation, Porosity, Supercooling.

47.3603

Extremes of the vertical distribution of hydrochemical indicators in the Norwegian Sea. Ekstremumy vertikal'nogo raspredeleniia gidrokhimicheskikh pokazatelei v Norvezhskom morej,

Pivovarov, S.V., Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkti-cheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy, 1990, Vol.423, p.160-164, In Russian. 4 refs. Oxygen, Water chemistry, Water structure, Norwegian Sea.

47-3604

Community structure and trophic ecology of zooplankton in the Scotia Sea marginal ice zone in winter

Hopkins, T.L., et al, *Deep-sea research*, Jan. 1993, 40(1), p.81-105, 52 refs. Lancraft, T.M., Torres, J.J., Donnelly, J.

Plankton, Sea ice, Ice edge, Nutrient cycle, Scotia Sea, South Orkney Islands.

Zooplankton community structure and trophic ecology were investigated in the marginal ice zone of the southern Scotia Sea

during the austral winter of 1988 as part of the AMERILZ program. In the study area near the South Orkneys, water emerging from the Weddell Sea mixes with Scotia Sea water to form a complex field of mesoscale eddies and meanders. primary zooplankton communities were identified: a shallow cold water assemblage typical of Weddell Sea water; a shallow/cold water assemblage typical of Weddell Sea water; a shallow-upper mesopelagic assemblage of subantarctic species introduced into the southern Scotia Sea with warm core eddies from the Polar Front; and a deep (> 400 m) mesopelagic community with circumantarctic species. Diet analysis of 35 dominant species revealed five feeding guilds among the zooplankton. One consisted primarily of small herbivorous copepods. Two closely related guilds consisting of copepods, krill and salps were omnivorous, feeding on phytoplankton, protozoans, metazoans and crustacean debris (molts). Two guilds were constituted by predatory copepods and chaetognaths. A sixth group, all copepods, which included important numerical and biomass dominants of the region was, with two exceptions trophically inactive. The exceptions were the biomass dominants trophically inactive. The exceptions were the biomass dominants C. propinguis and M. gerlachei, which were actively feeding in winter. Phytoplankton biomass was low in winter, averaging two-thirds that in fall. (Auth. mod.)

47-3605

Proceedings.

International Conference on Fly Ash, Silica Fume, Slag, and Natural Pozzolans in Concrete, 4th, Istanbul, Turkey, May 3-8, 1992, Detroit, American Concrete Institute, 1993, 1681p. (2 vols.), ACI SP-132, Refs. passim. For selected papers see 47-3606 through 47-

Malhotra, V.M., ed.

Concrete durability, Concrete aggregates, Cement admixtures, Frost resistance, Mechanical tests, Freeze thaw tests. Cold weather performance. Physical properties, Mechanical properties, Chemical composition.

47-3606

Deicer salt scaling resistance of roller-compacted concrete pavements containing fly ash and silica

Marchand, J., et al. International Conference on Fly Ash, Silica Fume, Slag, and Natural Pozzolans in Concrete, 4th, Istanbul, Turkey, May 3-8, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Edited by V.M. Malhotra, Detroit, American Concrete Institute, 1993, p.151-178, ACI SP-132, 21 refs.

Concrete pavements, Concrete aggregates, Concrete durability. Physical properties, Air entrainment, Cold weather performance, Cold weather tests, Frost resist-

47-3607

Resistance of fly ash concrete to freezing and thawing.

Nasser, K.W., et al. International Conference on Fly Ash, Silica Fume, Slag, and Natural Pozzolans in Con-Assin, sinca runne, siag, and Natural Pozzolans in Concrete, 4th, Istanbul, Turkey, May 3-8, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Edited by V.M. Malhotra, Detroit, American Concrete Institute, 1993, p.205-226, ACI SP-132, 8 refs.

Concrete strength, Concrete durability, Concrete aggregates, Freeze thaw tests, Frost resistance, Compressive properties, Microstructure.

Concrete incorporating high volumes of ASTM Class F fly ashes: mechanical properties and resistance to deicing salt scaling and to chloride-ion penetration. Bilodeau, A., et al. International Conference on Fly Ash, Silica Fume, Slag, and Natural Pozzolans in Concrete, 4th, Istanbul, Turkey, May 3-8, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Edited by V.M. Malhotra, Detroit, American Concrete Institute, 1993, p.319-349, ACI SP-132, 11 refs. Malhotra, V.M.

Concrete aggregates, Concrete durability, Cement admixtures, Mechanical properties, Mechanical tests,

47-3609

Comparative study of natural pozzolans used in blended cement production.

Akman, M.S., et al, International Conference on Fly Ash, Silica Fume, Slag, and Natural Pozzolans in Concrete, 4th, Istanbul, Turkey, May 3-8, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Edited L; V.M. Malhotra, Detroit, American Concrete Institute, 1993, p.471-494, ACI SP-132, 8 refs

Mazlum, F., Esenli, F.

Concrete durability, Concrete aggregates, Cement admixtures, Freeze thaw tests, Mechanical tests, Mechanical properties.

47-3610

Evaluation of pozzolanic activity of rice husk ash. Sugita, S., et al, International Conference on Fl. Ash, Silica Fume, Slag, and Natural Pozzolans in Concrete, 4th. Istanbul, Turkey, May 3-8, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Edited by V.M. Malhotra, Detroit, American Concrete Institute, 1993, p.495-512, ACI SP-132, 4 refs.

Shova, M., Tokuda, H.

Concrete aggregates, Concrete durability, Cement admixtures, Freeze thaw tests, Frost resistance, Manufacturing. Chemical properties.

Silica fume in concrete-an overview.

Khayat, K.H., et al, International Conference on Fly Ash, Silica Fume, Slag, and Natural Pozzolans in Concrete, 4th, Istanbul, Turkey, May 3-8, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by V.M. Malhotra, Detroit, American Concrete Institute, 1993, p.835-872, ACI SP-132, 100 refs. Aitcin, P.C.

Concrete durability, Concrete aggregates, Cement admixtures, Cold weather performance, Air entrainment, Physical properties, Mechanical properties, Frost re-

47.3612

Influence of different types of silica fume having varying silica content on the microstructure and properties of concrete.

Batrakov, V.G., et al, International Conference on Fly Ash, Silica Fume, Slag, and Natural Pozzolans in Concrete, 4th. Istanbul, Turkey, May 3-8, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by V.M. Malhotra, Detroit, American Concrete Institute, 1993, p.943-963, ACI SP-132, 7 refs.

Kaprielov, S.S., Sheinfel'd, A.V.

Concrete durability, Cement admixtures, Microstructure, Frost resistance, Mechanical tests, Physical properties, Chemical composition.

47-3613

Durability of high early strength silica fume concretes subjected to accelerated and normal curing.

Johnston, C.D., International Conference on Fly Ash, Silica Fume, Slag, and Natural Pozzolans in Concrete, 4th, Istanbul, Turkey, May 3-8, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by V.M. Malhotra, Detroit, American Concrete Institute, 1993, p.1167-1187, ACI SP-132, 10 refs.

Concrete durability, Concrete strength, Concrete aggregates, Concrete curing, Frost resistance, Prestressed concretes, Cold weather performance, Mechanical tests.

47-3614

Wet-mix silica fume shotcrete: effect of silica fume form.

Morgan, D.R., et al, International Conference on Fiv Ash, Silica Fume, Slag, and Natural Pozzolans in Concrete, 4th, Istanbul, Turkey, May 3-8, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by V.M. Malhotra, Detroit, American Concrete Institute, 1993, p.1251-1271, ACI SP-132, 8 refs.

Wolsiefer, J., Sr.

Concrete durability, Concrete strength, Concrete aggregates, Freeze thaw tests, Frost resistance, Physical properties, Mechanical tests.

47-3615

Silica fume-polymer mortars for rehabilitation of

Burge, T.A., International Conference on Fly Ash, Silica Fume, Slag, and Natural Pozzolans in Concrete. 4th, Istanbul, Turkey, May 3-8, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by V.M. Malhotra, Detroit, American Concrete Institute, 1993, p.1273-1286, ACI SP-132. 7

Mortars, Concrete durability, Concrete admixtures, Polymers, Bridges, Frost resistance. Compressive properties, Mechanical tests.

47-3616

Performance of portland and blast furnace slag cement concretes in marine environments.

Osborne, G.J., International Conference on Fly Ash. Silica Fume, Slag, and Natural Pozzolans in Concrete. 4th, Istanbul, Turkey, May 3-8, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by V.M. Malhotra, Detroit, American Concrete Institute, 1993, p.1303-1323, ACI SP-132,

Concrete durability, Concrete aggregates, Ocean environments, Marine atmospheres, Salt water, Frost resistance, Chemical composition, Cold weather performance.

Properties of granulated blast-furnace slag cement

Sakai, K., et al. International Conference on Fly Ash. Silica Fume, Slag, and Natural Pozzolans in Concrete, 4th, Istanbul, Turkey, May 3-8, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by V.M. Malhotra, Detroit, American Concrete Institute, 1993, p.1367-1383, ACI SP-132, 8

refs. Watanabe, H., Suzuki, M., Hamazaki, K.

Concrete durability, Concrete aggregates, Cement admixtures. Frost resistance. Concrete hardening, Compressive properties.

Resistance to freezing and thawing and chloride diffusion of anti-washout underwater concrete containing blast-furnace slag.

Fukudome, K., et al, International Conference on Fly Ash, Silica Fume, Slag, and Natural Pozzolans in Concrete, 4th. Istanbul, Turkey, May 3-8, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by V.M. Malhotra, Detroit, American Concrete Institute, 1993, p.1565-1582, ACI SP-132, 5 refs

Miyano, K., Taniguchi, H., Kita, T.

Concrete durability, Ocean environments, Salt water, Subsurface structures, Cement admixtures, Freeze thaw tests. Frost resistance. Mechanical tests.

47-3619

Oceanographic data in Lützow-Holm Bay of Antarctic Climate Research Programme from March 1990 to January 1991 (JARE-31).

et al. Japanese Antarctic Research Expedi-Ushio, S JARE data reports, Mar 1993, No.184, 34p. Takizawa, T.

Oceanographic surveys, Water temperature, Ice cover effect, Salinity, Water chemistry, Polynyas, Antarctica — Lützow-Holm Bay.

The report presents tabulated data from observations under the fast ice and polynyas of Lützow-Holm Bay carried out from Mar, 1990 to Jan. 1991. They include water temperature and salinity profiles, dissolved oxygen measurements, and aircraft-deployed expandable bathythermographic data.

47-3620

Oceanographic data of the 32nd Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition from November 1990 to March 1991

Nakamura, H., et al. Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition. 50p. JARE data reports, Mar. 1993, No.187,

Noguchi, K

Oceanographic surveys. Water pollution, Water temperature. Meteorological data. Ocean currents, Water chemistry, Tides, Antarctica—Showa Station.

The report presents data of oceanographic observations on board the icebreaker Shirase and tidal observations at Showa Station. They include surface water temperature measurements and chemical analysis, current vertical profiles, expandable bathythermograph data collected at 202 stations, and conductivity, temperature and depth profiling data collected at 5 stations. Serial observations were made at 6 stations; all results, together with meteorological data, are presented in tables

47,3621

Oceanographic observation of Lutzow-Holm Bay. Antarctica in 1990.

Takizawa, T., Polar news, Mar. 1992, No.54, p.22-30, In Japanese.

Expeditions, Research projects, Antarctica - Lützow-Holm Bay.

Holm Bay.

An account is given of three observation excursions by snow vehicle on the sea ice of Lutzow-Holm Bay. Apr. 24-May 12. Aug. 15-Sep. 4, and Oct. 15-Nov. 2, 1990, as part of the 31st Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition. Activities included installation of an unmanned UHF repeater station and an unmanned to the property of the property o installation of an unmanned UHF repeater station and an unmanned sea ice meteorological buoy. Snow depth on the ice at an observation point about 10 km northeast of Padda Island was 65, 135, and 152 cm, respectively in Apr., Aug., and Oct. lee thickness from a core sample taken in Apr., about 20 km west of Ongul Island, was 190 cm, but in Aug., at an observation point about 50 km west of Ongul Island, the ice thickness was 502 cm. In Aug. the water temperature under the ice was about -1.8 C and the lowest air temperature recorded was -46.3 C.

47-3622

33rd Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition in 1991-93

Fuku hi, M., Polar news, Mar. 1992, No.54, p.31-37,

Expeditions, Research projects, Snow vehicles, Antarctica.

Activities of the 33rd Japanese Antarctic Research Expedit consisting of a wintering party of 37 and a summer party of 16, scheduled for Dec. 1991. Mar. 1993, are summarized. A photograph of one of two newly introduced SM-100-type. 10-5-ton. 670-cm long. 345-cm wide, 315-cm high tracked snow vehicles is included. Tables are included listing the names, fields of interest, ages, and affiliations of the expedition members, and planned land-based and shipboard scientific observation activities. Research is to include the ionosphere, ocean physics, ocean chemistry, marine biology, earth crustal processes, sea ice bio. 1, deep ice core drilling, atmospheric chemistry, atmospheric physics, upper atmosphere, and geomagnetism

47-3623

Comprehensive protection measures on antarctic environment.

Yoshida, Y., Polar news, Mar. 1992, No.54, p.51-56, In Japanese.

Environmental protection, International cooperation, Legislation, Antarctica.

Legislation, Antarctica.

The Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty was adopted on Oct. 3, 1991, at the 11th Antarctic Treaty Special Consultative Meeting in Madrid. The history of environmental protection in the Antarctic Treaty, going back to the first consultative meeting in 1961, is summarized. There were four sessions of the 11th Consultative Meeting in 1991, of which one was in Viña del Mar. Chile, and the other three in Madrid. Among the issues discussed were MARPOL 73778. that is, provisions dealing with marine pollution adopted in 1973 and amended in 1978. The provisions of the Protocol, including IEF (Initial Environmental Evaluation), and CEE (Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation) are summarized.

47-3624

Antarctic science conference, Germany, 1991

Kanda, H., Polar news, Mar. 1992, No.54, p.57-60, In Japanese.

Meetings, Research projects, International coopera tion, Antarctica.

The International Conference on Antarctic Science - Globa Concerns, Bremen, Germany, Sep. 23-27, 1991, is summarized. The conference was sponsored by SCAR, the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research. Topics included the Antarctic mittee on Antaretic Research. Topics included the Antaretic in the global scenic antaretic research in global change; progress and frontier in antaretic science: Antaretica: clues for planet Earth; the future of antaretic science; conflicts of interest in the use of the Antaretic; new technologies in support of antaretic science; resources and the environment in relation to antaretic science; and science and the Antarctic Treaty System

47-3625

Finding of antarctic "ozone hole"

Chubachi, S., Polar news. Aug. 1991, No.53, p.23-29. In Japanese. 8 refs

Polar atmospheres, Ozone, Atmospheric composition. Antarctica—Showa Station.

Continuous ozone observations by Dobson spectrophotometer and ozonesonde at Showa Station since 1961, except for interruptions in 1962-1965 and 1974, are summarized. Coinciding with a record low temperature of -45.3 C, a drastic depletion with a record low temperature of 43.5 C, a drastic depletion down to 23.0 Dobson units in total ozone was observed in Sep. 1982 at Showa Station and was subsequently confirmed by observations at the British Halley Stetion. The "ozone hole" in Antarctica is most pronounced in the local spring, Sep.-Nov. Several graphs are included showing fluctuations in total ozone for 1961-1990.

Summer activity of JARE-32.

Kokubun, S., Polar news. Aug. 1991, No.53, p.38-42. In Japanese.

Expeditions, Research projects, Antarctica

Expeditions, Research projects, Antarctica. The summer activities, Dec. 1990-Feb.1991, of the 32nd Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition, are summarized. The 32.000-cubic-meter, 471-kg PBB-2 Polar Patrol Balloon, to study stratospheric winds, the Earth's magnetic field, and autoria X-ray and electric fields, was launched Jan. 3, reached an altitude of 29.5 km, and landed Feb. 4. A sketch map shows the flight path of the previous balloon, PBB-1, Dec. 25, 1990 to Feb. 1, 1991. Summer (ee conditions for navigation in Lützow-Halm Ba, with several kilometers of Sympterships hummork). Holm Bay, with several kilometers of 5-meter-thick hummocky ice, have become more difficult from 1989 to 1991. It took a record number of about 3000 ramming maneuvers for the ice-breaker Shrase to break through the ice in Jan. and Feb. 1991, about 2300 in 1990, and about 950 in 1989.

47-3627

Report on the 31st JARE wintering party at Syowa

Station. Naito, Y., Polar news, Aug. 1991, No.53, p.43-46, In Japanese

Expeditions, Research projects, Antarctica-Showa Station.

The activities of the wintering party at Showa Station, Feb. 990-Jan. 1991, of the 31st Japanese Antarctic Research Expe-Jition are summarized. ummarized. The wintering party consisted of 30 A sketch map shows excursions from Showa Station, for oceanographic and sea ice observations in Lutzow Holm Bay, to an emperior penguin rookery attons in Eutrow-Holm Bay, to an emperor penguin rookery off the Ruser Larsen Peninsula, and overland to Mizuho Station for maintenance of unmanned satellite observation data links. Total ozone mea-sured at Showa Station in Sep. and Oct. was down from a normal of 300 Dobson units to 170-180 Dobson units.

47-3628

Winter plankton assemblage in the ice edge zone of the Weddell and Scotia Seas: composition, biomass and spatial distributions.

Garrison, D.L., et al, *Deep-sea research*. Feb. 1993, 40(2), p.311-338, Refs. p.335-338. Buck, K.R., Gowing, M.M. Biomass, Ice edge, Plankton, Distribution, Hydrogra-

phy. Antarctica---Weddell Sea, Scotia Sea.

The biomass and distribution of phytoplankton and protozoo-plankton at an advancing ice edge in the Weddell and Scotia

Seas during the early austral winter were examined. The advance of ice cover, local melting of sea ice and advection of water masses, possibly from lower latitude regions, were the main sources of variability in the physical regime of the ice-edge zone. Autotrophic dinoflagellates dominated phytoplankton stocks, followed by other autotrophic nanoflagellates and diatoms in decreasing biomass. Heterotrophic flagellates dominated protozooplankton biomass followed by citiates and sarcoines. Although phytoplankton stocks were higher at non ice-covered than at ice-covered stations, there were no distinct differences between ice-edge stations and those north of the differences between icc-edge stations and those north of the furthest ice extent. It is hypothesized that advection of sea ice into water above the freezing point and subsequent melting of ice probably affected much of the study area, so that any effects of "enhanced production" in the ice-edge zone would have been difficult to resolve. It is concluded that neither algal nor bacterial production was sufficient to produce an enrichment of protozooplankton stocks in the ice-edge zone. Calculations of a carbon budget suggested that bacterial production was significant proportion of total production and that the nano- a microheterotrophs must predominate in the utilization of both phyto- and bacterioplankton production at the winter ice edge.
(Auth. mod.)

47-3629

Stratospheric ozone in the Arctic and Antarctic (Re-

Danilov, A.D., et al, Geomagnetism and aeronomy, 1992(Pub. Aug. 92), 32(1), p.1-10, Translated from Geomagnetizm i aeronomiia. Avdiushin, S.I.

Ozone, Stratosphere, Atmospheric composition.

A review is given of works completed during the past 4 to 5 years on the study of ozone in the stratosphere of the Northern years on the study of ozone in the stratosphere of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Main stress is placed on the results of the composite international studies of 1987 and 1989, in which a large amount of information was obtained on the behavior of ozone and other minor components of the atmospheres of the Arctic and Antarctica. The present mechanisms for the formation of the ozone hole in the Antarctic are discussed, and the reasons for its absence in the Arctic are given. (Auth.)

47-3630

Workshop on Antarctic Studies, May 3-5, 1988, National Physical Laboratory: seven years of antarctic research.

Department of Ocean Development, New Delhi, Department of Ocean Development, [1988],

DLC G845.5.W67

Research projects, Expeditions, Antarctica — Dakshin Gangotri Station.

Scientific research projects in different disciplines, carried out during 7 Indian antarctic expeditions between 1981 and 1987, with 141 participating scientists and 342 logistic personnel, are reviewed. A summary of the Interim Report of the 7th Indian Expedition to Antarctica is included. Participating organizations of the 18th Indian Expedition of Participating Participating Participating Participating Organizations of the 18th Indian Participating Organizations of Participating Parti tions in the Indian antarctic program are listed

47-3631

Nitrate signal of solar flares in polar snow and ice. Dreschhoff, G.A.M., et al. U.S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research. Technical report, Nov. 1, 1992. AFOSR-TR-92-0999, 23p., ADA-260 559, 20 refs. Zeller, E.J.

Snow composition. Firn stratification, Ice composition, Solar activity. Ice cores, Antarctica—Windless Bight.

The operations described in this report are separated into 2 sections, one involving the high-resolution sampling, analysis, and interpretation of a firn core from Windless Bight. Antarctica, and a second section concerned with the acquisition of a 120 m firn core from the GISP2 site in Central Greenland. Most of the antarctic work is involved with detailed correlation with of the antarctic work is involved with detailed correlation with records from two-drill cores located 10 km apart on the Ross Ice Shelf, where snow deposition involves little mixing and highly precise correlations are possible with known solar flare events. In Greenland, a much longer time period of roughly 400 years has been sampled. The core drilling was completed in June 1992 and the cores have been shipped to the National Ice Core Storage Facility in Denver, CO. The upper 12 m of firm core was analyzed on site in Greenland and shows that a high quality ice core record can be obtained. (Auth.)

Multifractal cloud properties data assessment. Gautier, C., et al. U.S. Department of Energy. port. May 6, 1992, DOE/ER/61062-T1, 15p., DE93 002638, 8 refs.

Ozone, Clouds (meteorology), Radiation, Data processing, Fractals.

A number of data sets, analyzed to characterize multifractal A number of data sets, analyzer to characterize intuitractan cloud properties and to assess the effects of clouds on surface radiation properties (spectral and broadband), include: AVHRR observations of clouds over the ocean, SPOT observations of clouds over the ocean, SSM*! observations of clouds over the ocean, SSM*! observations of clouds over the ocean, pyranometer data with all-sky photographs, pyrgeometer data all-sky photographs. A number of radiative transfer computations have been performed to help in the interpretation of these observations or provide theoretical guidance for their analysis. Finally, a number of radiative transfer models have been acquired andly, a number of radiative transfer models have been acquired and tested to prepare for the interpretation of ARM CART data. (Auth.)

Freeze safe valve.
Roper, B.G., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Aug. 30, 1988, 8 col., USP-4,766,923, 8 refs.

Water pipelines. Water flow, Valves, Pipeline freezing, Drainage, Countermeasures, Design.

47-3634

Apparatus for changing artificial snow to wet snow. Suga, N., et al. U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Aug. 30, 1988, 6 col., USP-4,767,054, 9 refs. Katavanagi, S.

Artificial snow, Snow manufacturing, Snow accumulation, Test equipment, Design.

47-3635

Method and apparatus for constructing an ice structure.

Erwin, R.E., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Aug. 30, 1988, 6 col., USP-4,767,239, 10 refs.

Vehicles, Ice grinders, Ice makers. Cold weather construction, Ice (construction material), Ice islands, Design.

47-3636

Swing wheel snowthrower.

Friberg, N.J., et al, U.S. Patent Office. Patent,
July 12, 1988, 10 col., USP-4,756,101, 16 refs. Svoboda, S.J.

Snow vehicles, Stability, Snow removal, Blowing snow, Design, Traction.

47-3637

Optical precipitation detection and identification sys-

tem using scintillation detection. Wang, T.L. U.S. Patent Office. Pa 1988, 14 col., USP-4,760,272, 6 refs. Patent. July 26,

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Snow vehicles, Snow removal, Equipment, Tracked vehicles, Cold weather performance, Stability, Design. 47-3644

Character of clasts in glaciomarine sediments as an indicator of transport and depositional processes, Weddell and Lazarev Seas. Antarctica.

Kuhn, G., et al. Journal of sedimentary petrology. May 1993, 63(3), p.477-487, 31 refs. Melles, M., Ehrmann, W.U., Hambrey, M.J.,

Schmiedl, G.

Pleistocene, Glacial geology, Marine deposits, Glacial deposits, Bottom sediment, Classifications, Sediment transport, Ice solid interface, Lithology, Antarctica-Weddell Sea.

The gravel component in marine sediments on the continental margin of Antarctica is almost entirely from transport by

grounded ice, ice shelves, ice tongues, and icebergs. About 2000 gravel clasts from about 40 sites were examined for roundness. Zingg shape, and Krumbein sphericity. Surface character-2000 gravel clasts from about 40 sites were examined for roundness. Zingg shape, and Krumbein sphericity. Surface characteristics, like faceting, striations, and other specific glacigenic shapes, were recorded together with lithology. The samples were from both shallow and deep waters along > 1500 km of the antarctic margin burdering the eastern Weddell Sea and Lazarev Sea. In addition, onshore observations were made in ice-marginal areas at Schirmacher Oasis. Few systematic differences in clast shape in modern sediments could be detected among the various glaciological environments: variation in shape within a given environment is greater than that between different environments. Abrasion of clasts at the interface between glacier and bedrock, before transport into the ocean, is less important than in temperate regions. This reflects the cold thermal regime of antarctic glaciers, a view confirmed by the similarity in shape of debris from basal ice and from sandy basal tills at Schirmacher Oasis. More angular debris was recovered off grounded-ice margins in Coats Land, but given the absence of supraglacial sources, this debris seems to be the product of rock fracturing at a relatively dry frozen ice bed. More than half, and sometimes nearly all, the clasts are faceted. Faceting, roundness, and sphericity are independent of lithology for groundness, and sphericity are independent of lithology. In contrast, striac on clasts are strongly dependent on lithology for groundness, and sphericity are independent of lithology for groundness, and sphericity are independent of lithology for market specific and stimulation of sediment with that from far-traveled icebergs is negligible. (Auth.)

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47-3653

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Sedimentation, Temperature effects.

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ice, Antarctica—McMurdo Station.

The spatial distribution and movement of the sewage plume from McMurdo Station was investigated in the ocean under the carly summer sea ice. Ocean currents were also examined to determine their effect on the movement of the plume. Samples of sea water were obtained via holes drilled through the ice and analyzed for coliform bacteria. Coliform densities in ice cores were also determined. Densities of coliform bacteria as high as 100.000/100 ml were found along the c. 1 km shoretine of McMurdo Station, and the plume extended 200-300 m seaward. The relocation of the outfall from a surface configuration to the subsurface (11 m deep) had little influence on the distribution of the plume that sometimes reached the seawater intake station. 400 m to the south. Ocean current measurements in the study area confirmed that, while thren the signing advection was to the north and away from the intake area, episodic reversals of flow at some current meter stations coincided with pulses of sewage that moved to the intake. These findings support the use of bacterial indicators as one means to map the distribution and movement of recent sewage contamination in cold (-1.8 C) and movement of recent sewage contamination in cold (-1.8 C) sea water, and provide evidence that the disposal and movement of domestic wastes deserves attention in coastal polar environments. (Auth.)

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Ocean waves, USSR—Kara Sea, Arctic Ocean.

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Mathematical models, Weather forecasting.

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47-3744

Mesoscale simulation of the arctic ice pack.

Mesoscale simulation of the arctic tee pack. Hopkins, M.A., MP 3243, Ice mechanics—1993. Edited by J.P. Dempsey, Z.P. Bažant, Y.D.S. Rajapakse, and S. Shyam Sunder, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1993, p.85-96, 16 refs. Ice deformation, Pack ice, Sea ice distribution, Ice floes, Ice openings, Pressure ridges, Ice cover strength.

Ice cover thickness, Ice models, Computerized simulation, Mathematical models.

The large-scale processes and properties of the arctic ice pack depend on the granular nature of the pack, particularly on the size and distribution of areas of thin ice and open water surrounding multiyear ice floes. Global climate models and ice-occan models of the Arctic Basin depend on the use of continum approximations to define the internal strength of the ice pack, the ice thickness distribution, the surface roughness, and the amount of rideing and lead creation under a given deformathe amount of ridging and lead creation under a given deforma-tion field. At present, empirical data on which to base the con-tinuum approximations are searce. To obtain better estimates

of continuum approximations characterizing the ice pack, a mesoscale (10-100 km) numerical model of the central arctic ice pack has been developed. The mesoscale model is based on a dynamic particle simulation in which individual multiyear ice floes and surrounding areas of first-year ice are explicitly modeled as discrete, convex polygons in a two-dimensional control area. Deformation of the control area produces regions of breakhard figures and areas of open water. The regions of area. Detormation of the control area produces regions of localized failure and areas of open water. The regions of localized failure are modeled as pressure ridging events using the results of numerical experiments performed with a computer simulation of the ridging process. Initial experiments performed with the model provide crude estimates of the strength of the arctic ice pack and the redistribution of ice thicknesses under various strain fields.

47-3745

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Ice deformation, Ice cracks, Ice electrical properties, Crack propagation, Remote sensing. Mathematical models

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47-3747

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47-3748

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strength, Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice wa er interface, Mathematical n.odels.

47-3750

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Ice deformation, Ice elasticity, Ice cover strength, Ice water interface. Ice loads, Hydrodynamics, Mathematical models.

47-3751

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Chin, S.N., Stanley, J.M.

lce deformation. Ice cracks, Ice breaking, Ice solid interface, Ice cover strength, Ice floes, Ice pressure. Ice

loads.

Small-scale indentation and floe-splitting experiments were conducted on columnar ice floes of various sizes and at different speeds. During low-speed indentation (0.2-8 mm/s), the ice floes always split apart, while at higher indentation speeds (>100 mm/s) they did not. The reason is attributed to differences in the process of deformation and failure. At low speed, a large zone of microcracked ice forms in front of the indentor. Development of compressive stresses in the microcracked ice zone leads to buildup of transverse forces that drive crack propagation. These zones of microcracked ice are not observed during high-speed indentation. Rather, the ice fails by continuous crushing. The theoretical effective pressure re-

quired to split an ice floe agrees to some extent with those measured during experiments.

47-3752

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On the effect of phase transformations and disloca-tion density gradients on saline ice compliance.

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47-3754

Crack nucleation mechanism in saline ice.

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crystal structure, Ice crystal growth, Ice pressure, Brines, Crack propagation, Mathematical models.

47-3755

Fracture process zone analysis in saline ice.

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Ice loads. Salt ice. Ice. rostructure, Ice elasticity. cyclic loading response of formation. The combina-iques provides a means to ge on mechanical behavior. This work examines c saline ice brought ab-tion of cyclic and cree quantify the effects of Although it is clearly impacture quantify the microstructural damage associated with creep deformation, a complete understanding of the problem requires that the effects of that damage on constitutive behavior be understood as well. To address this issue, two types of loading sequences were applied to specimens of laboratory-grown ice. In the first the specimen was deformed to specific levels of total strain under constant-load creep conditions and allowed to fully recover upon unloading. A series of zero-mean-stress 0.1-Hz cyclic loads were applied prior to each creep loading and after the final creep loading. The second consisted of a single creep loading, with zero-mean-stress cycles being applied before and after the creep deformation. In addition, load cycles were superimposed on the creep stress at several points during the experiment. All experiments were performed at -10 C, with the creep stress being either 0.5 or 0.75 MPa, and the peak cyclic stress generally varied from 0.1 to 0.4 MPa in increments of 0.1 MPa. The creep results demonstrate the manner in which the anclastic strain builds to an apparent saturation level. The cyclic loading results indicate that the progressive creep damage has a consistent build in the progressive creep damage has a consistent build in the progressive creep damage has a consistent of the monotonically and to a significant degree with increasing levels of creep strain. The experimental results are examined in detail and interpreted in a micromechanical context, with particular attention being paid to the anclastic processes. formed to specific levels of total strain under constant-load particular attention being paid to the anelastic processes

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Geophysical surveys, Ice shee ding, Topographic surveys, Remote sensicy, Antarctica—Adélie Coast. raft. Accura-

The effect of a poorly constrained repetitivity of the orbit of an altimetric satellite is analyzed. From existing data, 35% of the marine good slopes are found to exceed 1.5 cm. km. due either marine geoid slopes are found to exceed 1.5 cm km, due either to short-distance-scale features or to the large-scale geoid. Restrack slope (CTS) can be calculated locally from the tracks inside the repetitivity band with a precision of 0.2-2 cm/km, depending on the orbit cycle and on the width of the band. This can be used as a correction but increases the noise level by at least 50°. Alternatively, the CTS can be derived from a mean sea surface. This adequately corrects for the large-scale signals but, with present mean sea surfaces, it is inadequate for the short-distance-scale features. Above continental ice, larger than 0.3°, along-track slopes were encountered for more than 10° of the time above an altitude of 500 m. These slopes result mostly from undulations of the ice topography. Over one year, a median height profile inside the repetitivity band can be derived at 8-16 cm precision, depending on the number of tracks used and assuming that the measurement noise is 50 cm. From one year to the next, a CTS correction. on the number of tracks used and assuming that the measurement noise is 50 cm. From one year to the next, a CTS correction needs to be applied to compare the yearly median height profiles. In each case, the precision is comparable with the expected signals (e.g., mesoscale variability of the ocean dynamic topography or climatic variation of the snow accumulation rate). These signals can, however, be recovered by space-time analysis of the data. Ice sheet topography is illustrated by reference to the Adelic Coast region of the Antarctic. (Auth. mod.)

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Surface temperature, Periodic variations, Snow line,

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A firn core from within the polar vortex in the Weddell Sea sector of Antarctica reveals nitrate peaks that occur in the spring or early summer. Such peaks are less prominent in two other cores from sites that are further north. Although further data are needed, circumstantial evidence suggests that the peak may be due to sedimentation of polar stratospheric clouds from the stratosphere during winter and spring. No change in the form of the peak is seen over the last three decades. It may be possible to observe past stratospheric conditions over longer time scales from ice cores, but other sources may obliterate the signal in ice from the glacial periods. (Auth. mod.)

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borne radar.

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A version of the proposed Multiple Launch Rocket System-Terminally Guided Warhead's (MLRS-TGW) radar system was tested in central Germany. The radar system (Brassboard Secker) was mounted on an airplane and, during flight, scanned the ground for various targets. The background of the targets (soil, vegetation, water and snow) affects the ability of the radar system to differentiate between targets or even to see the tar-gets, and snow, in some forms, is an especially troublesome background. The purpose of the flight test was to further refine the radar hardware and software to reduce the effects of a snow background, or to develop criteria for the use of the M TGW. To do this, radar performance must be correlated snow conditions. Therefore, while the radar was flying, CRREL measured snow conditions: vertical profiles of depth, density, wetness, and crystal sizes and types, and surface roughness. Those data are reported here.

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Stochastic regime of large-scale atmospheric waves. [Stokhasticheskii rezhim krupnomasshtabnykh atmosfernykh voln₁,

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Evaluating the role of the West Spitsbergen current

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of signal-to-noise-ratio, similarity, uniqueness, and consistency were designed to reject data resulting from mismatches. This image-matching approach has been applied to two SPOT images and two digitized aerial photographs successfully. The results show a nice consistency with manually measured data. (Auth. mod.)

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Quaternary deposits, Glacial deposits, Periglacial processes, Slope stability, Engineering geology, United Kingdom-Wales.

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United States-Alaska.

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Rubber snow friction, Snow strength, Snow hardness, Traction, Trafficability, Motor vehicles, Mathematical

models. This report discusses deep snow mobility (trafficability) models Investigations into the trafficability of vehicles in deep snow have been ongoing since as early as 1954. Modeling of vehicle performance under these conditions began shortly thereafter. Completely acceptable models have not yet been developed. The primary purpose of these models, as with all trafficability models, is to predict net traction. This is generally done by predicting the gross traction available to the vehicle and subtracting a prediction of the resistance to motion caused by the terrain. Vehicle sinkage is also a desirable value, to determine if the vehicle undercarriage is dragging (which will increase resistance), and to determine if the vehicle is truly in a deep snow condition. Recently, a shallow snow mobility model was resistance), and to determine if the vehicle is truly in a deep snow condition. Recently, a shallow snow mobility model was developed that seems to produce excellent results. Due to the apparent lack of an acceptable deep snow model, it seemed reasonable to attempt some comparisons between shallow and deep snow algorithms and to compare the results with available data. A short description of deep snow is provided, and the basic algorithms and assumptions of various models are described and compared with each other and with test data. These results indicate that, of the models examined, sinkage can be predicted marginally well, but the extent of the deformation bulb cannot be determined. The shallow snow relationships for resistance and traction seem promising for use in deep snow but more confirmation is required. The existing deep snow models require extensive snow characterization, which is acceptable for design comparisons, but not for use as tactical decision aids

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Field screening methods for TNT, RDX and 2,4-DNT

in soil and water.

Jenkins, T.F., et al, MP 3249. Environmental Symposium and Exhibition, 19th. Albuquerque, NM, Mar. 22-25, 1993. Proceedings, Arlington, VA, American Defense Preparedness Association, 1993, p.282-287, 15 refs.

Walsh, M.E.

Soil pollution, Water pollution, Explosives, Environ-mental impact, Soil chemistry, Water chemistry, Chemical analysis.

Chemical analysis.

Development and validation of field screening techniques for explosives residues in soil and water originating from munitions wastes are discussed. Simple colorimetric tests have been developed to detect 2.4.6-TNT, 2.4-DNT and RDX in soil water. veloped to detect 2.4.6-TNT, 2.4-DNT and RDX in soil water. Soils are extracted by manually shaking with acctone. Water samples are extracted by passage through a solid phase extraction cartridge and eluting with acctone. The acctone extracts from each procedure are then subjected to the following reactions. For TNT and 2.4-DNT, the extracts are reacted with potassium hydroxide and sodium sulfie to form the red-colored Janowsky complex when TNT is present. For RDX, extracts are passed through an anion exchange resin to remove nitrate and nitrite, acidified, and RDX is reduced with zinc to form nitrous acid. The nitrous acid is detected by reaction with a Hach Nitri Ver 3 powder pillow, which produces a highly colored azo dye. Detection of these analytes can be obtained visually and concentrations estimated from absorbance measurements at 540, 570 and 507 nm for TNT, 2.4-DNT and RDX, respective. ly. Detection limits in soil are about 1 microgram/g for TNT and RDX and about 2 microgram/g for 2.4-DNT. Detection limits in water have been estimated at 5 microgram/L for TNT and RDX. Results indicate that the field screening methods and RDX. Results indicate that the field screening methods do not suffer from false negatives and the rate of false positives

Comparison of solid phase extraction with salting-out solvent extraction for preconcentration of ni-troaromatic and nitramine explosives from water. Jenkins, T.F., et al, MP 3250, Environmental Symposium and Exhibition, 19th, Albuquerque, NM. Mar. 22-25, 1993. Proceedings, Arlington, VA. American

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Soil pollution, Water pollution, Explosives, Environmental impact, Ground water, Soil chemistry, Water

Defense Preparedness Association, 1993, p.316-321,

chemistry. Chemical analysis.

chemistry. Chemical analysis.
Residues of high explosives are one of the most significant pollution problems at DOD facilities. Recently the EPA has lowered the concentration at which these compounds are thought to be harmful to human health. Because TNT, RDX and HMX, as well as several manufacturing impurities and environmental transformation products, are quite mobile in the soil and have caused ground water pollution, there is an increasing demand for low-level analysis of these compounds in ground water from installation boundary wells. RDX and HMX are very polar, and normal liquid-liquid extraction/preconcentration techniques result in poor recovery. Two innovative preconcentration techniques have been reported that appear to offer improved recovery and adequate preconcentration: solid phase extraction (SPE) and salting-out solvent extraction (SOE). This paper compares cartridge-SPE, membrane-SPE, and SOE using a series of reagent-grade water samples fortified with low concentrations of 11 nitroaromatics and nitramines and a set of ground water samples from an explosives-contaminated DOD facility. Results indicated that the three methods were comparable with respect to low-level detection capability, which ranged from 0.05 to 0.30 mg/L

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Forbes, B.C., Montreal, McGill University, 1993, 333p. + appends., Ph.D. thesis. With French and Russian summaries. Refs. p.298-324.

Tundra, Revegetation, Plant ecology, Soil erosion, Vegetation patterns, Environmental impact, Human factors, Canada.

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Dams, Cold weather construction, Earthquakes.

47-3916

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Winter concreting, Analysis (mathematics). Accuracy, Concretes

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Sea ice, Aerial surveys, Surface properties, Classificahotographic reconnaissance. Radiometry, Sensors, Image processing, Data processing, Resolution.

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Peddle, D.R., et al, Remote sensing of environment, Apr. 1993, 44(1), p.67-80, 34 refs. Franklin, S.E.

Permafrost surveys. Permafrost distribution. Permafrost thickness, Active layer, Spaceborne photography, Radiometry, Image processing, Classifications, Computer programs, Topographic features.

Estimating snow grain size using AVIRIS data. Nolin, A.W., et al, Remote sensing of environment, May-June 1993, 44(2-3), p.231-238, 17 refs. Dozier L

Snow cover distribution, Snow depth, Snow surveys, Aerial surveys. Infrared reconnaissance. Image processing, Snow optics, Snow cover effect, Grain size, Reflectivity.

47-3920

Modelling of rock mass responses to glaciation at Finnsjön, central Sweden.

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Nuclear power, Waste disposal, Underground storage, Glaciation, Bedrock, Ice solid interface, Ice loads, Stress concentration, Rock mechanics, Mathematical models.

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Icing on a small horizontal-axis wind turbine-part 1:

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Precipitation (meteorology), Weather observations, Hail, Ice storms, Thunderstorms, Damage.

47-3925

Breakup of shore fast sea ice. Squire, V.A., Cold regions science and technology, May 1993, 21(3), p.211-218, 27 refs.

Sea ice. Fast ice, Ice breakup, Ocean waves, Ice water interface, Ice deformation, Wave propagation, Damping, Ice cover thickness, Mathematical models.

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Comparison of the mass-loading and elastic plate

models of an ice field.
Squire, V.A., Cold regions science and technology, May 1993, 21(3), p.219-229, 33 refs.

Sea ice, Ocean waves, Ice water interface, Ice edge, Wave propagation, Boundary value problems, Damping, Ice models, Ice elasticity, Ice cover effect, Mathematical models.

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Ice pressures on vertical and sloping structures through dimensional analysis and similarity theory.
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pressure, Ice mechanics, Forecasting, Design criteria, Analysis (mathematics), Topographic effects.

Sea ice flexural rigidity: a comparison of methods. DiMarco, R.L., et al, Cold regions science and technology, May 1993, 21(3), MP 3251, p.247-255, 16

Dugan, J.P., Martin, W.W., Tucker, W.B. Sea ice. Ice water interface, Ice mechanics, Mechanical tests, Flexural strength, Elastic waves, Wave propagation, Accuracy, Analysis (mathematics).

Mechanical properties of sea ice are typically determined from a static test using the physical and chemical properties of small a static test using the physical and chemical properties of small samples. Measurements of flexural properties of multi-year sea ice were made recently using both a static and a dynamic geophysical technique. This paper presents the results of a comparison between the ice flexural rigidity determined by the two methods. The dynamic method is shown to yield a very precise determination of the flexural rigidity based upon the propagation of low frequency (1 to 70 Hz) waves. Values determined by the static method are shown to be consistently higher.

47-3929

Effect of fatigue on the bearing capacity of floating ice

sheets.
Haynes, F.D., et al. Cold regions science and technology. May 1993, 21(3), MP 3252, p.257-263, 8 refs. Kerr, A.D., Martinson, C.R.
Floating ice, Ice cover strength, Bearing strength, Mechanical tests. Oscillations, Dynamic loads, Static Correlation, Estique (materials) loads, Correlation, Fatigue (materials).

loads, Correlation, Fatigue (materials).

In this paper laboratory tests on floating freshwater ice covers with specially built pulsators are described. Preliminary tests showed that the creep deflections were very small and that the pulsator used did not cause a breakthrough in the time frame considered. Therefore, a breakthrough method was used to determine the effect of the oscillatory load on the bearing capacity of an ice cover. After a prescribed time (or a number of accumulated cycles) both loading devices, the pulsator and its static control, were subjected to a constant downward deflection rate by means of sere wijacks until breakthrough occurred. Two series of tests were conducted, one at an oscillating frequency of 21.5 Hz and the other at 15 Hz. Results of both series of tests showed that the oscillations substantially lowered the bearing capacity of the ice covers tested. the bearing capacity of the ice covers tested.

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Frozen ground physics, Permafrost physics, Soil tests, Electrical measurement, Dielectric properties, Low temperature research, Temperature effects, Water content, Phase transformations, Polarization (charge separation).

47-3931

Subsurface temperatures and geothermal gradients on the North Slope of Alaska.
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Bird, K.J., Magoon, L.B.

Permafrost surveys, Permafrost depth, Geothermal prospecting, Frozen ground temperature, Temperature gradients, Subsurface investigations, Well logging, Hydrates.

47-3932 Constitutive equation for temperate firm derived from strain rates of two firm pits (Kesselwandferner, Oetztal Alps, 1967-1989).

Ambach, W., et al, Cold regions science and technolo-

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tion, Pits (excavations), Strain tests, Analysis (mathematics).

Ice detector estimation of atmospheric icing on a cahle.

McComber, P., et al, Cold regions science and technology. May 1993, 21(3), p.305-316, 12 refs. Druez, J., Laflamme, J.

Power line icing, Ice loads, Ice detection, Icing rate, Indicating instruments, Performance. Cold weather tests, Ice forecasting.

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pacing of icicles.

Makkonen, L., et al, Cold regions science and technology, May 1993, 21(3), p.317-322, 5 refs.

Power line icing, Ice solid interface, Ice air interface, Ice growth, Drops (liquids), Physical properties, Dendritic ice, Wind factors, Ice forecasting, Theories.

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Effects of climatic perturbations on the equilibrium-line altitude, West Greenland.

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Topological approach to the strain-rate pattern of ice sheets. Nye, J.F., Journal of glaciology, 1993, 39(131), p.10-

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47-3937

Mechanisms of fast flow in Jakobshavns Isbrae, West Greenland: Part 1. Measurements of temperature and water level in deep boreholes. Iken, A., et al, Journal of glaciology, 1993, 39(131), p.15-25, 15 refs.

Echelmeyer, K.A., Harrison, W., Funk, M. Glaciology, Ice sheets, Glacier flow, Glacial hydrology, Ice temperature, Temperature measurement, Bore-holes, Subglacial drainage, Water level, Ice deforma-

47-3938

Consolidation of sediments by glaciers: relations between sediment geotechnics, soft-bed glacier dynamics and subglacial ground-water flow.
Boulton, G.S., et al. Journal of glaciology, 1993, 39(131), p.26-44, 24 refs.
Dobbie, K.E.

Glaciology, Pleistocene, Glacial geology, Glacier flow. Glacial hydrology, Ice solid interface, Glacier beds, Sediments, Deformation, Glacier melting, Subglacial drainage.

Glaciation and deglaciation mechanisms in a coupled two-dimensional climate-ice-sheet model.

Berger, A., et al. Journal of glaciology, 1993, 39(131), p.45-49, 11 refs.
Gallée, H., Tricot, C.

Glaciology, Paleoclimatology, Insolation, Climatic changes, Glaciation, Glacier oscillation, Periodic variations, Simulation.

47.3040

Internal melting and ice accretion at the bottom of temperate glaciers.

Hiboutry, L.A., Journal of glaciology, 1993, 39(131), p.50-64, 26 refs.

Glaciology, Glacier melting, Ice temperature, Glacier flow, Glacier beds, Ice accretion, Basal sliding, Interfacial tension, Ice water interface, Stress concentration, Analysis (mathematics).

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Hutter, K., Journal of glaciology, 1993, 39(131), p.65-86, 73 refs.

Glaciology, Ice sheets, Glacier flow, Glacial hydrology. Glacier oscillation, Basal sliding, Water content, lee thermal properties, Thermodynamics, Mathematical models.

47-3942

Mass balance of a cirque glacier in the Italian Alps (Ghiacciaio dell Sforzellina, Ortles-Cevedale Group). Catasta, G., et al, *Journal of glaciology*, 1993, 39(131), p.87-90, 7 refs. Smiraglia, C.

Glaciology, Círque glaciers, Mountain glaciers, Glacier oscillation, Glacier mass balance, Glacier surveys, Periodic variations, Climatic factors.

47-3943

Tutorial on the use of control methods in ice-sheet modeling.

MacAyeal, D.R., Journal of glaciology, 1993, 39(131), p.91-98, 8 refs.

Glaciology, Ice sheets, Glacier flow, Basal sliding, Internal friction, Forecasting, Velocity measurement, Mathematical models.

47-3944

ics).

Solar-heating rates and temperature profiles in an-

tarctic snow and ice.
Brandt, R.E., et al, Journal of glaciology, 1993, 39(131), p.99-110, 40 refs.

Warren, S.G. Glaciology, Snow cover effect, Insolation, Radiation absorption, Snow temperature, Snow heat flux, Temperature gradients, Snow optics, Analysis (mathemat-

Observations of temperature maxima at about 10 cm depth in Observations of temperature maxima at about 10 cm depth in cold antarctic snow during summer have previously been explained by a model which proposes that solar heating is distributed with depth whereas thermal infrared cooling is localized at the surface (the "solid-state greenhouse"). When the model's spectral resolution is improved, solving for solar radiative fluxes separately in 118 wavelength bands instead of just one "average" wavelength, the temperature difference at the surface to 10 cm depth shrinks from approx. 4 K to 0.2 K and moves toward the surface, indicating that the solid-state greenhouse is largely an artifact of inadequate spectral resolution. The reason that the solid-state greenhouse effect is insignificant in the case of antarctic snow is that the wavelengths which do penetrate deeply into snow (visible light) are essentially not absorbed and are scattered back to the surface, whereas the wavelengths that are absorbed by snow (near-infrared) are absorbed and are scattered back to the surface, whereas in wavelengths that are absorbed by snow (near-infrared) are absorbed in the top few millimeters. The conditions needed to obtain a significant solid-state greenhouse are examined. The phenomenon becomes important if the scattering coefficient is small (as in blue ice) or if the thermal conductivity is low (as in low-density snow, such as near-surface depth hoar). (Authmod.)

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TV-videc observations of bed and basal sliding on Storglaciären, Sweden.

Pohjola, V.A., Journal of glaciology, 1993, 39(131). p.111-118, 25 refs.

Glaciology, Glacier flow, Glacier beds, Basal sliding, Boreholes, Photographic techniques.

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Jezek, K.C., et at, Journal of glaciology, 1993, 39(131), p.119-132, 15 refs.

Glaciology, Glacier surfaces, Remote sensing, Synthetic aperture radar, Surface structure, Snow cover effect, Snowmelt, Sensor mapping, Backscattering.

47-3947

Statistics of firn closure: a simulation study. Enting, I.G., Journal of glaciology, 1993, 39(131), p.133-142, 22 refs.

Glaciology, Firn, Ice composition, Atmospheric composition, Ice air interface, Gas inclusions, Bubbles, Age determination, Mathematical models, Latticed struc-

47-3948

Geometry and flow conditions of subglacial water at South Cascade Glacier, Washington State, U.S.A.; an analysis of tracer injections.

Fountain, A.G., *Journal of glaciology*, 1993, 39(131), p.143-156, 41 refs.

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Basal ice accretion and debris entrainment within the coastal ice margin, Law Dome, Antarctica.

Goodwin, I.D., Journal of glaciology, 1993, 39(131), p.157-166, 27 refs.

Glaciology, Glacier ice, Grounded ice, Bottom ice, Ice composition, Stratigraphy, Ice accretion, Isotope analysis, Sediment transport, Subglacial observations, Antarctica-Law Dome.

Basal ice stratigraphy in coastal ice cliffs at the Law Dome margin has revealed the basal accretion of clean and debrismargin has received the obasi accretion of clean and debris-bearing ice, marine congelation ice and granular marine ice inland of the margin. Co-isotopic analysis of deltaO-18 and deltaD isotopes together with solute chemistry were applied to determine the modes of accretion and debris entrainment. The marine congelation ice and the granular marine ice were formed from the basal freezing of desalinated sea water and the episodic mixture of basal meltwater and sea water, respectively. Two different debris-entrainment mechanisms were identified. Dedifferent debris-entrainment mechanisms were identified. Debris- band ice with debris concentrations of 6.3-33"; (by volume) was formed from proglacial raised beach and shallow marine sediment incorporated by an over-riding advance of the margin. Two other debris-bearing ice types, dispersed debris-poor ice with debris concentrations <0.3"; (by volume) and laminated debris ice with debris concentration 0.9-19"; (by volume) were accreted further infland from the margin by basal regelation processes associated with the Robin (1976) heat-pump effect. (Auth.)

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MacAyeal, D.R.

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cation, Cloud seeding, Cloud dissipation, Supercooled clouds. Meteorological data.

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sign 47-4001

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structures, Pipeline insulation, Subsea permafrost, Permafrost preservation, Design.

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Petroleum industry, Offshore structures, Subsurface structures, Ice loads, Walls, Plates, Bearing strength, Design, Composite materials.

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Power line icing, Glaze, Ice detection, Measuring instruments, Electronic equipment, Computer applica-tions, Ice prevention, Accuracy, Design. 47-4000

Glaciers.

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Glacier surveys, Glacier oscillation, Icebergs, Cirque glaciers, Mountain glaciers, Glacial deposits, Crevasses, Glacier surges, Ecology, Antarctica.

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47-4010

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perature, Thermal regime, Forecasting, Snow cover effect, Temperature variations, Meteorological data, Mathematical models.

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Busarova, O.E., Shurkhno, A.A., Yasinskii, S.V. Agriculture, Seasonal freeze thaw, Ground thawing, Soil temperature, Thaw depth, Biomass, Vapor diffusion, Insulation, Thermal conductivity, Mathematical models.

47-4013

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Osipov, A.D., et al, *Hydrotechnical construction*, Jan. 1993, 26(7), p.400-404, Translated from Gidrotekhnicheskoe stroitel'stvo. 2 refs. Sharkunov, S.V., Semenenok, S.N., Magiton, A.S.

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47-4014

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Khudiakova, A.I. Reservoirs, Water temperature, Thermal regime, Hydrothermal processes, Freezeup, Ice cover effect, Water flow, Polynyas.

47-4015

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Quaternary deposits, Arctic landscapes, Marine deposits, Glacial deposits, Glacier oscillation, Radioactive age determination. Stratigraphy, Permafrost indicators.

47-4016

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Glacial deposits, Glacial geology, Glacier beds, Landscape development, Geomorphology, Sediment transport, Stratigraphy, Ice solid interface, Topographic features.

Glacigenic deposits of the Central Deep: a key to the Late Quaternary evolution of the eastern Barents Sea.

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Pleistocene. Quaternary deposits, Marine deposits, Glaciation, Marine geology, Glacial deposits, Drill core analysis, Stratigraphy.

47-4018

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Pleistocene, Glacial geology, Marine geology, Glacial deposits, Glaciation, Deltas, Geomorphology, Stratigraphy.

47-4019

Collision between graupel particles: a field observation and theory.

Mizuno, H., et al, Meteorological Society of Japan. Journal, Dec. 1992, 70(6), p.1037-1043, With Japanese summary. 28 refs. Matsuo, T

Precipitation (meteorology). Snow pellets, Ice crystal collision, Impact tests, Charge transfer, Particle size distribution, Velocity measurement, Cloud electrifica-

Cleanup in the Arctic.

Josephson, J., Environmental science & technology, Apr. 1993, 27(4), p.585. Polar atmospheres, Environmental impact, Air pollu-

tion, Economic development, Countermeasures

47-4021

Drag reduction of a cylinder/endwall junction using the ice formation method.

LaFleur, R.S., et al, Journal of fluids engineering. Mar. 1993, 115(1), p.26-32, 28 refs. Langston, L.S.

Fluid dynamics. Design. Fluid flow. Unsteady flow. Joints (junctions). Ice formation, Ice water interface. Boundary layer, Topographic effects.

Constraints on ice-sheet thickness over Tibet during the last 40,000 years.

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Dec. 1992, 7(4), p.283-290, 43 refs.

Sharma, P., Shah, S.K.

Paleoclimatology, Quaternary deposits, Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Ice cover thickness, Snow cover effect, Ice cores, Isotope analysis, Climatic factors.

47-4023

Post-glacial loess deposition in a montane environment: South Thompson River valley, British Columbia, Canada.

Roberts, M.C., et al, Journal of quaternary science. Dec. 1992, 7(4), p.291-301, 36 refs. Cunningham, F.F.

Quaternary deposits, Lacustrine deposits, Loess, Sediment transport, Stratigraphy, Landscape development, Eolian soils, Wind factors.

Long-term studies of snow-vegetation interactions. Walker. D.A., et al, *BioScience*, May 1993, 43(5), p.287-301, 53 refs.

Halfpenny, J.C., Walker, M.D., Wessman, C.A.
Alpine landscapes, Ecosystems, Vegetation patterns,
Snow cover effect, Snow cover distribution, Periglacial processes, Geobotanical interpretation, Climatic changes.

47-4025

Computation of maximum ice-dam water levels of specified exceedence probability in the absence or lack of observation data.

Buzin, V.A., Soviet meteorology and hydrology, 1992, No.3, p.56-62, Translated from Meteorologiia i gidrologiia. 7 refs.

gidrologiia. 7 refs. River flow. Hydraulics, Water level, Ice dams, Ice breakup, Flood forecasting, Ice cover effect, Statistical analysis, Accuracy.

Proceedings of the 49th annual Eastern Snow Conference, Oswego, NY, June 3-4, 1992.
Eastern Snow Conference, MP 3253, 1992, 273p., Refs. passim. For individual papers see 47-4027 through 47-4058.

Ferrick, M.G., ed, Pangburn, T., ed. DLC OC929.S7E34

Snowstorms, Snowfall, Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Snow air interface, Lake effects, Runoff, River ice.

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Buttle, J.M., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings. 1992, 49th, p.1-12, 18 refs.
Taylor, C.H., Vonk, A.M.
Snowmelt, Runoff, Snow hydrology, Stream flow, Snow composition, Water chemistry, Isotope analysis.

47-4028

Modeling the redistribution of snow in alpine areas using geographic information processing techniques. Cline, D.W., Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.13-24, 17 refs.

Snow cover distribution. Snow air interface, Snow-drifts, Alpine landscapes, Snow erosion, Wind erosion. Wind factors, Statistical analysis.

Snow hedge design guidelines: preliminary results and implications.

Prechanok, M.S., Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.25-30, 7 refs.

Snow hedges, Snowdrifts, Snow retention, Windbreaks, Road maintenance.

47-4030

Some experiences in assessing aircraft anti-icing fluid under various snow conditions.

Stamm, A., et al. Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.31-37, 2 refs.
Chermack, E.C., Thomas, M.
Aircraft icing, Chemical ice prevention, Snowstorms.

Preliminary evaluation of thermal infrared aircraft data for mapping snow cover in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Hall, D.K., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.39-46, 20 refs.
Ormsby, J.P., Chien, J.Y.L.

Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution, Alpine land-scapes, Aerial surveys, Infrared mapping, Radiometry, United States—California—Sierra Nevada.

Acoustic pulse propagation over a seasonal snow cov-

Albert, D.G., Eastern Snow Conference. ings, 1992, 49th, MP 3254, p.47-53, 19 refs. Snow acoustics, Snow cover effect, Snow permeability, Snow air interface, Sound transmission, Attenuation, Seasonal variations

The absorption of sound energy by the ground has been studied extensively because of its importance in understanding noise propagation through the atmosphere. Snow is of interest in this regard because it is the most absorptive naturally occurring this regard because it is the most absorptive naturally occurring ground cover. To quantify the effect of snow, measurements of acoustic pulse propagation were conducted in the 5- to 500-Hz frequency band over various snow covers and over snow-free grass and frozen ground. Blank pistol shots fired I m above the snow surface were the source of the acoustic pulses, and geophones and microphones arranged in a linear array were used to record the resultant waveforms. The peak pulse amplifieds decayed much facter with distance over snow than over used to record the resultant waveforms. The peak pulse amplitudes decayed much faster with distance over snow than over snow-free grass: an order of magnitude difference in the sound pressure levels was recorded after 100 m of propagation. The acoustic waveforms were also markedly changed after propagating over snow, with broadened pulses and enhanced low frequencies. The pulse shapes and peak amplitude decay rates were successfully predicted theoretically using a layered, rigid-frame, porous medium model of the snow. The effective flow resistivity of the snow was determined by matching theoretical and observed waveforms, and this method gives promise of becoming a useful method of estimating the intrinsic permeability of the snow.

47-4033

Induced flow channels in a natural snowpack. Albert, M.R., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. ceedings, 1992, 49th, MP 3255, p.55-60, 7 refs. McGilvary, W.R., Greenan, H.J. Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Seepage, Runoff.

Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Seepage, Runoff. Preliminary results from the response of two snowmelt lysimeters are examined in order to investigate the outflow differences between a disturbed and undisturbed natural snow cover. The lysimeters are located 5 m apart on level ground and are identical, except that one has instrumentation that induces vertical flow channels, while the other does not. The number of vertical flow paths in shallow, layered snowpacks has a large influence on snowmelt discharge. In ripe, homogeneous snowpacks with high discharge rates, induced vertical flow paths have little influence on discharge. Layering in shallow snow can influence snowmelt discharge through a significant portion of the snowmelt season.

47-4034

Air Force snowfall statistics for engineering applica-

Snelling, H.J., Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.61-69, 3 refs.

Snowfall, Snowstorms, Snow removal, Meteorological data, Airports, Military facilities, Statistical analysis.

47-4035

Numerical simulation model of cable icing in freezing rain conditions.

McComber, P., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.71-80, 14 refs.

Power line icing, Ice storms, Ice accretion, Ice loads, Wind pressure, Mathematical models.

Preliminary analysis of historical snow data using a

geographic information system.

Loiselle, M.C., et al. Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.81-88, 2 refs.

Cowing, D.J., Keezer, G.R.

Snow surveys, Snow water equivalent, Runoff fore-casting, Meteorological data, Statistical analysis, United States-Maine

47-4037

Use of high resolution data from the nested grid model for the prediction of lake-effect snows.

Niziol, T.A., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.89-99, 13 refs. For another source see 47-2138.

McLaughlin, S. Lake effects, Snowstorms, Weather forecasting, Meteorological data, Computerized simulation, Great Lakes

"Tea kettle" effect snow.
Woolley, R., et al. Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.101-106, 5 refs.
Cajazza, R., Galletta, T.A. Lake effects, Snowstorms, Snowfall, Great Lakes,

47-4039

Coastal influences on winter precipitation events in southeast Labrador.

Newell, J.P., Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.107-114, 6 refs.

Marine meteorology, Precipitation (meteorology), Storms, Canada—Labrador.

47-4040

Preliminary numerical simulations of the 31 January 1991 lake-effect snowstorm.

Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.115-123, 3 refs.
Chermack, E.C., Stamm, A., Frank, D., Thomas, M.,

Lane effects, Snowstorms, Snowfall, Great Lakes.

47-4041

Role of multiple lake interaction in the western New York lake-effect snowstorm of 24-26 November 1991. Byrd, G., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.125-134, 9 refs. Restivo, M., Kraaijenbrink, G. Lake effects, Snowstorms, Snowfall, Great Lakes.

February 1972 Eastern Snow Conference weather ex-

perience at Oswego, New York. Sykes, R.B., Jr., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.135-144, 9 refs.

Lake effects, Snowstorms, Snowfall, Great Lakes.

Does lake-effect snow extend to the mountains of West Virginia.

Schmidlin, T.W., Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.145-148, 15 refs.
Lake effects, Snowstorms, Snowfall, United States— West Virginia.

47-4044

Observations of lake-induced convection during the Lake Ontario Winter Storms Project (LOWS) Penc, R.S., Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.149-159, 18 refs. Lake effects, Snowstorms, Snowfall, Great Lakes.

Characterization of hillslope thermal and hydrologic Processes at the Sleepers River Research Watershed.
Pangburn, T., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, MP 3256, p.161-167, 13 refs.
Albert, M.R., Hardy, J.P., McGilvary, W.R., Shanley,

Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Snow thermal properties, Snow heat flux, Seepage, Runoff, Slope processes, Wa-

Measurements for the characterization of thermal and hydrologic processes at the hillslope scale were made within the W-9 subwatershed at the Sleepers River Research Watershed during the 1991-92 winter season. Three soil pits were instrumented on a predominantly south-facing slope with a deciduous cover type. Soil and some temperature sensors, soil moisture sensors, and soil water lysimeters were installed at each pit. Meteorologic data (air temperature relative bundity, wind Meteorologic data (air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, incoming and reflected short- and long-wave radiation) and snowpack characteristics were also measured throughout the study period. Streamwater and wave radiation) and snowpack characteristics were also measured throughout the study period. Streamwater and streambed temperatures were measured at the toe of the slope. These data are being used to study hillslope-scale thermal and hydrologic processes as an intermediate scale between point and basin modeling. Results of this study suggest that source areas are best defined by a field accounting of the thermal mechanisms in the snow/soil/stream/system. These observed thermal mechanisms have a large effect on the internal snow-melt processes, the relative flow paths of surface, subsurface and ground water and the total outflow to the stream channel.

Nitrogen dynamics and sub-ice meltwater patterns in a small boreal lake during snowmelt.

Jones, H.G., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.169-180, 24 refs.

Roberge, J.

Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Runoff, Ice cover effect, Lake water, Water chemistry, Hydrogeochemistry, Nutrient cycle, Water pollution.

Does detailed areal distribution of snow cover improve the utility of a hydrological model for watershed management.

Schroeter, H.O., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.181-192, 21 refs. Whiteley, H.R.

Snow surveys, Snow cover distribution, Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Runoff forecasting, Stream flow, Wa-

47-4048

Stream cooling by heat transfer to partially-submerged rocks.

Davis, R.E., Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, MP 3257, p.193-201, 25 refs.

River ice, Freezeup, Ice formation, Ice heat flux, Ice water interface, Heat transfer, Streams, Water temperature, Rock properties.

ature. Note properties.

This study tested the hypothesis that partially submerged rocks in small streams contribute significantly to the heat loss from the stream during icing episodes. The experiment took place in a small stream on the eastern border of the Sierra Nevada mountains in California. Thermistors were placed in granite and quartz monzonite rocks, and the rocks were placed along transects across the stream. Rock, stream and air temperatures were measured along with other meteorologic variables during freezing events. The components of the energy balance over the stream and heat transfer rates between the rocks and the the stream and heat transfer rates between the rocks and the stream were estimated. Exposed rocks in a pool reached tem-peratures below stream temperatures during icing events, par-ticularly when the stream temperature dropped to the melting point of ice. The energy loss rates from the stream to some of the rocks were the same magnitude for short periods as the energy losses from the surface of the stream. On the other hand, rock temperatures closely tracked the stream tempera-tures during daily warming. Analysis of one of the freezing episodes is presented here.

Development of a field technique for measuring fresh

Mulherin, N.D., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, MP 3258, p.203-212, 9 refs. Ferrick, M.G., Weyrick, P.B., Perron, N.M., Hun-

River ice, Lake ice, Ice density, Ice breakup, Ice deterioration. Ice surveys.

oration. Ice surveys.

Warming and subsequent deterioration of river and lake ice during the spring thaw cause dramatic changes in its material properties. This paper investigates whether the ice porosity or, alternatively, the drained density can be quantified in the field. The accuracy and precision of field mass/volume measurement of cylindrical ice cores were obtained by comparing with mass/volume measurements made on the same samples after careful machining in the laboratory. In addition, some of the ice samples were later analyzed using a submersion weighing method that is highly accurate for bubble-free ice, and these results were compared with the two mass/volume methods. This preliminosty. compared with the two mass/volume methods. This preliminary analysis indicates that the field method may be adequate for characterizing both the spatial variability of ice density and the temporal changes in this density distribution.

47-4050

Improvements to expulsive separation ice protection hlankets.

Orldberg, J., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.213-218, 3 refs. Lardiere, B., Jr.

Aircraft icing, Ice removal, Ice breaking, Electrical properties.

47-4051

Some illustrations of roles of lake ice in limnology. Adams, W.P., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.219-226, 10 refs. Ecclestone, M.

Lake ice, Icebound lakes, Frozen lakes, Ice water interface, Ice cover effect, Limnology.

Lake-Effect Snow Observation Network (LESON) report for the 1991-1992 snow season. Ferlito, J., et al. Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.227-234, 6 refs.

Osborne, S., Sykes, R.B., Jr., Eichorn, D. Lake effects, Snowstorms, Snowfall, Great Lakes.

Look at lake effect snow cloudbands with satellite

imagery. Niziol, T.A., et al. Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.235-242, 11 refs. Levan, J.M.

Lake effects, Snowstorms, Snowfall, Cloud cover, Spaceborne photography, Great Lakes.

Local influences on winter minimum air temperatures.

Hogan, A.W., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. ceedings, 1992, 49th, MP 3259, p.243-246, 7 refs. Ferrick, M.G.

Snow air interface, Snow cover effect, Air temperature. Surface temperature. Atmospheric boundary layer. Soil air interface.

Previous experiments have developed the hypothesis that a frozen, snow-covered river impoundment can provide an air temperature reference plane in complex terrain. This reference plane facilitates analysis of surface temperature variability and the temperature-height structure of the boundary layer with respect to slope and aspect in the vicinity of the plane. The authors apply these results to analysis of the influence of local surface snow cover on the morning air temperature, and the vertical temperature structure observed.

47-4055

Borehole jack indentor test: recent advances at

ceedings, 1992, 49th, p.247-253, 19 refs. Prowse, T.D. Demuth, M.N., et al, Eastern Snow Conference. Pro-

River ice, Ice cover strength, Ice hardness, Ice surveys, Borehole instruments, Hardness tests.

47.4056

Effects of temperature and snowfall on winter low flows in New England.

Hartley, S., Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.255-261, 6 refs.

Snowfall, Snowmelt, River flow, Stream flow, Runoff forecasting, Air temperature, Statistical analysis.

Suspended sediment concentration during river ice break-up.
Prowse, T.D., Eastern Snow Conference. Proceed-

ings, 1992, 49th, p.263-267, 20 refs. River ice, Ice breakup, Ice erosion, Suspended sediments, Ice scoring, Banks (waterways).

47-4058

Snow surface temperature variation near a snow pit. Gwilliam, B.L., Eastern Snow Conference. Proceedings, 1992, 49th, p.269-272, 5 refs.

Snow surface temperature. Snow air interface. Snow heat flux. Snow cover effect, Detection, Statistical analysis.

Biogeochemical inductions of gold-dispersion trains

of gold-quartz deposits in the permafrost zone.

Taisaev, T.T., et al. USSR Academy of Sciences.

Transactions. Earth science sections, Feb. 1993. Transactions. Earth science sections, Feb. 1993, 317(2), p.215-220, 8 refs. For Russian original see

Arent'eva. A.G.

Permafrost surveys, Permafrost weathering, Soil water migration, Tailings, Gold, Dispersions, Plant physiology, Geochemistry.

47-4060

Compressive strength of ice cubes of different sizes. Kuehn, G.A., et al, Journal of offshore mechanics and arctic engineering, May 1993, 115(2), p.142-148, 17 For another source see 46-417

Schulson, E.M., Jones, D.E., Zhang, J. Ice mechanics, Ice strength, Ice volume, Ice deformation, Compressive properties. Stress concentration, Strain tests, Brittleness.

Schooling behaviour of arctic cod, Boreogadus saida,

convoling paraviour of arctic cod, Boreogadus saida, in relation to drifting pack ice.
Crawford, R.E., et al, Environmental biology of fishes.
Apr. 1993, 36(4), p.345-357, 30 refs.
Jorgenson, J.K.

Marine biology, Biomass, Distribution, Pack ice, Drift, Underwater acoustics, Ice cover effect,

Ice depolarizations on K(a) band (20 GHz) satelliteto-ground path and correlation with radar observations.

Maekawa, Y., et al. *Radio science*, May-June 1993, 28(3), p.249-259, 25 refs.

Chang, N.S., Miyazaki, A

Telecommunication, Satellites, Radio waves, Radar echoes, Wave propagation, Precipitation (meteorology), Attenuation, Polarization (waves), Ice crystal op-

47-4063

Numerical calculation of the course of solidification in aqueous salt solutions, with reference to cryobiology. Numerische Berechnungen zum Erstarrungsverlauf in währigen Salzlösungsproben mit Bezug sur Kryobiologie₃, Heschel, I., et al, Chemie-Ingenieur-Technik, Jan.

1993, 65(1), p.63-66, In German. 12 refs.

Rau. G.

Cryobiology, Salt water, Solutions, Solidification, Phase transformations, Temperature effects, Ice water interface, Analysis (mathematics).

47-4064

Melting heat transfer along a horizontal heated tube immersed in a fluidized liquid ice bed.

Fukusako, S., et al. Experimental thermal and fluid science. May 1993, 6(4), p.353-359, 8 refs. Yamada, M., Morizane, H., Kim, M.H.

Cold storage. Air conditioning. Bubbling. Pipes (tubes), Slush. Phase transformations. Ice melting, Solutions, Ice solid interface, Heat transfer coefficient.

47-4065

Validation of local thermal equilibrium in unsaturated porous media with simultaneous flow and freezing.

Tao. Y.X., et al. International communications in heat and mass transfer. May-June 1993, 20(3), p.323-332.

6 refs. Grav. D.M.

Porous materials, Phase transformations, Frozen ground thermodynamics, Snowmelt, Seepage, Ice water interface, Heat balance, Heat transfer, Math-

17-4066

Effect of selective withdrawal on the annual thermal regime of a deep water body. Bocharov, O.B., et al, Water resources, July 1993,

19(5), p.384-390, Translated from Vodnye resursy. 10 refs.

Zinov'ev. A.T.

Reservoirs, Thermal regime, Water temperature, Temperature control, Water flow, Flow control, Ice control, Mathematical models.

Method of calculating and predicting the thickness of rafted ice in open regions of the North Caspian.

Bukharitsin, P.I., Water resources, July 1993, 19(5), p.390-394, Translated from Vodnye resursy. 9 refs. Sea ice, Ice floes, Thickness, Forecasting, Air temperature, Wind factors, Air ice water interaction, Degree days.

Chemical composition of precipitation in Uzbekistan. Kulmatov, R.A., et al. Water resources, July 1993, 19(5), p.413-419, Translated from Vodnye resursy.

Savenko, V.S., Dalonov, N.

Precipitation (meteorology). Chemical composition, Sampling, Snow melting, Glacier melting, Meltwater, Water pollution, Air pollution, Neutron activation analysis.

47-4069

Rime- and glaze-ice accretion due to freezing rain falling vertically on a horizontal thermally insulated overhead line conductor.

oots, G., et al, International journal on heat and fluid flow, Dec. 1992, 13(4), p.390-398, 17 refs.

Skelton, P.L.I. Power line icing, Ice accretion, Ice growth, Raindrops, Glaze, Ice air interface, Ice water interface, Heat transfer, Analysis (mathematics), Temperature effects.

47-4070

Infrared emissivities of arctic land cover types. Rees, W.G., International journal of remote sensing, Mar. 20, 1993, 14(50), p.1013-1017, 8 refs.

Arctic landscapes, Remote sensing, Landscape types, Surface temperature, Brightness, Infrared reconnaissance, Radiometry, Ice optics, Accuracy,

Modeling and numerical simulations of dendritic crystal growth.

Kobayashi, R., Physica D. Mar. 15, 1993, 63(3-4),

p.410-423, 22 refs.
Crystal growth, Mathematical models, Liquid solid interfaces, Dendritic ice, Ice crystal structure, Phase transformations, Anisotropy.

47-4072

Holocene water-level fluctuations of a subarctic lake at the tree line in northern Quebec. Payette, S., et al, Boreas, Mar. 1993, 22(1), p.7-14, 24

refs.

Limnology, Subarctic landscapes, Paleoecology, Lacustrine deposits, Water level, Radioactive age determination, Stratigraphy, Permafrost structure.

Swedish varve chronology—a review. Boygle, J., Progress in physical geography. Mar. 3, 17(1), p.1-19, 51 refs

Quaternary deposits, Glacial deposits, Glacial lakes, Geochronology, Paleoclimatology, Glacier oscillation, Climatic changes, Accuracy.

Small vertical supercooled cloud tunnel system for the study of ice (snow) crystal growth.

Tao, S.W., Niu, Y.Q.

Snow physics, Cloud physics, Ice crystal structure, Snowfall, Cloud chambers, Wind tunnels, Design, Supercooled for

Supercooled fog.

47-4075

High-pressure melting-solidification of a substance. Zelenetskii. A.B., et al. Journal of engineering physics and thermophysics. Apr. 1993, 63(4), p.1037-1044, Translated from Inzhenerno-fizicheskii zhurnal. 18

Kolesnichenko, V.L. Tsaplin, A.I.

Liquids, Thermodynamic properties, High pressure ice, Liquid phases, Phase transformations, Heat transfer Mathematical models.

47-4076

Morphosedimentological dynamics and coastal evolution in the Kongsfjorden area, Spitsbergen.

Héquette, A., Polar geography and geology, Oct.-Dec. 1992, 16(4), p.321-328, 33 refs. Reprinted from Inter-nord, 1991, No.19.

Arctic landscapes, Geomorphology, Shoreline modification, Littoral zone, Moraines, Marine deposits, Outwash, Sedimentation, Sea level.

Plant colonization and geodynamics of slopes in a polar oceanic environment (Svalbard, 79 deg N).
André. M.F. Polar geography and geology.
Oct.-Dec. 1992, 16(4), p.329-347, 36 refs.
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Slope processes, Rock glaciers, Arctic landscapes, Geomorphology, Site surveys, Vegetation patterns, Lichens, Plant ecology, Age determination.

Oden-a new concept in icebreaker design. Naval architect, Feb. 1989, p.E71-E74. Icebreakers, Design, Specifications, Performance.

Arctic bases to get cleanup. Carr, F.H., Engineering news-record. May 31, 1993,

230(22), p.20.
Radar, Military facilities, Stations, Waste disposal, Cold weather operation.

Relative dispersion of ice crystals in seeded cumuli. Weil, J.C., et al, Journal of applied meteorology, June 1993, 32(6), p.1055-1073, 59 refs. Lawson, R.P., Rodi, A.R.

Cloud physics. Cloud seeding. Dispersions, Ice crystals, Ice nuclei, Dry ice (trademark), Turbulent diffusion, Ice air interface.

Method for determining cirrus cloud particle sizes using lidar and radar backscatter technique. Intrieri, J.M., et al, Journal of applied meteorology.

June 1993, 32(6), p.1074-1082, 33 refs. Stephens, G.L., Eberhard, W.L., Uttal, T. Cloud physics, Remote sensing, Ice crystal optics, Particle size distribution, Radar echoes, Lidar, Backscattering.

47-4082

Recultivation of disturbed land in permafrost regions. (Rekul'tivatsiia narushennykh zemel' v ratonakh

vechnol merzloty, Younkin, W.E., Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, Aug. 1991, No.8, p.42-45, In Russian.

Revegetation, Environmental protection, Permafrost.

47-4083

Site surveys of pipelines in the Far North. [Poligonnye issledovanija truboprovodov Krainego Severaj, Kharionovskii, V.V., Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, Jan. 1993, No.1, p.30-35, In Russian.
Pipelines, Cold weather operation, Gas pipelines. USSR-Far North.

47-4084

Calculating the dynamics of snow avalanches. (Uchet

dinamiki snezhnykh lavinj. IAdroshnikov, V.I., *Transportnoe stroitel stvo*, Feb. 1993, No.2, p.4-8, In Russian. 9 refs. Avalanche mechanics, Analysis (mathematics).

47-4085

Basic principles for the design of a roadbed and small man-made structures on permafrost on the Tommot-Yakutsk railroad line. ¡Ob osnovnykh polozheniiakh po proektirovaniiu zemlianogo polotna i malykh iskusstvennykh sooruzhenii na vechnomerzlykh gruntakh zheleznodorozhnoi linii Tommot- IAkutski, Kondrat'ev, V.G., et al. Transportnoe stroitel'stvo. Feb. 1993, No.2, p.11-13, In Russian. Sholin, V.V.

Roadbeds, Design criteria, Permafrost beneath structures.

47-4086

Improving the technology for building a roadbed in Southern Yakutia. [Sovershenstvovanie tekhnologii pri sooruzhenii zemlianogo polotna v IUzhnoi IAku-

Maksimov, A.V., et al, Transportnoe stroitel'stvo, Nov.-Dec. 1992, No.11-12, p.3-5, In Russian. 2 refs. Alekseev, A.A., Minaïlov, G.P., Glushchenko, A.S. Roadbeds, Cold weather construction, USSR-Yakutia.

47-4087

Effective structural design plan for a marine steel platform in sea ice conditions. [Effektivnaia konstruktivno-komponovochnaja skhema stal'noj morskoj platform v uslovijakh ledovogo rezhima moriaj. Berniker, IA.S., et al, Izvestiia vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii. Stroitel'stvo, May-June 1993, No.5-6, p.12-15, In Russian. 3 refs. Azhermachev, G.A.

Design, Offshore structures. Ice solid interface, Sea

Thermophysical properties of carbamide insulation in the temperature range of -20 to +50 deg. [Teplofizicheskie svoistva karbamidnogo uteplitelia v intervale

temperatur ot -20 do +50 grad.j. Balukh, V.L., et al, *Izvestiia vysshikh uchebnykh* zavedenii. Stroitel stvo. Mar. 1993, No.3, p.55-56, In Russian, 4 refs.

Thermal properties, Thermal insulation.

Nuclear lighter "Sevmorput". [Atomnyi likhterovoz "Sevmorput"], Smirnov, V., et al, Morskoi flot. Nov. 1990, No.11,

p.22-23, In Russian. Rodionov, N.

Ships, Ice navigation, Marine transportation, Petroleum products.

47,4090

Transport of small consignments of petroleum products to Arctic points. [Perevozka malykh partil nefteproduktov v arkticheskie punktyj, Kazimirov, A., Morskoj flot, Sep. 1990, No.9, p.5-6, In

Marine transportation, Tanker ships, Ice navigation.

47.4091

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Plant ecology Plant physiology. Plant (hytogiche)

Plant ecology, Plant physiology, Plants (botany), Plant tissues, Alpine tundra, USSR—Khibiny Mountains.

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47-4095 Icing of turbine intake louvers.

Walsh, M.R., et al. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report, Apr. 1993, SR 93-04, 37p. ADA-265 714. Garfield, D.E., Morse, J.S., Knuth, K.V., Mulherin, N.D., Lemieux, G.E.

Ship icing, Ice accretion, Icing rate, Ice solid interface,

Design, Ice density. Sea spray, Ice salinity. Design, the density, see spray, the sammy, superstructure icing can have debilitating effects on the operation of any ship. When designing ships that will operate in environments where icing may occur, careful consideration must be given to minimizing the accumulation and effect of shipboard icing. Such consideration was given to the Navy DDG-51 class destroyer when new turbine intake louvers were proposed. To ensure that sufficient air would be available to the vessel's as turbines and ventilation system during an icing event, the To ensure that sufficient air would be available to the vessel's gas turbines and ventilation system during an icing event, the U.S. Navy tasked the U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL) to conduct a series of comparative icing tests between standard intake louvers and a new louver design. Using a test matrix and design parameters supplied by a Navy contractor. CRREL designed a test apparatus and instrumentation suite to carry out the tests. Testing conducted with reconstituted seawater at the CRREL facility deponded that the constituted seawater at the CRREL facility. demonstrated that, under various icing conditions, the rate of ice accumulation of the two louver designs was very similar. However, the increased number of louver vanes of the proposed design led to more rapid restriction of ice accumulation on the

vanes 47-4096

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47-4099 Snowblower

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Clay soils, Podsol, Peat, Soil surveys, Soil classifica-tion, Cryogenic soils.

47-4104

Current processes in slightly soddy-podzolic loamy soils. ¡Sovremennye protsessy v slabodernovo-pod-zolistykh suglinistykh pochvakh₁. Kanev, V.V., Akademija nauk SSSR. Ural'skoe oj

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Cryogenic soils, Podsol, Loams, Soil profiles, Soil chemistry, Soil formation, USSR Komi ASSR.

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Cryogenic soils, Agriculture, Drainage, Land reclamation, USSR Komi ASSR.

47-4106

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Taiga, Thermal regime, Soil temperature, Cryogenic soils, Agriculture, USSR-Komi ASSR.

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Effect of fertilization and liming on the potassium condition of soils. [Vliianie udobrenit i izvestkovaniia

na kalitnoe sostoianie pochy₃, Kuznetsova, E.G., et al. Akademiia nauk SSSR. Ural'skoe otdelenie. Komi nauchnyi tsentr. 1991, No.122, p.56-65, In Russian. 11 refs. El'kina, G.IA.

Cryogenic soils, Microelement content, Soil chemistry, Liming, Podsol, Soil physics.

47-4108

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Podsol, Agriculture, Soil chemistry, Cryogenic soils.

47-4109

Effectiveness of applying meliorative agents on tuncriteriores of applying menorative agents on tundra soils. (Effektivnost' primeneniia melioriruiushchikh veshchestv na tundrovykh pochvakh). Kononenko, A.V., et al, Akademia nauk SSSR. Ural'skoe otdelenie. Komi nauchnyi tsentr. Trudy. 1991, No. 122, p. 76-88, In Russian. 4 refs. Stenina, T.A., Antonov, N.A.

Tundra, Land reclamation, Soil physics, Soil temperature, Surface temperature, Agriculture.

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47-4114

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Frost heave, Frozen ground strength, Frost protection, Soil freezing, Soil strength, Soil stabilization, Road maintenance, Road icing.

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Frost heave, Soil freezing, Frozen ground thermodynamics, Ice lenses, Freezing front, Soil pressure, Unfrozen water content, Mathematical models.

47-4116

Dielectric properties of road aggregates and their effect on GPR surveys.

Revaska, O., et al. Frost in geotechnical engineering. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.17-22, 9 refs. Saarenketo, T.

Soil aggregates, Subgrade soils, Road maintenance, Frozen ground strength, Soil strength, Subsurface investigations, Dielectric properties, Electromagnetic

47-4117

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Underground pipelines, Frost heave, Soil freezing, Frozen ground strength, Soil pressure.

Thermal behavior of rip rap in a cross-drainage structure.

Lozano, N., Frost in geotechnical engineering. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.35-43, 24 refs.

Permafrost beneath roads, Permafrost preservation, Road maintenance, Culverts, Drainage, Soil stabilization, Channel stabilization.

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Drainage, Frost protection.

Contribution of sonic propagation to the study of frost process and thermal degradation of frozen soils.

Thimus, J.F., Frost in geotechnical engineering. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.51-57, 10 refs.
Soil freezing, Frozen ground strength, Clay soils, Frost

resistance. Acoustic measurement.

Analytical solutions for modelling of ice structure interaction.

Koreneva, E.B., Frost in geotechnical engineering. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.59-61, 3 refs.

lee solid interface, Ice loads, Ice cover strength, Off-shore structures, Mathematical models.

47-4122

Determination of the elastic stiffness of thawing subgrade soil.

Palolahti, A., et al, Frost in geotechnical engineering Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.65-68, 3 refs.

Slunga, E., Saarelainen, S.M.I

Subgrade soils, Frozen ground strength, Soil strength, Thaw weakening, Soil tests.

47-4123

Laboratory study of the compaction properties of frozen soils.

Viklander, P., et al. Frost in geotechnical engineering. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.69-77, 17 refs. Knutsson, S.

Frozen ground strength, Soil strength, Soil compac-tion, Embankments, Soil tests.

47-4124

Use of steel meshes against longitudinal frost cracks in flexible pavements.

Salmenkaita, S., Frost in geotechnical engineering. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.79-82, 2 refs.

Pavements, Road icing, Road maintenance, Frost action, Frost protection, Geotextiles.

47-4125

Evaluation of factors affecting frost susceptibility in sails.

Kujala, K., Frost in geotechnical engineering. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.83-87, 3 refs.

Frost heave, Frozen ground strength, Soil strength, Frost resistance.

Experiments with frost-heave prevention in concrete troughs.

Kubo, H., et al, Frost in geotechnical engineering. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.89-96, 5 refs. Suzuki, T.

Frost heave, Frost protection, Concrete freezing, Channel stabilization, Drainage, Soil stabilization.

47-4127 Swelling of cyclic frozen expansive clay soils in the

environment contaminated by sodium chloride. Kumor, M.K., Frost in geotechnical engineering. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.97-102, 7 refs.

Clay soils, Frozen ground strength, Frozen ground expansion, Frost heave, Soil pollution.

47-4128

Field and laboratory tests on adfreeze strength of

ground to model concrete piles.
Suzuki, T., et al, Frost in geotechnical engineering.
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1993, p.103-109, 6 refs. Sawada, S., Liu, C.

Concrete piles, Frozen ground strength, Frost heave, Ice adhesion.

47-4129

Use of frost insulation in the repair of frost heave

Saarelainen, S.M.I., Frost in geotechnical engineering. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.113-116, 10 refs.

Frost heave, Road icing, Road maintenance, Thermal insulation, Frost protection.

47-4130

Frost penetration beneath cleared pavements.

McCormick, G., Frost in geotechnical engineering. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.117-126, 18 refs. Pavements, Frost penetration, Freezing indexes, Road

icing, Road maintenance, Runways.

47-4131

Creep movements in soils at shallow depths and their

effects on engineering structures.
Eigenbrod, K.D., Frost in geotechnical engineering.
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1993, p.127-136, 14 refs.

Soil creep, Permafrost beneath structures. Slope stability, Piles, Soil pressure, Soil stabilization, Frozen ground strength.

47-4132

Tire chips as insulation beneath gravel surfaced roads. Humphrey, D.N., et al, MP 3260, Frost in geotechnical engineering. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.137-149, 15 refs.

Eaton, R.A. Road icing, Road maintenance, Thermal insulation, Frost protection, Waste disposal, Gravel.

Seasonal deformations of underground utilidors on permafrost in Norilsk.
Grebenets, V.I., et al, Frost in geotechnical engineer-

ing. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.151-155. Sadovskil, A.V.

Underground pipelines, Frost heave, Permafrost beneath structures, Frost protection.

47-4134

Work report of ISSMFE T-C8 1990-1993.

Slunga, E., Frost in geotechnical engineering. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.159-

Thaw weakening, Ground thawing, Soil tests, Frozen ground strength, Soil strength, Frost resistance.

47-4135

Frost heave theories and design measures against

Frost neave.

Phukan, A., Frost in geotechnical engineering. Edited by A. Phukan, Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, 1993, p.173-189, 60 refs.

Frost hea. e, Soil freezing, Frost protection, Soil stabilization. Engineering geology, Cold weather construc-

47-4136

Is the Greenland ice sheet getting thicker

Braithwaite, R.J., Climatic charge, Apr. 1993, 23(4), p.379-381, 6 refs.

Glaciology, Ice sheets, Glacier mass balance, Ice cover thickness, Periodic variations, Climatic changes, Accuracy.

47-4137

Interpretation of short-term ice-sheet elevation

changes inferred from satellite altimetry. Van der Veen, C.J., Climatic change, Apr. 1993, 23(4), p.383-405, 25 refs.

Glaciology, Ice sheets, Glacier mass balance, Ice cover thickness, Snow accumulation, Height finding, Periodic variations, Climatic changes, Mathematical models, Accuracy

47-4138

Green icebergs formed by freezing of organic-rich seawater to the base of antarctic ice shelves.

Warren, S.G., et al. Journal of geophysical research, Apr. 15, 1993, 98(C4), p.6921-6928, 56 refs. Sea ice, Ice shelves, Ice bottom surface, Icebergs, Colored ice, Isotope analysis, Biomass, Ice formation, Sea water freezing, Ice optics, Antarctica—Amery Ice

Shelf.

Although most icebergs are blue, green icebergs are seen occasionally in the antarctic ocean. Chemical and isotopic analysis of samples from green icebergs indicate that the ice consists of desalinated froz is seawater, as does the basal ice from the Amery Ice Shelf. Spectral reflectance of a green iceberg measured near 678 of E. confirms that the color is inherent to the ice, not an artifact of the illumination. Analysis of samples by fluorescence spectroscopy indicates that the blue absorption, and hence the inherent green color, is due to the presence of marine-derived organic matter in the green iceberg, basal ice. and nence the inherent green color, is due to the presence of marine-derived organic matter in the green iceberg, basal ice, and seawater. Thick accumulations of green ice, in icebergs and at the base of ice shelves, indicate that high concentrations of organic matter exist in seawater for centuries at the depth of basal freezing. (Auth. mod.)

47.4130

Simulated antarctic fast ice ecosystem.

Arrigo, K.R., et al. Journal of geophysical research, Apr. 15, 1993, 98(C4), p.6929-6946, 65 refs. Kremer, J.N., Sullivan, C.W.

Sea ice. Fast ice. Marine biology, Ice shelves, Ice growth, Ecosystems, Biomass, Seasonal variations, Light effects, Mathematical models, Antarctica— McMurdo Sound.

This paper presents a simple two-dimensional model of firsttime-dependent model of microalgal growth in which tion, time-dependent model of microalgal growth in which simulated physiological responses are determined by ambient temperature, spectral irradiance, nutrient concentration, and salmity. Results indicate that land-fast sea ice in McMurdo Sound can support a production rate of approximately 0.5 g. C. sq. m. funder optimal conditions, 76% of which is associated with the platelet layer where rates of nutrient exchange are relatively high. While adjustments in any biological coefficient will alter the magnitude of production in the model, the range of results permitted by uncertainty in their values is well within of results permitted by uncertainty in their values is well within the bounds likely to result from normal variations in snow cov-er, or from the uncertainty in the rate of nutrient flux. (Auth. mod.)

47-4140

Effect of competitive adsorption on polar stratospheric cloud reactions.

Mozurkewich, M., Geophysical research letters, Mar 5, 1993, 20(5), p.355-358, 15 refs. Pola stratospheric clouds, Cloud physics, Aerosols,

Ozone, Chemical properties, Adsorption, Heterogeneous nucleation, Ice vapor interface, Vapor pressure.

In an analysis relevant to the formation of polar stratospheric clouds, existing laboratory data for reaction rates on ice and nitric acid trihydrate are interpreted in terms of a simple speculative mechanism for these reactions. The mechanism speculative mechanism for these reactions. The mechanism assumes that the solid phase is either pure H2O or pure HNO3(H2O)3 and that the state of the surface depends largely on the gas phase composition. This dependence is described by Langmuir adsorption of a nonreactive species can affect the rate of reaction by inhibiting the adsorption of reactive species. In particular, differences in reaction rates observed on ice and HNO3(H2O)3 are attributed to the adsorption of gas phase HNO3 produced by the decomposition of HNO3(H2O)3. The interpretation of heterogeneous reaction rates requires detailed measurements of the rates as a function of gas phase composition. (Auth. mod.)

Laboratory simulations of PSC particle formation. Marti, J., et al. Geophysical research letters. Mar. 5. 1993, 20(5), p.359-362, 15 refs.

Mauersberger, K.
Polar stratospheric clouds, Chemical properties,
Heterogeneous nucleation, Vapor pressure, Ozone,
Cloud physics, Simulation.

47-4142

Survey and new measurements of ice vapor pressure at temperatures between 170 and 250K.

Marti, J., et al. Geophysical research letters, Mar. 5, 1993, 20(5), p.363-366, 22 refs.

Mauersberger, K.

Polar stratospheric clouds, Cloud physics, Ice vapor interface, Vapor pressure, Simulation, Temperature ef-

Saturated vapor pressures of ice at temperatures below 200K have become more important since the discovery of ice clouds in the polar stratosphere and upper mesosphere. Direct meas-urements of ice vapor pressures at such low temperatures are sparse and unreliable. This paper summarizes published vapor sparse and unreliable. This paper summarizes published vapor pressure data and presents new measurements at temperatures between 170 and 250K, extending the range of measured ice vapor pressures by three orders of magnitude. A simple empirical vapor pressure equation is derived which permits prediction of vapor pressures between 170K and the triple point of water, with an accuracy within about 2%. Predictions by this empirical equation agree, within experimental uncertainty, with the most reliable equation derived from thermodynamic principles. (Ash) more ples. (Auth. mod.)

47-4143

Decadal timescale links between Antarctic Peninsula ice-core oxygen-18, deuterium and temperature. Jones, P.D., et al, *Holocene*, 1993, 3(1), p.14-26, 34

Marsh, R., Wigley, T.M.L., Peel, D.A. Climatology, Ice sheets, Ice cores, Isotope analysis, Climatic changes, Air temperature, Global warming, Correlation, Periodic variations, Antarctica-Dolleman Island.

man Island.

The Antarctic Peninsula region has experienced a long-term warming trend over the twentieth century. For the period prior to 1900, there is conflicting evidence from different data sources. An initial interpretation of isotopic data from ice cores suggests that the nineteenth century was warmer than the twentieth century, although snow accumulation rate data for the nineteenth century from the same ice cores suggest lower temperatures. This paper studies the links among atmospheric temperature over the Antarctic Peninsula. circulation parameters and isotopic data over the period of instrumental records. The correlations between temperature and deltaO-18 and delta ters and isotopic data over the period of instrumental records. The correlations between temperature and deltaO-18 and delta D are generally of the order r = 0.5 or less on timescales of one to five years. Conflicts between evidence from accumulation rate and isotopic data appear to reflect the influence of source-region effects on the isotope records. To clarify the complex isotopic records available for the Peninsula region, additional cores must be analyzed for both deltaO-18 and deltaD at the same site. (Auth. mod.)

2000-year lichen-snowkill chronology for the Colorado Front Range, USA.

Benedict, J.B., Holocene, 1993, 3(1), p.27-33, 27 refs. Plant ecology. Alpine landscapes. Lichens, Age determination, Cold weather survival, Snow cover effect, Climatic changes, Periodic variations, Paleoecology.

47-4145

Debris in tills and moraines as a source of glaciological and paleoenvironmental information: methodology and applications in the Caucasus

Serebrianny L.R., et al, Holocene, 1993, 3(1), p.63-69, 10 refs. Orlov, A.V.

Mountain glaciers, Glacial deposits, Glacial erosion, Moraines, Sediment transport.

Climate and permafrost.

Gavrilova, M.K., Permafrost and periglacial processes,

Apr.-June 1993, 4(2), p.99-111, With French summary. 21 refs.

Climatic changes, Air temperature, Frozen ground temperature, Permafrost transformation, Temperature effects, Global warming.

47-4147

Changes in the extent of permafrost during the Late Quaternary period in the territory of the former Soviet Union.

Kondratieva, K.A., et al, Permafrost and periglacial processes, Apr.-June 1993, 4(2), p.113-119, With French summary. 13 refs.
Khrutzhii, S.F., Romanovskii, N.N.

Permafrost distribution, Permafrost thickness, Permafrost surveys. Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology, Frozen rock temperature, Temperature variations, Climatic changes. Boreholes.

47-4148

Permafrost changes in Europe during the last Glacial. Vandenberghe, J., et al, Permafrost and periglacial processes, Apr.-June 1993, 4(2), p.121-135, With French summary. 88 refs.

Pleistocene, Permafrost distribution, Periglacial processes, Permafrost indicators, Geomorphology, Climatic changes, Geocryology.

Permafrost zonation in Russia under anthropogenic climatic change.

Nelson, F.E., et al. Permafrost and periglacial processes, Apr.-June 1993, 4(2), p.137-148, With French summary. 46 refs. Anisimov, O.A.

Permafrost distribution, Mapping, Permafrost fore-casting, Global warming, Climatic changes, Green-house effect, Ground thawing, Freezing indexes.

Climate warming and the carbon cycle in the perma-

Frost zone of the former Soviet Union.

Kolchugina, T.P., et al, Permafrost and periglacial processes. Apr.-June 1993, 4(2), p.149-163, With French summary. Vinson, T.S. 52 refs.

Continuous permafrost, Global warming, Climatic changes, Permafrost transformation, Soil air interface, Vegetation patterns, Organic soils, Decomposition, Temperature effects.

Mountain permafrost and climatic change. Haeberli, W., et al. Permafrost and periglacial processes, Apr.-June 1993, 4(2), p.165-174, With French summary. 58 refs. Cheng, G.D., Gorbunov, A.P., Harris, S.A.

Mountain soils, Geocryology, Permafros distribution, Permafrost transformation, Ground thawing, Temperature effects, Periglacial processes, Climatic changes. Global warming, Rock glaciers.

Paleoclimate record for Northwind Ridge, western Arctic Ocean. Poore, R.Z., et al, *Paleoceanography*, Apr. 1993, 8(2), p.149-159, 30 refs.

Phillips, R.L., Rieck, H.J. Oceanographic surveys, Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology, Marine deposits, Bottom sediment, Age determination, Stratigraphy, Glacier oscillation, Periodic variations, Climatic changes.

Microfaunal evidence for elevated Pliocene temperatures in the Arctic Ocean.

Cronin, T.M., et al. *Paleoceanography*, Apr. 1993, 8(2), p.161-173, 95 refs.

Oceanography, Marine deposits, Paleoecology, Paleoclimatology, Sea ice distribution. Water temperature. Climatic changes.

Patterns of ice-rafted detritus in the glacial North Atlantic (40-55 deg N).
Grousset, F.E., et al, Paleoceanography, Apr. 1993, 8(2), p.175-192, 46 refs.

Oceanography, Pleistocene, Ice rafting, Sedimentation, Marine deposits, Drill core analysis, Periodic variations, Glacier oscillation, Climatic changes.

47-4155

Erosion of bedrock by subglacial meltwater, Georgian

Bay, Ontario: a regional view. Kor, P.S.G., et al, Canadian journal of earth sciences. Apr. 1991, 28(4), p.623-642, With French summary.

40 refs. Shaw, J., Sharpe, D.R.

Pleistocene, Glacier flow, Glacial erosion, Water erosion, Bedrock, Topographic features, Meltwater, Subglacial drainage, Glacial geology.

Holocene emergence at Cape Herschel, east-central Ellesmere Island, arctic Canada: implications for ice sheet configuration.

Blake, W., Jr., Canadian journal of earth sciences, Sep. 1992, 29(9), p. 1958-1980, With French summary Refs. p. 1976-1980.

Glacial geology, Marine geology, Geomorphology, Glacial deposition, Arctic landscapes, Glacial depositions its, Marine deposits, Radioactive age determination. 47-4157

Quaternary stratigraphy, paleoecology, and glacial geology, Iles de la Madeleine, Quebec.

Dredge, L.A., et al. Canadian journal of earth sciences, Sep. 1992, 29(9), p.1981-1996, With French summary. 30 refs.

Mott, R.J., Grant, D.R.

Quaternary deposits, Coastal topographic features, Glacial geology, Geomorphology, Paleoclimatology, Paleocology, Stratigraphy.

47-4158

Late Wisconsinan glaciation of the Glenlyon Range, Pelly Mountains, Yukon Territory, Canada.

Ward, B.C., et al. Canadian journal of earth sciences, Sep. 1592, 29(9), p.2007-2012, With French summary.

Jackson, L.E., Jr.

Glaciation, Glacial geology, Moraines, Geomorphology. Pleistocene, Mountain glaciers, Climatic factors. 47-4159

Reconstruction of glacial events in southeastern New Brunswick.

Foisy, M., et al, Canadian journal of earth sciences, Oct. 1991, 28(10), p.1594-1612, With French summary. 42 refs. Prichonnet, G.

Glaciation, Glacial geology, Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, Stratigraphy, Bedrock, Glacial erosion, Striations.

47-4160

On the extent and thickness of the Innuitian Ice

Sheet: a postglacial-adjustment approach.
Tushingham, A.M., Canadian journal of earth sciences, Feb. 1991, 28(2), p.231-239, With French summary. 50 refs. Ice sheets. Pleistocene. Ice cover thickness. Glacier

oscillation, Arctic landscapes, Geomorphology, Sea level, Glacial geology, Quaternary deposits.

47-4161

Test of airborne, side-looking synthetic-aperture radar in central Newfoundland for geological reconnaissance.

Graham. D.F., et al, Canadian journal of earth sciences, Feb. 1991, 28(2), p.257-265, With French 24 refs.

Grant, D.R

Geological surveys, Radar photography, Airborne radar, Side looking radar, Synthetic aperture radar, Terrain identification, Glacial erosion, Bedrock, Performance.

47-4162

Field pile load tests in saline permafrost. 1. Test

procedures and results
Biggar, K.W., et al. Canadian geotechnical journal.
Feb. 1993, 30(1), p.34-45. With French summary. 47 refs.

Sego, D.C.

Pile load tests, Piles, Surface roughness, Permafrost beneath structures, Frozen ground strength, Soil stabilization. Saline soils, Grouting, Permafrost physics, Design criteria.

47-4163

Field pile load tests in saline permafrost. 2. Analysis of results.

Biggar, K.W., et al, Canadian geotechnical journal, Feb. 1993, 30(1), p.46-59, With French summary. 39 refs.

Sego, D.C.

Pile load tests, Saline soils, Permafrost physics, Frozen ground strength. Stress concentration. Dislocations (materials), Grouting, Soil stabilization, Design criteria.

47-4164

Determination of creep properties of frozen soils by means of the borehole stress relaxation test.

Ladanyi. B., et al. Canadian geotechnical journal, Feb. 1993, 30(1), p.170-186, With French summary.

Melouki, M.

Frozen ground mechanics, Soil creep, Rheology, Soil tests, Boreholes, Relaxation (mechanics), Analysis (mathematics).

47-4165

Wind-profile estimation by conventional radars.

Fabry, F., Journal of applied meteorology, Jan. 1993, 32(1), p.40-49, 26 refs.

Precipitation (meteorology), Wind velocity, Radar echoes, Profiles, Snowfall, Ice crystal optics, Weather forecasting.

Measurements of cloud-droplet-size distributions in polluted and unpolluted stratiform.

Alkezweeny, A.J., et al. Journal of applied meteorology, Jan. 1993, 32(1), p.106-115, 19 refs. Burrows, D.A., Grainger, C.A.

Cloud physics, Supercooled clouds, Aircraft icing, Ice formation, Air pollution, Condensation nuclei, Cloud droplets, Particle size distribution.

Ammonium to sulphate ratio in aerosol and snow of Greenland and antarctic regions.

Silvente, E., et al. *Geophysical research letters*, Apr. 23, 1993, 20(8), p.687-690, 17 refs. Legrand, M.R.

Atmospheric composition, Snow composition, Polar atmospheres, Aerosols, Chemical properties, Scavenging, Snow air interface, Air pollution.

The NH4+ to SO4 ratio of Greenland's atmospheric aerosols and snows are investigated. Data suggest that the atmospheric NH4+ and SO4—signals are well preserved in snow and that previous discrepancies observed between the composition of the arrand that of the snow were likely due to NH4+ artifacts. This study leads to the conclusion that NH3 is not able to neutralize the acidity of the high latitude atmosphere, particularly in the Southern Hemisphere (Auth mod)

47-4168

Origin of rock glaciers: stagnant ice or ice segregation?. ¡Origine des glaciers rocheux: glace morte ou ségrégation de glace?₁,

segregation de giacer).
Tricart, J., Revue géomorphologie dynamique, 1992,
41(3), p.96-98. In French. 2 refs.
Rock glaciers, Geocryology, Periglacial processes,
Geomorphology, Ice lenses, Sediment transport, Slope processes.

Acclimation of photosynthesis and dark respiration of a submersed angiosperm beneath ice in a temperate

Spencer, W.E., et al, *Plant physiology*. Mar. 1993, 101(3), p.985-991, 24 refs. Wetzel, R.G.

Plant physiology, Acclimatization, Photosynthesis, Lake ice, Ice cover effect, Subglacial observations, Cold stress. Temperature effects.

47-4170

Hydrology of a prairie slough. Woo, M.K., et al, Journal of hydrology, June 1, 1993, 146(1-4), p.175-207, 39 refs. Rowsell, R.D.

Plains, Wetlands, Water balance, Seasonal variations, Snow hydrology, Sowmelt, Seepage, Topographic effects, Analysis (mathematics).

Character and causes of a pronounced snowmelt-in-duced "acidic episode" in a stream in a Scottish subarctic catchment.

Davies, T.D., et al, *Journal of hydrology*, June 1, 1993, 146(1-4), p.267-300, Refs. p.297-300. Tranter, M., Blackwood, I.L., Abrahams, P.W.

Stream flow, Subarctic landscapes, Water pollution, Hydrogeochemistry, Snow impurities, Snowmelt, Snow cover effect, Snow hydrology, Chemical properties, Ion exchange, Alpine soils,

Static analysis of floating ice block stability.
Coutermarsh. B.A., et al. Journal of hydraulic research, 1993, 31(2), MP 3261, p.147-160, With French

summary. 7 refs. McGilvary, W.R.

Floating ice. Static stability, Mechanical tests, Ice water interface. Ice bottom surface, Fluid dynamics. Water pressure, Topographic effects, Analysis (math-

A laboratory study was performed to measure the pressures A laboratory study was performed to measure the pressures caused by fluid acceleration beneath a floating parallelepiped block. Dynamic fluid pressure was measured at discrete points beneath the block for various fluid velocities, block angles of attack and block thickness-to-depth ratios. Some of these pressures tended to stabilize the block while others tended to underturn it. The measured pressures were used to calculate block underturning moneys and a beforester and the second of the pressures were used to calculate block underturning moneys. block underturning moments and a hydrostatic analysis was used to calculate a block righting moment. From this, a densimetric Froude underturning criterion is presented.

47-4173

Preprints.

Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography. 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, 160p., Refs. passim. For selected papers see 43-1492 through 43-1497 and 47-4174 through 47-4207, or 1-38585, 1-40901, 1-40902, F-48555, and 1-48547 through 1-48554. Polar atmospheres. Air ice water interaction, Sea ice

distribution, Ice surveys, Atmospheric circulation. distribution, Ice surveys, Atmospheric circulation.

Of about 50 papers presented at the conference. 11 are pertinent to Antarctica. The latter include discussions of katabatic winds, their effect on blowing snow, and their interaction with ince, acrosols and their significance to air pollution and cloud droplets, synoptic and mesoscale atmospheric circulation, satellite tracking of clouds; the El Niño and Southern Oscillation, prediction of restricted visibility; snow albedos; and weather forecasting.

Arctic sea ice 1973-1986: seasonal and interannual variability.

Parkinson, C.L., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorolo gy and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.4-7, 6 refs. Cavalieri D I

Ice surveys. Sea ice distribution. Air ice water interac-

47-4175

Arctic sea ice 1973-1986: interregional comparisons. Cavalieri, D.J., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, Wl. Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.8-10. 2 refs. Parkinson, C.L

Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Air ice water interaction.

47-4176

Wind, current and swell influences on the ice extent and flux in the Grand Banks-Labrador Sea area as observed in the LIMEX '87 experiment.

Argus, S.D., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.11-14, 12 refs.

Carsey, F., Carsey, F.D.

lce surveys, Sea ice distribution, Ice edge, Air ice water interaction, Ocean currents, Atmospheric circulation, Labrador Sea.

47-4177

Seasonal variations of atmospheric circulation and sea ice motion in the Arctic.

McLaren, A.S., et al, Conference on Polar Meteoroloy and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints. Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.20-23, 27 refs.
Serreze, M.C., Barry, R.G.

Ice surveys. Sea ice distribution. Drift, Air ice water interaction, Atmospheric circulation, Polar atmo-

Interannual variability of short-period changes in sea ice and atmospheric synoptic conditions in the Canada Basin.

Maslanik, J.A., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.28-31. 8 refs. Barry, R.G.

Sea ice distribution. Air ice water interaction, Ice conditions, Ice surveys, Polar atmospheres, Synoptic meteorology.

47-4179

North Atlantic sea ice sensitivities of monthly

dynamical forecasts.
Walsh, J.E., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.32-35, 11 refs. Ross, B.

Sea ice distribution, Air ice water interaction, Ice conditions, Ice surveys, Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation. Long range forecasting, Computerized simulation.

Synoptic ice melt from Nimbus-7 SMMR.

Crane, R.G., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography. 2nd. Madison, Wl. Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints. Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.36-39, 5 refs. Anderson, M.R.

Sea ice distribution. Air ice water interaction, Ice conditions, Ice surveys, Ice melting, Polar atmospheres, Spaceborne photography, Radiometry.

Lead patterns in arctic sea ice from remote sensing data: characteristics, controls and atmospheric interactions

Barry, R.G., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.40-43, 17 refs. Miles, M.W.

Sea ice distribution, Ice openings, Air ice water interaction, Ice surveys, Polar atmospheres, Remote sensing.

47-4182

Summer cryospheric and atmospheric variability in the Arctic Basin.

Robinson, D.A., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.44-47, 16 refs. Scharfen, G.

Sea ice distribution, Air ice water interaction, Ice conditions, Polar atmospheres, Snow ice interface.

Long-range forecasts of arctic sea level pressure.

Ross, B., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.48-51, 8 refs.
Walsh, J.E.

Sea ice distribution. Air ice water interaction. Ice conditions, Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric pressure, Long range forecasting.

Synoptic activity in the Arctic Basin in summer, 1979-1985.

Serreze, M.C., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.52-55, 16 refs. Barry, R.G.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Atmospheric disturbances. Atmospheric pressure, Storms.

Atmospheric boundary layer features observed in the spring marginal ice zone.

Guest, P.S., et al., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.73-74, 1 ref. Davidson, K.L., Vaucher, C.A.

Ice edge. Air ice water interaction, Ice surveys, Polar atmospheres. Atmospheric boundary layer.

47-4186

Correlation of SAR-derived roughness parameters with air drag coefficients over MIZ sea ice.

Burns, B.A., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.75-78, 8 refs. Kellner, G.

Ice edge. Ice surface. Ice air interface, Ice surveys. Synthetic aperture radar, Statistical analysis.

Use of the 500 mb SL (planetary scale component) in monthly/seasonal forecasting of arctic ice conditions. Englebretson, R.E., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p. 79-82, 11 refs.
Sea ice distribution, Air ice water interaction, Ice con-

ditions, Ice forecasting. Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation. Atmospheric pressure. Statistical analysis.

47-4188

Polar low sensitivity to sea surface temperature and horizontal grid resolution in a numerical model. Langland, R.H., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorolo-

gy and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.83-86, 6 refs. Miller, R.J.

Polar atmospheres. Atmospheric circulation. Atmospheric disturbances, Atmospheric pressure, Air ice water interaction, Surface temperature, Computerized simulation.

47-4189

Simple coupled steady-state arctic ice-ocean model. Willmott, A.J., et al. Conference on Polar Meteoroloand Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31. 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.87-88, 6 refs. Mysak, L.A

Sea ice distribution. Ice water interface, Ice models.

High-latitude processes in a coupled ocean-atmosphere general circulation model.

Roberts, D.L., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.89-91, 10 refs.

Sea ice distribution, Air ice water interaction, Ice cover thickness, Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Ocean currents, Computerized simulation.

47-4191

Measuring blowing snow in Adélie Land, eastern Antarctica.

Wendler, G., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.93-96, 20 refs.

Blowing snow, Snow air interface, Sastrugi, Snow erosion, Wind erosion, Wind (meteorology), Antarctica— Adélie Coast.

Adélie Coast.

A photoelectric snow particle counter was used to measure blowing snow at a site about 110 km south of Dumont d'Urville Station in Adélie Land in Dec. 1985. Snow suspended in the air increases the density of the air, and so increases the katabatic force. Stronger winds transport not only more snow particles but larger ones. Sublimation of snow particles in the air cools the air which also further strengthens the wind. The particular event measured wind speeds of about 8.5 to 12.5 m/s, snow particle frequencies from about 1100 to 2200 particles per sq cm. s, and mean particle sizes from about 98 to 128 microns in diameter. It was found that the flux in g/sq cm/s at a specific height equals the density of the snow (assumed at 0.9 g/cu cm), times the instrument constant (which depends on the distance between the two slits and the distance between the sender and receiver), times the frequency of the particles, times pi. 4. times receiver), times the frequency of the particles, times pi. 4, times d cubed (where d is the mean diameter of the particles). A linear relationship between the logarithm of the flux and the wind speed was observed.

47-4192

Numerical simulation of antarctic drainage flows. Parish, T.R., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.97-99, 9 refs.

Pickett, J.L.

Wind (meteorology), Ice air interface, Atmospheric circulation, Antarctica-Adélie Coast.

It is suggested that numerical simulations of katabatic winds in Adélie Land should take into account the importance of confluence zones in the continental hinterland where drainage flows of air from a vast area converge and become focused on a restricted section of coastline. It is also suggested that the forcing of drainage winds is the result of strong radiational cooling by the sloping ice terrain. The intensity of katabatic winds is proportional to the steepness of the ice slopes and the intensity of the diabatic cooling in the lowest portion of the atmosphere. Numerical simulations indicate that the level of maximum wind speeds of approximately 20 m/s occur at a height of 175 m above the ground.

47-4193

Submicron size aerosols and weather forecasting in East Antarctica.

Lal, M., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.105-107, 3 refs.

Polar atmospheres, Aerosols, Air pollution, Weather forecasting, Antarctica-Maitri Hills Station, Antarctica-Dakshin Gangotri Station.

Observations of atmospheric aerosols were made in Jan. and Feb. 1987 at the Indian stations of Maitri Hills and Dakshin Gangotri. Forty-six percent of the Aitken nuclei, that is, the smallest aerosols of .001 to .1 micron in radius, were in the concentration range of 250 to 500 cu cm. It was found that the Aitken nuclei concentration increased about 12-16 hours in advance of an approaching frontal weather system, resulting in overcast conditions. It is suggested that the study of acrosols in Antarctica could serve as an indicator of background pollution on a global scale.

47-4194

Experimental studies of clouds and aerosols along the antarctic coast.
Saxena, V.K., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology

paacia, v. K., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.108-111, 23 refs. Ruggiero, F.H.

Polar atmospheres, Cloud droplets, Aerosols, Antarc-

Observations of cloud droplet size distribution were carried out at McMurdo Station during Nov. 1980, and Dec. 1982-Jan-1983, and aerosols were sampled at Palmer Station during all of 1983. Coastal stratus clouds had an average droplet diameter of 9.13 microns, a liquid water content of 0.07-0.18%, and a total droplet concentration of 52-101 per cubic cm. All clouds showed a bimodal size distribution with an initial peak in concentration at a diameter around 4 microns and a second peak centration at a diameter around 4 microns and a second peak at a diameter varying with the height of the cloud base. The second peak was at 20 microns in clouds with a base height of 1450 m a.s.l. The mass contributions of elements to the aerosols averaged approximately as chlorine 21%, aluminum 21%, sodium 13%, silicon 12%, phosphorus 12%, sulfur 12%, potassium 3.7%, calcium 2.4%, titanium 1%, chromium 0.5%, and manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, and zinc, each less than 0.5%.

47-4195

"Major" arctic haze event north of Point Barrow, Alaska, April 1986.

Schnell, R.C., et al., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.112-115, 2 refs. Kahl, J.D., Bridgman, H.A., Herbert, G.A.

Polar atmospheres, Haze, Air pollution

47-4196

Summary of atmospheric transport to Barrow, Alaska during the Arctic Gas and Aerosol Sampling Program (March 1983 and April 1986). Herbert, G.A., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology

and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, Wi. Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.116-118, 11 refs.

Harris, J.M., Bodhaine, B.A., Schnell, R.C. Polar atmospheres, Aerosols, Haze, Air pollution.

47-4197

High latitude wind velocities derived from polar orbiting satellite imagery.

Warren, D., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.119-121, 3 refs. Turner, J.

Polar atmospheres, Wind velocity. Cloud cover, Spaceborne photography, Radiometry.

Retrieval of mesoscale meteorological parameters from NOAA9 over Greenland and Barents seas for three consecutive days of June 1986.

Claud. C., et al. Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography. 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.122-125, 5 refs.
Chedin, A., Scott, N.A., Gascard, J.C., Prangsma, G.J.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Sea ice distribution, Spaceborne photography, Radiometry.

47-4199

Structure of sub-synoptic-scale vortices in polar air-streams from AVHRR and TOVS data.

Turner, J., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, W1, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society. 1988, p.126-128, 3 refs. Warren, D.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Space-borne photography, Radiometry.

Passive microwave data for snow and ice research: planned products from the DMSP SSM/1 system. Weaver, R.L.S., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.129-132, 10 refs.

Sea ice distribution, Ice reporting, Spaceborne photography, Radiometry.

47-4201

Satellite observation of high latitude surface and

cloud types using pattern recognition.
Ebert, E.E., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society. 1988, p.133-136, 11 refs.

Polar atmospheres, Cloud cover, Image processing, Spaceborne photography, Radiometry

47-4202

Clouds over both polar regions from the ISCCP pilot data sets.

Raschke, E., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology Raschke, E., et al. Conterence on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography. 2nd. Madison, Wil. Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.137-140, 4 refs. Bauer, P., Mölders, N. Polar atmospheres, Cloud cover, Image processing.

Spaceborne photography, Radiometry.

In this paper, cloud cover over both polar regions is analyzed by reference to satellite-derived radiometric data. This study demonstrates the utility of spaceborne photography in mapping cloud cover and albedo variations at the synoptic scale.

47-4203

Southern Oscillation signal in Antarctica. Savage, M.L., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, Wl, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.141-144, 12 refs. Stearns, C.R., Weidner, G.A.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Air temperature, Surface temperature, Global change, Antarc-

tica.

The El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) signal in Antarctica is discussed. Temperatures appear to fall the year following an ENSO. The coldest temperature on record. 89.6 C. at Vostok Station on July 21. 1983, occurred a year after the ENSO of 1982. The coldest July at the South Pole, 64.4 C in 1969, was also an ENSO year. It is also suggested that the anomalously low temperatures enhance drainage flow. While wind speeds were anomalously low at the South Pole in 1983, they were anomalously high at McMurdo Station on the coast.

47-4204

Observation of recurrent temperature lapse near the surface at the South Pole.

Obremski, J.S., et al, MP 3262, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.145-147, 12 refs. Samson, J.A., Barnard, S.C., Murphey, B.B., Hogan,

Polar atmospheres, Air temperature, Surface temperature, Temperature inversions, Snow air interface, Antarctica—Amundsen-Scott Station.

In Nov. 1983, a 30 m meteorological tower was erected at the South Pole to measure temperatures and winds. As used here, temperature lapse refers to the variation of temperature with height. Temperatures were measured in Jan. 1985 at the air-firn interface and at heights on the tower of 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, and 26 m. The temperature minima often occurred several meters above the surface. Temperatures from day to day ranged from -18 to -28 C, but the temperatures usually varied less than a degree with height.

47-4205

Statistical approach to prediction of restricted visibility at McMurdo and Williams Field, Antarctica.

Hale, R.A., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.148-150, 6 refs. Renard, R.J.

Polar atmospheres, Visibility, Weather forecasting, Aircraft landing areas, Antarctica-McMurdo Station.

Discriminate and persistence forecasting are compared for preobscrimmate and persistence forcessing are compared for pre-dicting restricted visibility, that is, probabilities of visibilities less than 0.5 or 3.0 mi, in the warn season (Nov.-Feb.), and the cold season (Aug., Sep. Oct., and Mar.), for McMurdo Station and Williams Field, located about 5 km from McMurdo Station. The months of Apr.-July, in which the airfield is not in opera-tion, are not considered. Tables are included which show the climatological probabilities for the two seasons, probabilities with initial-time weather conditions as precursors and serificawith initial-time weather conditions as precursors; and verifica-tion scores of the probabilities for discriminate and persistence forecasting. It is indicated that discriminate forecasting has a higher rate of correct prediction, but also a higher rate of falsely predicting restricted visibility, than does persistence forecasting

Absorption of solar radiation at the antarctic snow surface.

Grenfell, T.C., et al, Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.151-152. Warren, S.G., Mullen, P.C. Albedo, Snow optics, Snow surface, Solar radiation,

Antarctica-Amundsen-Scott Station.

Antarctica—Amundsen-Scott Station.

Snow albedos across the solar spectrum were measured at the South Pole in Jan.-Feb. 1986. It was found that albedo values in the visible were 98-99% and were relatively unaffected by grain size, but grain is yize was the most important variable controlling albedo in the infrared. Pollution was found to be very minor. At 500 m upwind of the station, there was normally less than I nanogram of carbon per gram of snow (1 ppb) which reduced snow albedo by only 0.1% at the most sensitive wavelength. A graph is included which shows the observed and calculated albedos for grain sizes of 50 and 100 micron radius at wavelengths of 0.5 to 2.5 microns.

47-4207

Physical modeling of conductive and convective ener-

rysical modeling of conductive and convective energy transfer in ventilated low-temperature snow. Lax, J., Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, 2nd, Madison, WI, Mar. 29-31, 1988. Prints. Boston. American Meteorological Society, 1988, p.153-157, 11 refs.

Snow air interface, Snow heat flux, Snow thermal properties, Firn, Mathematical models.

47-4208

Snow in north and east Tyrol 1897-1991. [Der Schnee in Nord- und Osttirol 1895-199 Fliri, F., Innsbruck, Universitätsverlag Wagner. 1992. 2 vols.

Snow accumulation, Snow depth, Snowfall, Austria-Tyrol.

47-4209

Historical overview of the DEW system in Alaska and documentation of facilities at POW-3, Bullen Point, Alaska.

Air Force Materiel Command, Elec-U.S. Air Force. tronic Systems Center, Wakefield, MA, Mar. 1993, 96p., 8 refs.

Cold weather performance, Military equipment, Military operation, Radar, History, United States—Alaska -Bullen Point.

47-4210

Northern Sea Route and the policy of new Russia. Granberg, A.G., International challenges, 1992, 12(1), p.5-14.

Marine transportation, Ice navigation, Northern Sea Route, USSR. 47-4211

Chronology of the International Northern Sea Route Project. Simonsen, H., International challenges, 1992, 12(1),

Marine transportation, Ice navigation, International cooperation, Research projects, Northern Sea Route. 47-4212

History of the Northern Sea Route.

Armstrong, T., International challenges, 1992, 12(1),

History, Marine transportation, Ice navigation, Northern Sea Route, USSR.

47-4213

Northern Sea Route-rosy prospects for commercial shipping?.

Wergeland, T., International challenges, 1992, 12(1), p.43-57.

Marine transportation, Ice navigation, Cost analysis,

Northern Sea Route.

47-4214

Use of trees and shrubs for control of blowing snow in

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United States—Alaska.

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Expeditions, Bottom sediment, Sediments, Water pollution, Radioactive wastes, USSR—Novaya Zemlya, USSR—Franz Josef Land.

47-4222

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Ice rafting, Sediments, Marine deposits, Density (mass/volume), Remote sensing.

47-4223

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tals, Ice creep, Loading, Impact tests, Ice strength, Ice loads.

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Ice crystals, Tensile properties, Lasers, Surface energy.

47-4229

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Ice pressure, Strain tests, Ice cover strength, Ice mechanics.

47-4230

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47-4231

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Mathematical models, Ice formation, Ice models,

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Sinha, N.K., et al, International Conference on Offshore Mechanics and Arctic Engineering, 12th, Glasgow, Scotland, June 20-24, 1993. Proceedings. Vol.4. Edited by W.A. Nixon, D.S. Sodhi, N.K. Sinha and O.A. Ayorinde, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1993, p.65-72, 9 refs.

Zhan, C., Evgin, E. Sea ice, Ice strength, Boreholes, Anisotropy.

47-4233

Analysis of data from indentation tests on freshwater

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Ice cover strength, Ice mechanics, Ice solid interface, Impact tests.

Impact tests.

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47-4234

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Ice mechanics, Ice solid interface, Ice elasticity, Stresses, Strains, Analysis (mathematics).

47-4235

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Lamarche, L., McComber, P. Glaze, Computerized simulation, Ice accretion, Mathematical models, Power line icing, Aircraft icing, Heat transfer coefficient, Ice loads.

47-4236

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Ice creep, Ice crystals, Mathematical models, Ice models. Static loads

47-4237

Dynamic analysis of the medium scale hydraulic ice

indentation apparatus.

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Mathematical models, Models, Test equipment, Ice strength, Impact tests.

47-4238

Geometrical model for pressure aspect-ratio effects in ice-structure interaction.

Spencer, P.A., et al, International Conference on Offshore Mechanics and Arctic Engineering, 12th. Glasgow, Scotland, June 20-24, 1993. Proceedings. Vol.4. Edited by W.A. Nixon, D.S. Sodhi, N.K. Sinha and O.A. Ayorinde, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1993, p.113-117, 8 refs. Masterson, D.M.

Ice solid interface, Ice strength, Ice models, Ice cover strength, Ice pressure. 47-4239

Modelling for ice-structure interactions.

Morsy, U.A., et al, International Conference on Offshore Mechanics and Arctic Engineering, 12th, Glasgow, Scotland, June 20-24, 1993. Proceedings. Vol.4. Edited by W.A. Nixon, D.S. Sodhi, N.K. Sinha and O.A. Ayorinde, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1993, p.119-125, 20 refs.

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47-4240 Investigation of the icebreaking pattern at the bow of the IB Kapitan Sorokin on the Yenisei River estuary

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terface, Ice floes, Ice mechanics.

47-4241

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Ice solid interface, Offshore structures, Ice loads, Grounded ice.

47-4242

Description of multi-year ice indentation tests at Hobson's Choice Ice Island-1990.

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Frederking, R.M.W., Jordzan, I.J., Spencer, P.A. Ice solid interface, Ice mechanics, Impact tests, Ice

Ice and rubble failure loads on sloping structures by two-dimensional upper-bound plastic limit analysis. Luk, C.H., et al, International Conference on Offshore Luk, C.H., et al, International Conference on Offshore Mechanics and Arctic Engineering, 12th, Glasgow, Scotland, June 20-24, 1993. Proceedings. Vol.4. Edited by W.A. Nixon, D.S. Sodhi, N.K. Sinha and O.A. Ayorinde, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1993, p.157-168, 5 refs. Chao, J.C.

Ice loads. Ice solid interface, Ice mechanics, Analysis (mathematics). Flexural strength, Ice cover strength. Ice cover thickness.

47-4244

Stopping criteria for discrete event simulations.

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47-4245

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tion tests. Loading, Statistical analysis, Ice strength.

47-4246

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Analysis for dynamic ice structure interaction involving finite difference model and damage considera-

Iyer, S.H., et al, International Conference on Offshore Mechanics and Arctic Engineering, 12th, Glasgow, Scotland, June 20-24, 1993. Proceedings. Vol.4. Edited by W.A. Nixon, D.S. Sodhi, N.K. Sinha and O.A. Ayorinde, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1993, p.199-206, 16 refs. Kivisild, H.R.

Ice solid interface, Damage, Ice cutting, Analysis (mathematics), Fracturing.

47-4248

Influence of filling charge, evaporator length and condenser length on the performance of a right-angled

thermosyphon. Lock, G.S.H., et al, International Conference on Off-Schore Mechanics and Arctic Engineering, 12th, Glasgow, Scotland, June 20-24, 1993. Proceedings. Vol. 4. Edited by W.A. Nixon, D.S. Sodhi, N.K. Sinha and O.A. Ayorinde, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1993, p.207-211, 10 refs.

Pipes (tubes). Heat pipes, Heat transfer, Design criteria, Performance, Ice removal, Ice prevention.

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Pipes (tubes), Heat pipes, Performance, Heat transfer, Heat flux, Ice removal, Ice prevention.

47-4250

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Clark, C.D., Earth surface processes and landforms, Feb. 1993, 18(1), p.1-29, 42 refs.

Pleistocene, Glacial erosion, Glacier flow, Glacier beds, LANDSAT, Spaceborne photography, Terrain identification, Landforms, Geomorphology, Classifications.

47-4251

Decrease in total ozone concentration in the polar cap

following solar proton flares.
Shumilov, O.I., et al, USSR Academy of Sciences.
Transactions. Earth science sections. May-June
1991, 319(5), p.17-21, 15 refs. For Russian original see 46-1329.

Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric composition, Atmospheric physics, Atmospheric disturbances, Weather modification, Ozone, Solar activity, Solar radiation. Protons, Correlation.

Climatic changes in the Barents Sea area.
Borisov, S.B., et al. USSR Academy of Sciences.
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Marine atmospheres, Climatic changes, Air ice water interaction, Sea ice distribution, Ice cover effect, Air temperature, Correlation.

Effects of polar ice on the earth's rotation and gravitational potential.

Trupin, A.S., Geophysical journal international, May 1993, 113(2), p.273-283, 30 refs.

Ice sheets. Ice cover thickness, Glacier mass balance, Periodic variations, Gravity, Ice cover effect.

In this paper, gridded values of net surface accumulation rates for the Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets are used to estimate the contributions these two regions make to the earth's gravity and rotation. Results suggest very approximate upper and lower limits for both inter-annual and secular contributions of polar-ice mass balance to earth rotation and gravity. These limits are useful where they fall within the range of detectability when using satellites. (Auth. mod.)

Dynamic modeling of the spatial distribution of precipitation in remote mountainous areas.

Barros, A.P., et al. Monthly weather review. Apr. 1993, 121(4), p.1195-1214, 37 refs.

Lettenmaier, D.P.

Precipitation (meteorology), Mountains, Topographic effects, Snow accumulation, Weather forecasting, Hydrologic cycle, Mathematical models.

47-4255

Annual snowpack patterns across the Rockies: longterm trends and associated 500-mb synoptic patterns. Changnon, D., et al, Monthly weather review. Mar. 1993, 121(3), p.633-647, 20 refs. McKee, T.B., Doesken, N.J.

Synoptic meteorology, Atmospheric circulation, Snow surveys, Snow depth, Snow cover distribution, Periodic variations. Water storage, Water reserves, Long range forecasting.

Case study of heavy snowfall in Oklahoma. Marwitz, J.D., et al. Monthly weather review. Mar. 1993, 121(3), p.648-660, 29 refs Toth J.

Precipitation (meteorology), Fronts (meteorology). Snowstorms, Snowfall, Snow accumulation, Synoptic meteorology, Sounding, Radar echoes, Turbulent boundary layer.

Preconsolidation pressures in the Battleford Formation, southern Saskatchewan, Canada.

Sauer, E.K., et al, Canadian journal of earth sciences, Oct. 1991, 28(10), p.1613-1623, With French sum-28 refs.

Christiansen, E.A.

Pleistocene, Glacial deposits, Stratigraphy, Glacial geology, Glacial hydrology, Subglacial drainage, Clay soils, Frozen ground mechanics, Soil compaction.

Snow tiller. Haug, W., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Feb. 23, 1988, 10 col., USP-4,726,129, 8 refs. Railroad tracks, Railroad equipment, Snow removal,

Design. 47-4259

Composite platform for petroleum workings in polar

Michel, D., et al, U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Oct. 21, 1986, 6 col., USP-4,618,286, 11 refs. Offshore drilling, Offshore structures, Concrete structures, Subsurface structures, Protection, Ice control,

Method of attenuating sea ice flexure noise during seismic surveys of permafrost regions. Ostrander, W.J., U.S. Patent Office. 7, 1986, 14 col., USP-4.616.348, 6 refs.

Acoustic measurement, Seismic surveys, Oceanographic surveys, Exploration, Seismic reflection, Ice acoustics, Pressure ridges, Attenuation, Design.

Mobile marine operations structure. Bhalaik, A., et al, U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Feb. 16, 1988, 30 col., USP-4,725,166, 5 refs. For another version see 47-3323.

Braddick, P.W., Brittin, D.S., Johnson, G.I. Offshore structures, Concrete structures, Subsurface structures, Walls, Protection, Ice breaking, Ice solid interface, Design.

47-4262

Pipeline trenching. Languer, C.G., U.S. Patent Office. Patent, Oct, 7, 1986, 4 col., USP-4,615,645, 15 refs.

Pipe laying, Pipelines, Offshore structures, Augers, Trenching, Ice surface, Design.

47-4263

Wing slat anti-ice air duct system. Knowler, J.C., U.S. Patent Office. 1986, 6 col., USP-4,615,499, 5 refs. Patent, Oct. 7. Aircraft icing, Ice prevention, Ice removal, Ducts, Air

flow, Design

Snowplow mounted on longitudinal frame attachable to chassis.

Racicot, G., U.S. Patent Office. Patent. Oct. 7, 1986, 14 col., USP-4,615,130, 16 refs.
Snow removal, Equipment, All terrain vehicles, Modification, Design, Stability.

Snow-disposal unit and method. Jackson, P.H., U.S. Patent Office. Patent. Oct. 7. 1986, 8 col., USP-4,615,129, 10 refs. Snow removal. Tanks (containers). Snow melting, Heat transfer, Vapor transfer, Steam, Design.

Bio-optical observations of first-year arctic sea ice. Perovich, D.K., et al, Geophysical research letters, June 7, 1993, 20(11), MP 3265, p. 1059-1062, 16 refs. Cota, G.F., Maykut, G.A., Grenfell, T.C. Marine biology. Sea ice, Optical properties, Solar radiation, Light transmission, Attenuation, Spectra, Biomass, Snow cover effect.

This paper presents the first direct in situ measurements of biomass specific diffuse attenuation spectra for arctic ice algae. The data show in situ attenuation values that are about 3 times The data show in situ attenuation values that are about 3 times larger than those obtained from corresponding in vivo absorption measurements, apparently reflecting differences in the geometrical distribution of the algae or the influence of skeletal ice and dissolved organic material. Observations also confirm that maximal algal accumulation occurs when there is a thin layer of snow covering the ice. A new technique to separate the effects of snow and algae in observed transmission spectra is presented. The ratio of transmittance between 600 nm and 450 nm is a sensitive indicator of biomass, while the 700 nm to 600 nm ratio is strongly affected by snow depth. 47-4267

Proceedings.
Canada-France Seminar—Gas Pipelines. Oil Pipelines Paris, France, Oct. 2-4. 1991, Ottawa, Carleton University, Geotechnical Science Laboratories. 1993. 170p. Refs. passim. For individual papers see 47-4268 through 47-4279.

Williams, P.J., ed.

Gs. prietines. Haderground pipelines. Frost heave.

Gas pipelines, Underground pipelines, Frost heave, Soil freezing, Soil mechanics, Frozen ground mechanics, Freeze thaw cycles.

47-4268

Gas pipelines and the challenge of the cold regions: an experimental study.

Williams, P.J., Canada-France Seminar—Gas Pipe-

lines, Oil Pipelines and Civil Engineering in Arctic Climates, Caen and Paris, France, Oct. 2-4, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by P.J. Williams, Ottawa, Carleton University, Geotechnical Science Laboratories, 1993, p.5-18, 13 refs.

Gas pipelines, Underground pipelines, Soil freezing,

Frost heave, Deformation, Freeze thaw cycles.

Development of natural gas resources in northwest Siberia, Russia-field observations of permafrost and environmental concerns.

Michel, F.A., Canada-France Seminar—Gas Pipelines, Oil Pipelines and Civil Engineering in Arctic Climates, Caen and Paris, France, Oct. 2-4, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by P.J. Williams, Ottawa, Carlette Living and Carachariat. ton University, Geotechnical Science Laboratories, 1993, p.19-24.

Natural gas, Natural resources, Gas pipelines, Gas production, Environmental impact, Permafrost preser-

vation, USSR—Siberia.

47-4270

Soil-pipeline interaction associated with a large diam-

Soil-pipeline interaction associated with a large diameter chilled pipeline in temperate climates.

Greene, D.P., et al. Canada-France Seminar—Gas Pipelines, Oil Pipelines and Civil Engineering in Arctic Climates, Caen and Paris, France, Oct. 2-4, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by P.J. Williams, Ottawa. Carleton University, Geotechnical Science Laboratories, 1993, p.25-33, 3 refs. Kettle, R.J.

Cracking (fracturing), Gas pipelines, Frost heave, Soil mechanics. Underground pipelines.

47-4271

Stress history and vertical displacement matching for the pipeline at Caen, France subjected to frost heave. Rajani, B., et al, Canada-France Seminar—Gas Pipelines, Oil Pipelines and Civil Engineering in Arctic Climates, Caen and Paris, France, Oct. 2-4, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by P.J. Williams, Ottawa, Carleton University, Geotechnical Science Laboratories, 1993, p.34-47, 11 refs. Morgenstern, N.

Frost heave, Sands, Underground pipelines, Soil mechanics, Frozen ground mechanics.

47-4272

Thermomechanical modelling of freezing soil. Frémond, M., et al. Canada-France Seminar—Gas

Pipelines, Oil Pipelines and Civil Engineering in Arctic Climates, Caen and Paris, France, Oct. 2-4, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by P.J. Williams, Olizwa, Carleton University, Geotechnical Science Laboratories, 1993, p.48-60, 8 refs.

Mathematical models, Frozen ground thermodynamics, Soil freezing, Frost heave, Frozen ground mechan-

47-4273

Stress-strain behaviour of frozen soil in tension.

Sayles, F.H., MP 3266, Canada-France Seminar—Gas Pipelines, Oil Pipelines and Civil Engineering in Arctic Climates, Caen and Paris, France, Oct. 2-4, 1991.
Proceedings. Edited by P.J. Williams, Ottawa, Carleton University, Geotechnical Science Laboratories, 1993, p.61-72, 4 refs.

Underground pipelines, Frost heave, Stress strain diagrams, Tensile properties, Sands, Frozen ground me-

Microstructural genesis of a frost susceptible soil ad-

pacent to a buried chilled pipeline.

White, T.L., et al, Canada-France Seminar—Gas Pipelines, Oil Pipelines and Civil Engineering in Arctic Climates, Caen and Paris, France, Oct. 2-4, 1991.

Proceedings. Edited by P.J. Williams, Ottawa, Carleton University, Geotechnical Science Laboratories, 1993, p.73-91, 22 refs.

Ottawa. Carleton University. Geotechnical Science

Laboratories.

Underground pipelines, Soil water, Frost heave, Freeze thaw cycles, Soil structure, Microstructure.

Northern regulatory approvals.

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47-4276

Recent developments of the Mackenzie Delta Pipeline Project.
Kaustinen, O.M., Canada-France Seminar—Gas Pipe-

lines, Oil Pipelines and Civil Engineering in Arctic Climates, Caen and Paris, France, Oct. 2-4, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by P.J. Williams, Ottawa, Carlerrocecuings. Edited by F.J. Williams, Ottawa, Carleton University, Geotechnical Science Laboratories, 1993, p. 101-115.

Natural gas, Gas pipelines, Gas production, Canada—Northwest Territories—Mackenzie River Delta.

47-4277

Experimental study and numerical solution of frost heaving in specific materials. (Étude expérimentale et simulation numérique du gonflement engendré par

le gel dans certain matériaux₁,
Padilla, F., Canada-France Seminar—Gas Pipelines, Oil Pipelines and Civil Engineering in Arctic Climates. Caen and Paris, France, Oct. 2-4, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by P.J. Williams, Ottawa, Carleton University. Geotechnical Science Laboratories, 1993, p.116-136.

In French with English summary. 13 refs. Soil freezing, Frost heave, Frozen ground mechanics, Simulation, Mathematical models.

47-4278

Highway construction and management in cold re-

gions.

MacLeod, D.R., Canada-France Seminar—Gas Pipe-MacLeod, D.R., Canada-France Scinna. lines, Oil Pipelines and Civil Engineering in Arctic Climates Caen and Paris, France, Oct. 2-4, 1991. nnes, On ripeines and Civii Engineering in Arctic Climates, Caen and Paris, France, Oct. 2-4, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by P.J. Williams, Ottawa, Carleton University, Geotechnical Science Laboratories, 1993, p.137-161, 3 refs.

Roads, Construction, Cold weather construction, Cold weather operation, Road maintenance, Cost analysis, Cold weather performance, Pavements

47-4279

Current work, 1992. The Canada-France Pipeline-

Frostheave Frozen Transition Experiment.
Riseborough, C.W., Canada-France Seminar—Gas
Pipelines, Oil Pipelines and Civil Engineering in Arc-Proceedings. Caen and Paris, France, Oct. 2-4, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by P.J. Williams, Ottawa, Carleton University, Geotechnical Science Laboratories, 1993, p. 162-170, 3 refs. Underground pipelines, Frost heave.

47-4280

Ice forces on light piers in the St. Lawrence Seaway. Frederking, R.M.W., et al, International journal of off-shore and polar engineering, Mar. 1992, 2(1), p.67-72.

Sayed, M., Penney, G.
Offshore structures, Piers, Floating ice, Ice loads, Ice pressure, Measurement, Ice solid interface, Statistical analysis, Design criteria.

47-4281

Modelling of snowdrift around prismatic buildings for antarctic environment.

Kim, D.H., et al, International journal of offshore and polar engineering, Mar. 1992, 2(1), p.73-79, 32 refs. For other versions see 46-231 or 19F-44686. Kwok, K.C.S., Smedley, D.J., Rohde, H.F.

Buildings, Design criteria, Blowing snow, Topographic effects, Snowdrifts, Snow accumulation, Wind tunnels, Simulation, Turbulent boundary layer.

Simulation: Turoutent obtained ayer. Modelling of snowdrift was conducted in a purpose-built turbulent boundary layer wind tunnel. A number of similarity criteria, in particular time scaling, for the physical modelling of snowdrift in a wind tunnel were examined. Uversen's (1980) proposed dimensionless time, which includes scaling of particle and fluid densities. Froude number, particle threshold speed, mean wind speed, time and length, was found to produce a reasonable correlation of snowdrift accumulation rate between

model and prototype. Tests were also carried out to investi-gate the relationships between different dimensions of prismatic building and snowdrift. The results were used to formulate design guidelines for buildings in Antarctica.

47-4282

Dynamical problems of ice cover fracture. Pushkin, A.V., et al, International journal of offshore and polar engineering. Sep. 1991, 1(3), p.212-219, 5 refs. For another version see 46-238.

Slepian, L.I., Zlatin, A.N.
Ice sheets, Floating ice, Ice deformation, Cracking (fracturing), Crack propagation, Elastic waves, Ice mechanics, Ice water interface. Analysis (mathematics). 47-4283

Cold region logistics planning and management.

Hulsey, J.L., et al, Journal of cold regions engineering, Mar. 1993, 6(1), p.1-11, 19 refs. Koushki, P.A., Bennett, F.L., Kelley, J.

Cold weather operation, Exploration, Logistics, Cost

47-4284

Model study of cable-moored conical platform. Nixon, W.A., et al, Journal of cold regions engineer-ing, Mar. 1993, 6(1), p.12-31, 22 refs. Ettema, R., Matsuishi, M., Johnson, R.C. Offshore structures, Moorings, Stability, Floating ice,

Ice solid interface, Ice loads, Ice breaking, Simulation, Resonance.

47-4285

Creep response of laterally loaded piles in ice and permafrost.
Puswewala, U.G.A., et al, Géotechnique, June 1993, 43(2), p.223-240, With French summary. 18 refs.
Rajapakse, R.K.N.D., Domaschuk, L., Shields, D.H. Piles, Stability, Deformation, Ice creep, Frozen ground mechanics, Ice solid interface, Mathematical models, Computerized simulation.

47-4286

Computer-based simulation of the ice fracture near a vertical pile.

Matskevitch, D.G., et al, International journal of off-shore and polar engineering, June 1992, 2(2), p.123-128, 20 refs.

Shkhinek, K.N.

Piloating ice, Ice cover strength, Offshore structures, Pile structures, Ice mechanics, Ice solid interface, Ice deformation, Cracking (fracturing), Computerized simulation.

47-4287

Contact force and damage evolution in a moving

uniaxial ice bar.
Shin, J.G., et al, International journal of offshore and polar engineering. June 1992, 2(2), p.129-134, 18 refs. Karr. D.G.

Ice loads, Ice solid interface. Stress concentration, Ice mechanics, Ice breaking, Damage, Crack propagation, Mathematical models. Offshore structures.

47-4288

Temperature dependence of dielectric relaxation in H2O and D2O ice. A dissipative quantum tunneling approach.

Bruni, F., et al, Journal of chemical physics, July 1, 1993, 99(1), p.538-547, 30 refs.
Consolini, G., Careri, G.

Ice physics, Ice relaxation, Dielectric properties, Defects, Impurities, Cooling rate, Temperature effects, Molecular energy levels.

47-4289

On the engulfment of spherical particles by a moving ice-liquid interface.

Lipp, G., et al, *Journal of crystal growth*, June 1993, 130(3-4), p.475-489, 43 refs.

Körber, C. Ice water interface, Solutions, Solidification, Particles, Velocity measurement, Fluid dynamics, Viscosity,

Temperature effects. Liquid phases.

47-4290

On the reproduction of ice from a common seed Barrette, P., et al, Journal of crystal growth, July 1993, 131(1-2), p.153-156, 23 refs.

Michel, B., Stander, E.

Ice physics, Ice crystal growth, Ice crystal structure. Grain size, Orientation, Artificial nucleation.

47-4291

Variations in snow on sea ice: a mechanism for producing climate variations.

Ledley, T.S., Journal of geophysical research, June 20, 1993, 98(D6), p.10,401-10,410, 23 refs. Sea ice, Ice cover thickness. Snow cover effect, Ice

cover effect, Climatic factors, Climatic changes, Air ice water interaction, Ice heat flux, Albedo, Cooling, Ice openings.

47-4292

Interaction of katabatic flow with local thermal effects in a coastal region of Adélie Land, East Antarctica.

Pettré, P., et al. Journal of geophysical research. June 20, 1993, 98(D6), p.10,429-10,440, 39 refs. Payan, C., Parish, T.R.

Wind (meteorology), Wind direction, Air ice water interaction, Ice cover effect. Atmospheric disturbances, Insolation, Diurnal variations, Turbulent boundary layer, Temperature effects, Simulation. Antarctica—Adélie Coast.

tarctica—Adélie Coast.

Results of a detailed climatological data analysis of Dumont d'Urville support the idea that katabatic flow can be locally enhanced by the diurnal cycle of solar insolation and the temperature contrast between the continent and the ocean. To estimate the effect of the temperature contrast between the ocean and the continent on the katabatic flow, two numerical experiments have been conducted. The simulations consider an ocean free of sea lice representative of the summer months, and another winter case with the ocean covered by thick sea ice. These simulations show that with the ocean free of sea ice, the katabatic flows extend only a limited distance over the open katabatic flows extend only a limited distance over the open ocean during the day due to the local thermal effects. With the ocean covered by sea ice, the katabatic winds are not constrained and extend a considerable distance offshore (Auth.

47-4293

Snow cover model for global climate simulations. Loth, B., et al. Journal of geophysical research. June 20, 1993, 98(D6), p.10,451-10,464, 37 refs. Graf, H.F., Oberhuber, J.M.

Climatology, Snow cover effect, Mathematical models, Snow physics, Snow heat flux, Snow air interface. Long term forecasting, Computerized simulation.

47-4294

Fourier transform infrared studies of the interactions of HCl with model polar stratospheric cloud films. Koehler, B.G., et al, *Journal of geophysical research*. June 20, 1993, 98(D6), p.10.563-10.571, 31 refs. McNeill, L.S., Middlebrook, A.M., Tolbert, M.A. Cloud physics, Polar stratospheric clouds, Ice vapor interface, Ice spectroscopy, Aerosols, Ozone, Hetero-geneous nucleation, Simulation, Water films. Chemi-

cal properties.

Heterogeneous reactions involving hydrochloric acid adsorbed on the surfaces of polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) are postulated to contribute to polar ozone loss. Using Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy to probe the condensed phase, the authors examined the interaction of HCl with ice and nitric acid trihydrate (NAT) films representative of types II and 1 PSCs, respectively. For HCl pressures in the range of .0000001 to .00001 Torr. FTIR studies show that a small amount of crystalline HCl-6H2O formed on or in ice at 155 K. However, for higher HCl pressures the entire film of ice rapidly converted into an amorphous 4:1 H2O:HCl mixture. For higher temperatures more closely approximating those found in the stratosphere, bulk HCl uptake by ice was not detected. Experiments also detected no bulk uptake of HCl by alpha-NAT or beta-NAT under various temperature and pressue conditions. Indirect evidence suggests that HCl adsorption onto the surface of model PSC films inhibited the evaporation of both ice and NAT by 3-5 K. (Auth. mod.) cal properties. NAT by 3-5 K. (Auth. mod.)

47-4295

Uses of antarctic ice. ¡Utilización de hielos antár-

ticos1.

Beltramisso, J.C.M., Antártida al iniciarse la década de 1990 (Antarctica at the beginning of the 1990 decade). Edited by C.A. Armas Barea and J.C.M. Beltramino, Buenos Aires, Ediciones Manantial, 1992, p.241-247, In Spanish. 7 refs.

Iceberg towing, Ice physics, Economic development, Legislation.

The principal characteristics of antarctic land and marine ice are or principal characteristics or anatoric tand and marine tear of described. The legal aspects of possible exploitation of antarctic ice are examined, and the lack of regulations in that regard, not only in the Antarctic Treaty but also in various conventions on antarctic resources, is pointed out. Technical and economic aspects are considered, and an Argentine proposal for the regulation of activities related to ice use is discussed.

Shading reduces both visible and invisible frost damage to Norway spruce seedlings in the field.

Orlander, G., Forestry, 1993, 66(1), p.27-36, 25 refs. Trees (plants), Forestry, Cold weather tests, Plant tissues, Frost action, Damage, Sunlight, Light effects.

47-4297

Iceberg scouring in Scoresby Sund and on the East

Greenland continental shelf.

Dowdeswell, J.A., et al, Marine geology, Apr. 1993, 111(1-2), p.37-53, 24 refs.

Villinger, H., Whittington, R.J., Marienfeld, P. Marine geology, lee sheets, Icebergs, Drift, Calving, Ice scoring, Ocean bottom, Oceanographic surveys.

Combined creep and yield model of ice under multiax-

ial stress.

Fish, A.M., International journal of offshore and poli engineering. June 1993, 3(2), MP 3267, p.130-138, 37 refs. For another version see 47-1869. Ice strength, Ice creep, Ice deformation, Ice models, Shear strain, Strain tests, Mathematical models.

Stresses and forces under ice compacting. Nikitin, V.A., et al. International journal of offshore and polar engineering, June 1993, 3(2), p.139-142, 21 refs.

Kolesov. S.A.

Sea ice, Ice cover strength, Compaction, Ice breaking, Cracking (fracturing), Pressure ridges, Stress concentration, Loads (forces), Mathematical models.

Dynamics of ice cover interacting with ocean and atmosphere.

Kheisin, D.E., International journal of offshore and polar engineering, Mar. 1993, 3(1), p.51-55, 13 refs Sea ice. Air ice water interaction, Ice conditions, Ice deformation, Ice cover strength, Drift, Mathematical models.

47-4301

France-Canada joint study of deformation of an experimental pipe line by differential frost heave. Williams, P.J., et al, International journal of offshore and polar engineering, Mar. 1993, 3(1), p.56-60, 8 refs. For another version see 47-1834. Riseborough, D.W., Smith, M.W. Gas pipelines. Subsurface structures, Deformation,

Frost heave, Freeze thaw cycles, Soil pressure, Frozen ground mechanics, Mechanical tests.

Snowdrift around antarctic buildings-effects of cor-

ner geometry and wind incidence. Kwok, K.C.S., et al, International journal of offshore and polar engineering. Mar. 1993, 3(1), p.61-65, 12 refs. For other versions see 47-1845 or G-47697. Smedley, D.J., Kim, D.H.

Buildings, Cold weather performance, Snowdrifts, Snow accumulation, Simulation, Wind tunnels, Snow air interface, Topographic effects, Design criteria. Modelling of antarctic snowdrifting was conducted in a turbu-lent boundary layer wind tunnel. A series of 7 models was de-signed, based on the extended dimensions of a shipping container. Tests were carried out to investigate the effects of varying the model corner geometry and the angle of wind incidence on snowdrift formation. The results were used to formulate de-sign guidelines for buildings in Antarctica.

47-4303

Effect of voltage polarity on icicles grown on line

Farzaneh. M., et al. International journal of offshore and polar engineering. Dec. 1992, 2(4), p. 297-302, 13 refs. For another version see 47-1850. Laforte, J.L.

Power line icing, Dendritic ice, Ice growth, Ice microstructure, Porosity, Ice solid interface, Electric charge, Polarization (charge separation).

Ice forces in dynamic ice structure interaction. Eranti, E., International journal of offshore and polar engineering. Sep. 1992, 2(3), p.204-211, 15 refs. Offshore structures, Static stability, Floating ice, Ice solid interface, Ice breaking, Ice mechanics, Dynamic loads, Vibration, Design criteria.

47-4305

Effect of confining stress on brittle indentation failure of columnar ice.

Grape, J.A., et al, International journal of offshore and polar engineering, Sep. 1992, 2(3), p.212-221, 25 refs. For another version see 47-1867. Schulson, E.M.

Ice sheets, Ice solid interface, Strain tests, Stress concentration, Ice breaking, Cracking (fracturing), Brittle-

47-4306

Ice action onto multilegged structures due to change of water level.

Matskevitch, D.G., et al. International journal of off-shore and polar engineering, Sep. 1992, 2(3), p.222-227, 14 refs. For another version see 47-1863. Shkhinek, K.N.

Offshore structures, Ice sheets, Pile structures, Deformation, Ice solid interface, Ice loads, Water level, Analysis (mathematics), Design criteria.

47-4307

ice accretion on energized line insulators.

Farzaneh, M., et al, International journal of offshore and polar engineering. Sep. 1992, 2(3), p.228-233, 15

refs. For another version see 47-1849. Kiernicki, J., Drapeau, J.F. Power line icing, Simulation, Ice accretion, Ice air in-terface, Meteorological factors, Insulation, Electrical resistivity, Ice cover effect.

47-4308

Landforms in Skane, south Sweden: preglacial and glacial landforms analyzed from two relief maps

glacial landiorms analyzed from two relief maps. Lidmar-Bergström, K., et al, Geografiska annaler. 1991, 73A(2), p.61-91, 76 refs. Elvhage, C., Ringberg, B. Glacial geology, Landforms, Geomorphology, Geological maps, Geological surveys, Classifications, Glaciation, Topographic features, Sweden.

47-4309

Slow soil movement in Tarfala Valley, Kebnekaise Mountains, Swedish Lapland.

Jahn, A., Geografiska annaler, 1991, 73A(2), p.93-107, 22 refs.

Mountain soils, Slope processes, Soil creep, Frozen ground mechanics, Periglacial processes, Cryoturbation, Frost action, Microclimatology, Sweden—Lapland.

Subglacial meltwater channel systems and ice sheet Subglacial meltwater channel systems and ice snee overriding, Asgard Range, Antarctica. Sugden, D.E. et al, Geografiska annaler. 1991, 73A(1), p.109-121, 24 refs.
Denton, G.H., Marchant, D.R.

Ice sheets, Glaciation, Glacier melting, Bedrock, Water erosion, Subglacial drainage, Geomorphology, Antarctica-Asgard Range.

Antarctica—Asgard Range. Various morphological features in the mountain ranges of the Dry Valleys region have been interpreted as reflecting late Tertiary overriding by an expanded East Antarctic lee Sheet. Such features include large-scale stoss and lee topography, and anastomosing systems of channels and potholes. Alternative explanations for the features have been suggested and throw some doubt on the overriding hypothesis. This paper investigates channels and potholes in part of the Asgard Range in some detail and concludes that they do indeed reflect overriding ice. The channels are subglacial meltwater systems reflecting ice flow across the mountains from southwest to northeast. The flow across the mountains from southwest to northeast. channels were probably cut by sudden outbursts of meltwater

beneath a local warm-based zone within a predominantly cold-

Spring in the forest terrain at Svartberget, northern Sweden.

Odin, H., et al, Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1990, 72A(2), p.167-178, 8 refs. Degermark, C.

Snow air interface, Snow cover effect, Soil temperature. Frost penetration, Frozen ground temperature. Sweden-Svartherget.

47-4312

Ground temperature variations in a subarctic mountain valley, Abisko, northern Sweden. Josefsson, M., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physi-

cal geography, 1990, 72A(2), p.179-190, 23 refs. Snow cover effect, Soil temperature, Frozen ground temperature, Seasonal freeze thaw, Valleys, Sweden-Abisko Mountains.

47-4313

Depth of snow and frost on a palsa mire, Finnish Lapland.

Seppälä, M., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1990, 72A(2), p.191-201, 11 refs. Snow depth, Snow cover effect, Frost penetration, Frozen ground temperature, Soil comperature, Finland —Utsjoki.

Geomorphic features as indicators of climatic fluctuations in a periglacial environment, northern Sweden. Nyberg, R., et al, Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography. 1990, 72A(2), p.203-210, 22 refs.

Periglacial processes, Geomorphology, Climatic factors, Climatic changes, Mountain glaciers, Mountains, Sweden-Abisko Mountains.

47-4315

Small scale glacial erosion forms and their possible

relation to post-glacial weathering.
Franzén, L.G., et al, Geografiska annaler. Series
Physical geography. 1991, 73A(1), p.1-7, 29 refs.
Olymo, M.

Glacial erosion, Weathering, Glacial geology, Sweden.

47-4316

Cirques at low altitudes need not necessarily have been cut by small glaciers.

Holmlund, P., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1991, 73A(1), p.9-16, 43 refs. Cirques, Glaciation, Glacier mass balance, Glacial erosion. Sweden

47-4317

Glacial ice-flows on the islands of Bornholm and Christianso, Denmark

Lindström, E., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1991, 73A(1), p.17-35, Refs. p.33-35. Glacier ice, Quaternary deposits, Striations, Glaciation, Bedrock, Denmark—Bornholm Island, Denmark —Christiansö Island.

Thresholds for channel change on two contrasting pro-glacial river fans, West Greenland.
De Jong, C., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(1), p. 1-12, 32 refs.
Glacial rivers, Channels (waterways), Models, Glacial deposits, Geomorphology, Greenland.

47-4319

Stagnant glacier ice, St. Elias Mountains, Yukon. Stagnant glacier ice, St. Elias Mountains, Tukon. Johnson, P.G., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(1), p.13-19, 24 refs. Glacier ice. Moraines, Ice melting, Glacial deposits, Alpine landscapes, Degradation, Canada—Yukon Territory—St. Elias Mountains.

47-4320

Boulder ring structures produced during jökulhlaup

Maizels, J., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(1), p.21-33, 31 refs.
Glacial hydrology, Subglacial drainage, Floods, Sediments, Glacial geology, Iceland—Myrdalssandur.

47-4321

Debris flows and snow avalanche landforms in the Lairig Ghru, Cairngorm Mountains, Scotland. Luckman, B.H., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography. 1992, 74A(2-3), p.109-121, 33

Avalanche deposits, Avalanche mechanics, Geomorphology, Avalanche tracks, Landforms, United Kingdom—Scotland.

47-4322

refs

High-energy geomorphic events in the Polish Tatra

Mountains.

Kotarba, A., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(2-3), p.123-131, 14 refs. Geomorphology, Glacial deposits, Lacustrine deposits, Poland—Tatra Mountains.

Sediment transfer on the floor of the Martinelli Sediment transfer on the floor of the Martinelli Snowpatch, Colorado Front Range, U.S.A. Caine, N., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(2-3), p.133-144, 20 refs. Sediment transport, Nivation, Alpine landscapes, Snow accumulation, United States—Colorado—Front Range.

47-4324

Pediments and cold-climate conditions, Barn Mountains, unglaciated northern Yukon, Canada. French, H.M., et al, Geografiska annaler. Series A:

Physical geography, 1992, 74A(2-3), p.145-157, Refs. p.155-157. Harry, D.G.

Geomorphology, Alpine landscapes, Active layer. Sediments, Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology, Frost penetration, Wedges, Periglacial processes, Canada—Yukon Territory—Barn Mountains.

47-4325

Some characteristics of alpine permafrost, Mt. Daisetsu, central Hokkaido, northern Japan.

Fukuda, M., et al, Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(2-3), p.159-167, 22 Sone, T.

Permafrost distribution, Soil temperature. Surface temperature, Electrical resistivity, Frost shattering, Cracking (fracturing), Japan—Hokkaido.

Hydrographic characteristics of the Strokdammane

nayarographic characteristics of the Strokdammane Plain, west Spitsbergen, Svalbard. Akerman, H.J., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(2-3), p.169-182, 16 refs. Hydrography, Periglacial processes, Shores, Geomorphology, Thermokarst, Lakes, Ponds, Norway—Spitsbergen.

Altitudinal zonation of selected geomorphological phenomena in an alpine periglacial area (Abisko, northern Sweden).

Niessen, A., et al. Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(2-3), p.183-196, 47 refs.

Van Horssen, P., Koster, E.A.

Geomorphology, Periglacial processes, Frost heave, Sweden—Abisko.

Observations on rock moisture variability in gneiss and basalt under natural, arctic conditions. Humlum, O., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(2-3), p. 197-205, 46 refs. Rock mechanics, Moisture transfer, Frozen rocks, Humidity, Snow cover effect, Weathering, Greenland.

47-4329

Frost-fissure patterns in the Nordic countries. Svensson, H., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(2-3), p.207-218, 50 refs. Frost shattering, Ice wedges, Geomorphology, Ice sheets.

47-4330

Large sorted stone polygons, and ventifact distribu-tion, in the Syrkadal area, Scania, S. Sweden. Schlyter, P., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(2-3), p.219-226, 29 refs. Rocks, Valleys, Periglacial processes, Snow cover effect, Sweden-Scania.

47-4331

Stabilization of snow temperature in Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica, January 1989.

Seppala, M., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(2-3), p.227-230, 9 refs. Snow temperature, Boreholes, Accuracy, Antarctica— Queen Maud Land.

Queen Maud Land.

Snow temperatures were observed on Riiser-Larsenisen Shelf Ice and close to Basen. Vestfjella mountains in Jan. 1989, at depths from 0 to 10 m over time intervals of 1-21 hours in two boreholes and a snow pit. The maximum difference noticed over 15h was -3.0 C at 10 m. The coldest layer was found at 5 m. This may be caused by air circulation in the borehole. This may also influence the temperatures at the bottom of the borehole if the measurements are made long after drilling. As a result of drill heat and friction at least 15h stabilization time is recommended before the temperature measurements are made. (Auth.) made. (Auth.)

Multiple glaciation in Scandinavia-seen in gross

morphology or not?. Rudberg, S., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(2-3), p.231-243, 19 refs. Glaciation, Valleys, Glacial geology, Glacial erosion. Cirque glaciers, Cirques, Geomorphology.

47-4333

Moraines and late glacial activity in southern Varmland, southwestern Sweden.

Lundqvist, J., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(2-3), p.245-252, 43 refs.

Moraines. Glacial deposits, Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Sweden—Värmland.

47-4334

Evolution of large roches moutonnées. Sugden, D.E., et al, Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(2-3), p.253-264, 25 refs.

Glasser, N., Clapperton, C.M.

Glacial erosion, Glacial geology, Meltwater, Channels (waterways), Geomorphology, United Kingdom-Scotland

47-4335

Mass wasting on valley-side ice-cored moraines, Boundary Glacier, Alberta Canada.

Mattson, L.E., et al, Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1991, 73A(3-4), p.123-128, 14 refs

Gardner, J.S.

Moraines, Glacier ablation, Canada-Alberta-Boundary Glacier.

47-4336

Rockslides on the terminus of "Jökulsárgilsjökull," southern Iceland.

Sigurdsson, O., et al. Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1991, 73A(3-4), p.129-140, 38

Williams, R.S., Jr.

Rocks, Glacier ablation, Landslides, Glaciology, Iceland—Jökulsáreil.

47-4337

Lichenometrical studies and dating of debris flow deposits in the High Tatra Mountains, Poland. Jonasson, C., et al, Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1991, 73A(3-4), p.141-146, 12 refs. Kot, M., Kotarba, A.

Glacial deposits, Lichens. Age determination, Valleys, Poland-Tatra Mountains.

Ice detection during cloudy conditions over the Arctic region using NOAA AVHRR satellite imagery. Alm, G., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1991, 73A(3-4), p.155-166, 13 refs. Ice detection, Cloud cover, Infrared photography. Radiometry, Reflectivity, Sea ice, Spaceborne photography.

Ground frost restriction of subarctic Picea abies forest in northern Sweden. A dendroecological anal-

Kullman, L., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1991, 73A(3-4), p.167-178, 77 refs. Frost, Frozen ground, Age determination, Trees (plants), Sweden.

47-4340

Deglaciation and shoreline displacement on Alexandra Land, Franz Josef Land.

Glazovskii, A.F., et al, Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(4), p.283-293, 47

Näslund, J.O., Zale R

Shoreline modification, Icebound lakes, climatology, Radioactive age determination, USSR-Franz Josef Land, USSR-Alexandra Land.

47-4341

Glacial landforms and the age of deglaciation in the

Tiksi area, East Siberia.
Grosval'd, M.G., et al, Geografiska annaler. Series
A: Physical geography. 1992, 74A(4), p.295-304, 18

Karlén, W., Shishorina, Z., Bodin, A.

Karlen, W., Shishorina, Z., Boulin, A., Landforms, Paleoclimatology, Radioactive age deter-mination, Glacial geology, Geomorphology, Pollen, USSR—Siberia, USSR—Ladannoye, Lake, USSR— East Sevastian, Lake.

Palimpsest glacial landscape in northwestern Sweden.

Kleman, J., Geografiska annaler. Series A: Physical geography, 1992, 74A(4), p.305-325, 46 refs. Landforms, Alpine landscapes, Moraines, Meltwater, Icebound lakes, Paleoclimatology, Ice cover, Sweden.

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47-4345

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47-4346

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Hail clouds, Reflectivity, Microstructure, Cloud seeding. Weather modification. Radar schoos. Remote.

ing, Weather modification, Radar echoes, Remote

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Colloids, Freezing, Self diffusion, Phase transformations Fluid dynamics. Computational simulation

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Mean circulations of boundary-layer rolls in lake-effect snow storms

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Atmospheric physics, Snowstorms, Lake effects, Radar echoes, Turbulent boundary layer, Wind direction, Convection, Shear flow.

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47-4352

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Guide to durable concrete.

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47-4354

Boolean delay equation model of an interdecadal arc-

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Darby, M.S., et al, *Climate dynamics*, May 1993, 8(5), p.241-246, 12 refs.

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Climatology, Marine meteorology, Climatic changes, Forecasting, Meteorological factors, Periodic variations, Sea ice distribution, Ice cover effect, Air ice water interaction. Mathematical models.

Form of cyclonic precipitation and its thermal impact.

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physics, Phase transformations, Snowstorms, Snow melting, Snow air interface, Temperature effects, Weather forecasting, Mathematical models.

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Journal, Nov.-Dec. 1992, 56(6), p.1973-1978, 25 refs. Schlentner, S.F.

Agriculture, Soil composition, Plant physiology, Nutrient cycle, Growth, Subarctic landscapes, Soil temperature. Temperature effects.

Annual variation of oxygen isotopic contents of drifting snow and the isotopic contents of deposited snow

layers at Mizuho Station, Antarctica.

Ageta, Y., Antarctic record, Mar. 1993, 37(1), p.24-31, In Japanese. 5 refs.

Snow composition, Oxygen isotopes, Variations, Antarctica—Mizuho Station.

tarctica—MIZUNO Station.

Oxygen isotopic contents of fresh snow drifts in the katabatic wind zone of Mizuho Station were measured, and the oxygen isotope profiles of deposited snow layers were obtained. The deltaO-18 contents of the snowdrifts had high values in summer (-30 to about -40 per mill); in winter, values were generally low (above -50 per mill). Deviation of relations between air temperature at smaller treamed at the Deviation of stations between air temperature at smaller treamed at the Deviation of stations between air temperature at smaller treamed at the Deviation of the stations are stationary of the station of the stations are stationary of the station of the stationary perature at sampling time and deltaO-18 content of the snow-drifts under different weather conditions are discussed. Verti-cal profiles of deltaO-18 content of deposited snow usually show a wide annual range and complicated annual variation when such snowdrifts accumulate continuously. Those of deposited snow in the surface layers show a narrow range (-35 to about -45 per mill) and a simplified pattern. Positions of maxima and minima in delta0-18 profiles of deposited snow have good correlations with layering of ice crusts which were formed during hiatus periods of snow deposition. (Authored)

47-4358

Construction of the new central building of Syowa Station, Antarctica. 1. Preliminary design of the building.

Hannuki, T., et al, Antarctic record, Mar. 1993.

37(1), p.61-102, In Japanese. 8 refs. Cold weather construction, Construction materials, Construction equipment. Design. Antarctica-Showa Station.

Station.

The history of building construction at Showa Station by the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition is surveyed and the present conditions of these buildings are discussed. It is found that the living quarters consisting of the oldest buildings should be replaced as soon as possible. Designs dealing with transportation, climate and construction in polar regions are presented. The development and improvement of the building prefabrication system at Showa Station are reviewed. Fire-preventive class and a new worden structural system with large-scale. plans, and a new wooden structural system with large-scale laminated timber are shown in the design. The future of polar buildings is discussed. (Auth. mod.)

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Snowstorms, Road maintenance, Transportation, Snow accumulation, Snow removal, Monitors, Computer applications, Mapping.

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Aniya, M., Institute of Geoscience, University of Tsukuba. Science reports A, Jan. 25, 1992, Vol. 13, p.1-12. 14 refs.

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47-4361

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DLC OC319.8.159

Solutions, Salt water, Liquid solid interfaces, Solidification, Convection, Phase transformations, Buoyancy, Mass transfer. Freezing rate.

47-4362

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Convection, Ice water interface, Phase transforma-tions, Solidification, Heat transfer, Mathematical

47-4363

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47-4366

Three-dimensional geologic block model of a polar fan-delta complex, Canning River, North Slope, Canada

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47-4368 Nucleation.

Nucleation.

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DLC QD541.F86

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Malanson, G.P.

Snowmelt, Winter, Flooding, River flow, Water erosion. Shore erosion. Geomorphology.

47-4370

Time- and temperature-dependent solute loading of isolated thylakoids during freezing.
Bakaltcheva, I., et al, Cryobiology. Oct. 1992, 29(5).

p.607-615, 26 refs.
Schmitt, J.M., Hincha, D.K.
Cryobiology, Plant physiology, Plant tissues, Frost protection, Freeze thaw cycles, Damage. Temperature effects. Chemical analysis.

47-4371

Variability in the Greenland Sea as revealed by a repeated high spatial resolution conductivity-temper-

ature-depth survey. Budéus, G., et al. Journal of geophysical research, June 15, 1993, 98(C6), p.9985-10,000, 26 refs. Maul. A.A., Krause, G.

Oceanographic surveys, Hydrography, Ice cover effect. Ocean currents, Water temperature, Periodic variations, Convection.

47-4372

Thermal energy conservation in icebergs and tracking by temperature.

Löset, S., Journal of geophysical research. June 15, 1993, 98(C6), p.10,001-10,012, 29 refs. Icebergs, Drift, Calving, Air ice water interaction, Ice temperature, Temperature distribution, Thermal regime, Mathematical models, Ice forecasting.

47-4373

Hydrography and vertical fluxes of heat and salt

northeast of Svalbard in autumn. Steele, M., et al, Journal of geophysical research, June 15, 1993, 98(C6), p.10,013-10,024, 31 refs. Morison, J.H.

Oceanographic surveys, Hydrography, Sea ice, Air ice water interaction, Ice cover effect, Ice heat flux, Ice melting, Drift stations, Water temperature, Turbulent diffusion, Salinity.

47-4374

Wave effects on ocean-ice interaction in the marginal ice zone.

Liu, A.K., et al, Journal of geophysical research. June 15, 1993, 98(C6), p.10,025-10,036, 37 refs. Häkkinen, S., Peng, C.Y. Oceanography, Sea ice distribution, Ice edge, Upwell-

ing, Ice water interface, Ocean waves, Wave propaga-tion Wind factors, Mathematical models. 47. . . 15

Arctic sea ice signatures for passive microwave al-

Arctic sea ice signatures for passive microwave algorithms.
Thomas, D.R., Journal of geophysical research, June 15, 1993, 98(C6), p.10,037-10,052, 48 refs.
Sea ice distribution, Periodic variations, Remote sense ice distribution, Periodic variations, Remote sense ice distribution, Periodic variations.

ing, Radiometry, Classifications, Accuracy, Brightness, Mathematical models. 47-4376

Arctic Ocean ice balance: a Kalman smoother esti-Thomas, D.R., et al, *Journal of geophysical research*, June 15, 1993, 98(C6), p.10,053-10,067, 19 refs.

Rothrock, D.A. Sea ice distribution. Ice conditions, Ice surveys, Drift, Periodic variations, Radiometry, Ice models, Mathematical models.

Numerical study of haline convection beneath leads in sea ice.

Smith, D.C., IV, et al. *Journal of geophysical research*, June 15, 1993, 98(C6), p.10,069-10,083, 26 refs. Morison, J.H.

Sea ice, Ice openings, Air ice water interaction, Ocean currents, Salinity, Buoyancy, Convection, Mathematical models, Turbulent diffusion.

47-4378

Intermediate one-dimensional thermodynamic sea ice model for investigating ice-atmosphere interactions. Ebert, E.E., et al. *Journal of geophysical research*. June 15, 1993, 98(C6), p.10,085-10,109, 106 refs. Curry, J.A.

Sea ice, Ice cover thickness, Seasonal variations, Air ice water interaction, Ice models, Mathematical models, Thermodynamics, Albedo, Ice openings, Climatic factors.

47-4379

Measurements of high number densities of ice crys-

Krassferments of Ingle Influence unables of the Crystals in the tops of tropical cumulonimbus.

Knollenberg, R.G., et al, *Journal of geophysical research*, May 20, 1993, 98(D5), p.8639-8664, 29 refs. Kelly, K., Wilson, J.C.

Atmospheric physics, Cloud physics, Aerial surveys, Aerosols, Ice crystals, Water content, Particle size distribution, Homogeneous nucleation, Dehumidifica-

Climatology of the East Antarctic ice sheet (100E to 140E) derived from automatic weather stations.

Allison, 1., et al, Journal of geophysical research, May 20, 1993, 98(D5), p.8815-8823, 33 refs. Wendler, G., Radok, U. Ice sheets, Ice air interface, Climatology, Ice cover effect, Weather stations, Meteorological data, Turbulent boundary layer, Synoptic meteorology, Antarctica -Dome C.

The Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions and the United States Antarctic Research Program of the National the United States Antarctic Research Program of the National Science Foundation have built up two automatic weather stations (AWS) data nets in East Antarctica. There are a total of 16 stations in the area 55-145E and 65-75S, stretching from sea level to above 3000 m altitude. The records of 10 of these stations are sufficiently long to be adequate for a climatological study of the basic parameters of surface temperature, pressure, and wind and have been used in the study presented here. The station data were reduced to a common format and interpreted jointly to describe the broads-scale climatic features of the ice jointly to describe the broad-scale climatic features of the ice sheet. Climatological results include (1) an absolute lowest minimum temperature of -84.6 C at Dome C; (2) no minimum below -40 C at D10 near the coast; (3) a "coreless" winter temperature regime, without seasonal temperature trends for 6 months, at all stations; (4) mean surface wind speeds increasing to maxima near, rather than at, the coast; (5) high directional to maxima near, rather (nan at, the coast; (3) high directional constancy in all seasons, with directions closer to the fall line in winter and during night hours than in summer and during day hours; (7) a distinct semiannual pressure variation with a main minimum in spring (Sep.) and a secondary minimum in autumn (Mar.); and (8) interrelationships among surface temperature, pressure, and wind related to the ice sheet topography. (Auth.

47-4381

Occurrence of ozone laminae near the boundary of the

stratospheric polar vortex.
Reid, S.J., et al, Journal of geophysical research, May 20, 1993, 98(D5), p.8883-8890, 16 refs. Vaughn, G., Kyro, E.

Polar atmospheres, Stratosphere, Sounding, Atmospheric circulation, Turbulent exchange.

47-4382

Heterogeneous chemistry on antarctic polar stratospheric clouds: a microphysical estimate of the extent of chemical processing.

Drdla, K., et al. Journal of geophysical research. May 20, 1993, 98(D5), p.8965-8981, 44 refs.

Turco, R.P., Elliott, S. Cloud physics, Polar atmospheres, Aerosols, Atmo-

spheric composition, Polar stratospheric clouds, Heterogeneous nucleation, Chemical properties, Ozone, Ice vapor interface.

Ozone, Ice vapor interface.

This paper describes a detailed model of polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) which includes nucleation, condensational growth, and sedimentation processes, and has been applied to the study of heterogeneous chemical reactions. For the first time, the extent of chemical processing during a polar winter has been estimated for an idealized air parcel in the antarctic ozone on PSC particles. The resulting active chlorine and NOx concentrations at first surrise are analyzed with respect to their influence upon the antarctic ozone hole, using a photochemical model. It is found that the species present at surrise are primarily influenced by the relative values of the heterogeneous reaction rate constants (and thus the "sticking coefficients") and the initial gas concentrations. However, the extent of chlorine activation is also influenced by whether N2O5 is removed by reaction with HCl or H2O. The reaction of N2O5 with HCl, which occurs rapidly on type 1 PSCs, activates the chlorine contained in the reservoir species HCl. Hence the presence and surface area of type 1 PSCs early in the winter are crucial in determining ozone depletion. (Auth. mod.)

47-4383

Atmospheric NO3. 4. Vertical profiles at middle and polar latitudes at sunrise. Smith, J.P., et al, Journal of geophysical research. May 20, 1993, 98(D5), p.8983-8989, 14 refs.

Polar atmospheres, Stratosphere, Ozone, Photochemical reactions, Atmospheric composition, Profiles, Chemical properties, Antarctica—McMurdo Station. Chemical properties, Antarctica—McMurdo Station. Ground-based measurements of NO3 absorption in the band near 662 nm were carried out on 4 occasions using the moon as a light source during sunrise at both middle and polar latitudes. As the sun rose, the observed slant column abundance of atmospheric NO3 decreased systematically. The observed time-dependent decrease is due to the progression of the solar terminator down through the atmosphere, and provides a basis for inferring the vertical profile of NO3 at sunrise. The inferred profiles are sensitive to the adopted NO3 absorption cross sections and photolysis rates, and these sensitivities are investigated. Two sets of measurements made in Colorado during the summer display a large contribution to the total investigated. Two sets of measurements made in Colorado during the summer display a large contribution to the total column from the troposphere, while two data sets obtained at McMurdo Station during the antarctic spring demonstrate that the column at that coordinate is almost entirely located in the stratosphere. The NO3 abundances obtained in Antarctica are substantially smaller than those measured over Colorado, and show that NO3 evolves only at altitudes where the temperature is bith enough to allow the formulation, in the receiping of NO3. is high enough to allow its formation via the reaction of NO2 and O3. (Auth. mod.)

47-4384

Dynamics of the thickness of permafrost rocks carrying a filtering horizon. Mathematical simulation based on the conditions of the Bestyakhskaia terrace on the Lena River.

Kozlov, A.N., et al, Moscow University. Geology bulletin, 1992, 47(4), p.63-67, Translated from Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Geologiia. 6 refs. Pustovoit, G.P.

Floodplains, Permafrost thickness, Permafrost heat transfer, Taliks beneath rivers, Permafrost hydrology, Subpermafrost ground water. Computerized simulation. Frozen rocks. Analysis (mathematics).

Atactic polypropylene as a viscosity index improver for low-temperature oils-

Alekseev, A.P., et al, Chemistry and technology of fuels and oils. May 1993, 28(9), p.509-512. Translated from Khimiia i tekhnologiia topliv i masel. 3 refs. Leonenko, V.V., Safonov, G.A. Motor vehicles, Cold weather performance, Lubricants, Viscosity, Chemical composition, Admixtures, Temperature effects.

Temperature effects.

47-4386

Influence of aqueous solution of anti-icing additives on corrosion of materials of construction.

on corrosion or materials of construction. Likhterova, N.M., et al. Chemistry and technology of fuels and oils. May 1993, 28(10), p.563-566, Trans-lated from Khimiia i tekhnologiia topliv i masel. 4 refs. Starodubtseva, O.A., Balak, G.M., Lifanova, T.A. Aircraft icing, Fuel additives, Tanks (containers), Metals, Antifreezes, Solutions, Corrosion, Chemical analysis

47-4387

Passive microwave signatures of fractures and ridges in sea ice at 33.6 GHz (vertical polarization) as observed in aircraft images.

Farmer, L.D., et al. Journal of geophysical research, Mar. 15, 1993, 98(C3), p.4645-4665, 36 refs. Eppler, D.T., Lohanick, A.W.

Sea ice, Surface structure, Ice deformation, Pressure ridges, Detection, Spaceborne photography, Brightness, Radiometry, Microwaves

Microwave brightness temperatures of laboratorygrown undeformed first-year ice with an evolving snow cover.

Lohanick, A.W., Journal of geophysical research. Mar. 15, 1993, 98(C3), p.4667-4674, 24 refs. Sea ice, Snow cover effect, Ice formation, Metamorphism (snow), Remote sensing, Snow ice interface, Microwaves, Radiometry, Brightness, Snow optics, Simu-

47-4389

Determination of dielectric constant of young sea ice

using microwave spectral radiometry.
St. Germain, K.M., et al. Journal of geophysical research, Mar. 15, 1993, 98(C3), p.4675-4679, 6 refs. Swift, C.T., Grenfell, T.C.

Sea ice, Young ice, Ice growth, Ice cover thickness, Ice optics, Remote sensing, Radiometry, Microwaves, Brightness, Spectra, Simulation, Dielectric properties. 47-4390

Nitrogen uptake and new production in the Greenland Sea: the spring *Phaeocystis* bloom.

Smith. W.O., Jr., Journal of geophysical research.

Mar. 15, 1993, 98(C3), p.4681-4688, 46 refs. Marine biology, Oceanography, Biomass, Nutrient cycle, Plankton, Sedimentation, Ice edge, Ice cover effect. Seasonal variations. Chemical analysis

47-4301

Correlations of atmospheric dynamics with solar activity evidence for a connection via the solar wind, atmospheric electricity, and cloud microphysics. Tinsley, B.A., et al, *Journal of geophysical research*, June 20, 1993, 98(D6), p.10,375-10,384, 56 refs.

Heelis, R.A.

Atmospheric physics, Atmospheric electricity, Cloud physics, Stratosphere, Solar radiation, Solar activity, Climatic factors, Ice formation, Homogeneous nucleation, Polar stratospheric clouds.

Climate evolution in the Pliocene and Pleistocene from marine-sediment records and simulations: internai variability versus orbital forcing.

Birchfield, G.E., et al, Journal of geophysical research. June 20, 1993, 98(D6), p.10,385-10,399, 56 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Pleistocene, Marine deposits, Isotope analysis, Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Ice cover effect, Bedrock, Climatic factors, Mathematical mod-

47-4393

Visualization of temperature and flow fields using liq-uid crystals in the fluid regime during various solidification processes.

Nishimura, T., et al, International Symposium on Flow Visualization, 6th, Yokohama, Japan. Oct. 5-9, 1992. Nishimura, 1., et al, international symposium on Flow Visualization, 6th, Yokohama, Japan. Oct. 5-9, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by Y. Tanida et al, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.456-460, 5 refs. Fujiwara, M., Miyashita, H. DLC TA357.1582 1992

Solutions, Liquid cooling, Solidification, Temperature gradients, Imaging, Heat flux, Fluid dynamics.

47-4394

Bacteria in the sea-ice zone between Elephant Island and the South Orkneys during the Polish sea-ice zone expedition (Dec. 1988 to Jan. 1989).

Zdanowski, M.K., et al. *Polar biology*, May 1993. 13(4), p.245-254, Refs. p.253-254.

Donachie, S.P.

Sea ice, Bacteria, Sea water, Antarctica-Scotia Sea Sea lee, Bacteria, Sea water, Antarctica—Scotia Sea. During austral summer 1988/89, total bacterial Actionic Orange Direct Counts (AODC) in seawater, mean 6,000.000/1, were three to ten times lower than generally reported for the Bransfield Strait to north Weddell Sea area. In contrast, numbers of viable bacteria (Colony Forming Units, CFU), mean 10,600/1, were two to three times higher than reported. Bacterial abundance here shows large seasonal and spatial changes. On the basis of bacterial, diatom, detritus, and amino acid data from this titudy two main regimes. On the basis of bacterial, diatom, detritus, and amino acid data from this study, two main regions were defined: Cold winter water in the west with high salinity and low CFU, AODC, and other parameters. In the east, lower salinity and higher values for all parameters were found in warmer meltwater at the surface. CFU and AODC values in ice were respectively six and 85 times higher than in surrounding seawater. Taxonomic studies indicate considerable diversity in genera and nutritional requirements of isolated bacteria. Sea-ice and water column batterial communities differed. Many included trains house. requirements of isolated bacteria. Sea-ice and water column bacterial communities differed. Many isolated strains, howev-er, were found in both habitats. Sea-ice seems to be important in regulating surrounding bacterioplankton. (Auth.)

Physical hydrology of the dry valley lakes.

Chinn, T.J., American Geophysical Union. Antarctic research series, 1993, Vol.59, Physical and biogeo-Antarctic chemical processes in antarctic lakes, p.1-51. Refs.

Limnology, Lake ice, Ice cover thickness, Lake water. Glacier ice, Seasonal variations, Water level, Antarc--McMurdo Dry Valleys. Antarctica-McMurdo Sound.

Sound. This paper presents the results of 20 years of studies of the water levels and permanent ice covers of the dry valley lakes. The different hydrological types of lakes and their relationships with chimate are discussed. Since systematic level records commenced during the 1968-1969 summer season, the levels of all of the enclosed lakes have risen by varying amounts. All of the lakes have permanent ice covers which undergo a vertical turniver on approximately 10-yr cycles as abiation loss from the surface is replaced by winter freezing onto the underside. The surface is replaced by the annual abiation rate. The higher the ablation rate is, the thinner the ice cover is. Seasonal cycles of oce thickness reach a maximum at the end of winter er the ablation rate is, the thinner the ice cover is. Seasonal cycles of ice thickness reach a maximum at the end of winter in mid-Now, and summer losses thin ice sheets by 12 to 30° by the end of Jan. Surface ablation losses average 0.3 m a; loss rates of 50 mm d in summer drop to 0.6 mm; d in winter. Bottom melt accounts for some 45 to 55° of the total summer thinning of the ice cover. Level measurements made over winter at the hypersaline Don Juan Pond indicate that this lake receives groundwater inflow. The behavior of sediments carried by the ice covers is discussed, together with the behavior of lakes in contact with glaciers. (Auth. mod.)

47-4396

Perennial ice covers and their influence on antarctic lake ecosystems

Wharton, R.A., Jr., et al, American Geophysical Un-Antarctic research series, 1993, Vol.59, Physical and biogeochemical processes in antarctic lakes, p.53-70, Refs. p.69-70.
McKay, C.P., Clow, G.D., Andersen, D.T.

Limnology, Lake ice, Ice physics, Ice cover thickness, Seasonal variations, Antarctica - McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica- Hoare, Lake.

Environmental properties of the lakes in the McMurdo Dry Valleys are largely controlled by the presence of perennal ice covers (2.8-6 m thick). The cover properties are, in turn, regu-lated by the extreme seasonality of Antarctica and local climate. lated by the extreme seasonality of Antarctica and local climate. An ice cover eliminates wind-generated currents, restricts the exchange of gases between the water column and the atmosphere, reduces light penetration, and limits sediment deposition. The ice sheet on Lake Hoare in Taylor Valley thingston. The presented to explain this ice thinning: a "regional" hypotheses are presented to explain this ice thinning: a "regional" hypothesis which posits that the thinning is due to a change in some regional climatic parameter (e.g., mean annual air temperature) which has altered the ice cover energy balance, and a "transitional" hypothesis that the thinning is a result of a change in the mechanisms of mass loss from the surface of the ice cover. As an ice cover thins, it becomes structurally weaker and develops an ice cover thins, it becomes structurally weaker and develops cracks that enhance the movement of its sediment burden into the lake. A thinner ice cover that has less sediment will result

in increased light penetration into the water column. A lake's in increased light penetration into the water column. A lake's productivity should then increase, resulting in greater deposition of organic matter to the benthic microbial mats. The decomposition of this organic matter will consume O2 and, if the abiological sources of O2 are reduced (due to loss of O2 to the atmosphere through a more permeable ice cover), the deep oxygenation of sediments currently observed in Lake Hoare may cease to occur. (Auth. mod.)

47-4397

Terrigenous clastic sedimentation in antarctic dry valley lakes.

Andersen, D.W., et al, American Geophysical Union. Antarctic research series, 1993, Vol.59, Physical and biogeochemical processes in antarctic lakes, p.71-81,

Wharton, R.A., Jr., Squyres, S.W.

Limnology, Sedimentation, Lake ice, Lacustrine deposits, Climatic changes, Antarctica—McMurdo Dry Valleys.

Terrigenous clastic sediment is abundant in many of the lakes of the antarctic dry valleys. Sedimentation patterns are strong-ly influenced by the ice covers of these lakes, resulting in dis-persal of coarse sediment across the lake surfaces, even far from shore. The resulting deposits are thus very different from the deposits of most lakes in temperate latitudes. In addition, sediment deposition in many lakes is highly localized and is probament deposition in many lakes is highly localized and is proba-bly controlled by fractures or porous conduits through the ice. The resulting ridges and mounds of pebbly sand may be unique to the ice-covered lake environment. With changes in the condi-tions of the lakes through time, clastic sediment becomes interstratified with biogenic sediment and evaporites. Changes in the rates of clastic sediment deposition probably result from ice-sediment interactions and from external controls, such as climatic changes: thus the sedimentary deposits in these lakes may provide sensitive local climatic records. (Auth.)

47-4398

Lithology and paleoclimatic implications of lacustrine deposits around Lake Vanda and Don Juan Pond. Antarctica.

Smith, G.I., et al, American Geophysical Union. Antarctic research series, 1993, Vol.59, Physical and biogeochemical processes in antarctic lakes, p.83-94, 28

Friedman, I.

Lacustrine deposits, Paleoclimatology, Lake ice, Glacial geology, Glacier ice, Antarctica—Vanda, Lake, Antarctica—Don Juan Pond.

Lake sediments exposed on the sides of Wright Valley, around Lake Vanda and Don Juan Pond, indicate that the lakes under-Lake Vanda and Don Juan Pond, indicate that the lakes underwent a period of expansion relative to their former and present
sizes. Carbon 14 ages show that Lake Vanda's expansion occurred 2000 to 3000 years ago. Most of the coarse lacustrine
deposits are sands and gravels that are poorly sorted, but have
properties that are otherwise characteristic of deposition in
lakes. Expansion of these water bodies is inferred to have been
a product of a geologically brief episode of warming that produced more inflow by temporarily increasing the volume of
meltwater, and raised the snow line and caused the tributary
glaciers to retreat to higher elevations. When summer temperatures reverted to their former (cooler) levels, runoff produced
by melting of the high-elevation ice and snow was markedly
reduced for a period, and Lake Vanda and possibly Don Juan
Pond nearly desiccated. Eventually, the glaciers readvanced
to their former levels in the zone of summer melting, returning
Lake Vanda and Don Juan Pond to their former and present
climatic equilibrium level. The readvancing glaciers covered
whatever morainal record was deposited during the postulated
warming event. (Auth.) warming event. (Auth.)

47-4399

Geochemical features of the McMurdo Dry Valleys lakes. Antarctica.

Matsumoto. G.I.. American Geophysical Union. tarctic research series, 1993, Vol.59, Physical and biogeochemical processes in antarctic lakes, p.95-118, Refs. p.114-118.

Limnology, Geochemistry, Lake water, Sediments. Limnology, Geochemistry, Lake water, Sediments. General characteristics, major ionic components, and minor elements, nutrients, and organic components in lakes and ponds of the McMurdo Dry Valleys are discussed. The lakes and ponds contain various amounts of salts in a variety of compositions. Salinities range from snow meltwater to 13 times seawater. These salts can be explained by the mixing of a commo source of atmospheric fallout with various local sources, such as rock weathering, groundwater (including hydrothermal activity), and trapped seawater. The composition of organic components changes in the lakes and ponds, reflecting differences in microbial communities and their activities. As expected, phenolic acids, related to the lignin of vascular plants, are not microbial communities and their activities. As expected, phenolic acids, related to the lignin of vascular plants, are not detected in the lakes. The predominant sterol is frequently 24-ethylcholesterol. Also, significant amounts of long-chain nalkanes and nalkanoic acids are detected in some lake sediments, suggesting that microorganisms are important sources of long-chain n-alkanes and n-alkanoic acids in natural environments. Vertical distributions of physicochemical properties reveal the zonation of microbial communities in the lakes. Deposited organic matter is degraded quickly t microbial activity in the anoxic lake bottom. (Auth. mod.)

47-4400

Environmental regulators of microbial activity in continental antarctic lakes.

Simmons, G.M., Jr., et al, American Geophysical Unon. Antarctic research series. 1993, Vol.59, Physical and biogeochemical processes in antarctic lakes, p.165-195, Refs. p.191-195. Vestal, J.R., Wharton, R.A., Jr. Limnology, Lake ice, Ecology, Microbiology.

Most antarctic lakes exhibit sharp chemoclines and unusual thermal profiles, and most are covered to some degree with perennial ice. The biological communities which exist in these

thermal profiles, and most are covered to some degree with perennial rice. The biological communities which exist in these lakes must be able to adapt to a suite of harsh environmental factors. Some of these include supersaturated levels of dissolved oxygen, extremely low light conditions on an annual basis, and thick ice covers which reduce or eliminate windinduced internal water circulation. Perhaps one of the most unusual biological features of these lakes is the extensiveness of benthic microbial mats. These mat communities are representative of living stromatolites. The sediments which the stromatolites trap and bind provide an unusual geological record about episodic climatic events related to the wax and wane of the ice surface. Because of the intimate associations among the lakes and their surrounding terrestrial environments in terms of heat budgets, antarctic lakes may also prove to be excellent laboratories in which to study the progress of predicted global warming. (Auth. mod.)

Revised snowstorm maximization method for Canadi-

an boreal regions. Chow, K.C.A., et al, ASCE International Symposium on Engineering Hydrology, San Francisco, CA, July 25-30, 1993. Proceedings. Edited by C.Y. Kuo. New York, American Society of Civil Engineers, 1993, p.449-454, 2 refs. Jones, S.B.

Precipitation (meteorology). Snowstorms, Snow depth, Snow hydrology, Atmospheric composition, Water vapor, Flood forecasting.

Snow estimation—a GIS application for water resources forecasting.

McManamon, A., et al, ASCE International Symposium on Engineering Hydrology, San Francisco, CA, July 25-30, 1993. Proceedings. Edited by C.Y. Kuo. New York, American Society of Civil Engineers, 1993, p. 856-861, 5 refs.
Day, G.N., Carroll, T.R.

Water supply. Snow depth, Snowmelt, Snow water equivalent, Snow hydrology, Runoff forecasting, Computerized simulation.

47-4403

Reflectance characteristics of arctic tundra vegeta-

tion from airborne radiometry.

Stow, D.A., et al, International journal of remote sensing, Apr. 1993, 14(6), p.1239-1244, 9 refs.

Hope, A.S., George, T.H.
Arctic landscapes, Tundra, Remote sensing, Aerial surveys, Airborne equipment, Radiometry, Vegetation patterns, Classifications, Radiance, Dust.

47-4404

Study into electromagnetic effects of a dielectric layer overlying a microstrip patch antenna and the design of an instrument for measuring ice depth on low temperature fuel tanks. Final report.

Stolar Research, Houston, TX, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1991, 36p., 1 ref. Spacecraft, Tanks (containers), Ice accretion, Ice detection, Ice cover thickness, Electrical measurement, Sensors, Electronic equipment, Antennas, Resonance, Design.

Destructive hailstorms in Essex on 26 May 1985. Elsom, D.M., et al, Weather, June 1993, 48(6), p.166-Wehh, J.D.C.

Precipitation (meteorology), Thunderstorms, Hail, Ice storms, Damage, Weather observations, Meteorological data, Synoptic meteorology.

Last glacial maximum on Spitsbergen, Svalbard

Mangerud, J., et al. Quaternary research, July 1992, 38(1), p.1-31, Refs. p.29-31.

Arctic landscapes, Pleistocene, Glacier oscillation, Marine geology, Glaciation, Marine deposits, Quaternary deposits, Radioactive age determination, Stratig-

47-4407

Recent dynamics of subarctic dunes as determined by tree-ring analysis of white spruce, Hudson Bay, Que-

Marin, P., et al, *Quaternary research*, Nov. 1992, 38(3), p.316-330, 50 refs. Filion, L.

Subarctic landscapes, Sands, Forest lands, Landforms, Soil erosion, Age determination, Landscape development, Vegetation patterns, Eolian soils.

47-4408

Paleoecology of late-glacial peats from the Bering land bridge, Chukchi Sea shelf region, northwestern

land bridge, Chukchi Sea shell region, northwestern Alaska.

Elias, S.A., et al, Quaternary research, Nov. 1992, 38(3), p.371-378, 27 refs.

Short, S.K., Phillips, R.L.

Peat, Pleistocene, Paleoecology, Paleoclimatology, Sea level, Quaternary deposits, Stratigraphy, Drill core analysis, Tundra, Radioactive age determination.

47-4409

Model for the hydrologic and climatic behavior of

water on Mars.
Clifford, S.M., Journal of geophysical research, June 25, 1993, 98(E6), p.10,973-11,016, Refs. p.11,011-11,-016.

Mars (planet), Regolith, Hydrologic cycle, Climatic changes, Soil air interface, Permafrost transformation, Subpermafrost ground water, Ground ice, Soil water migration, Frozen ground thermodynamics, Mathematical models.

47-4410

Coastal geomorphology of the Martian northern

Parker, T.J., et al, Journal of geophysical research, June 25, 1993, 98(E6), p.11,061-11,078, 88 refs. Mars (planet), Regolith, Paleoclimatology, Water erosion, Geomorphology, Periglacial processes, Geologic processes, Topographic features.

47-4411

Ice in the northern lowlands and southern highlands of Mars and its enrichment beneath the Elysium lavas.

Cave, J.A., Journal of geophysical research, June 25, 1993, 98(E6), p.11,079-11,097, 69 refs.

Mars (planet), Regolith, Ground ice, Ground water, Distribution, Geomorphology, Hydrologic cycle, Water retention.

47-4412

Calorimetric studies of the ammonia-water system

with application to the outer solar system. Yarger, J., et al, Journal of geophysical research, July 25, 1993, 98(E7), p.13,109-13,117, 21 refs. Lunine, J.I., Burke, M. Extraterrestrial ice, Satellites (natural), Ice physics,

Simulation, Hydrates, Frozen liquids, Heating, Phase transformations, Enthalpy, Temperature measurement.

Influence of the freezing process on vapour transport during sublimation in vacuum-freeze-drying of macro-

during sublimation in vacuum-treeze-drying of macro-scopic samples. Kochs, M., et al, International journal of heat and mass transfer, May 1993, 36(7), p.1727-1738, 42 refs. Körber, C., Heschel, I., Nunner, B.

Solutions, Freeze drying, Vacuum freezing, Ice vapor interface, Vapor diffusion, Sublimation, Mass transfer, Cooling rate, Mathematical models.

Two-dimensional freezing of water filled between vertical concentric tubes involving density anomaly and volume expansion. Kim, C.J., et al, International journal of heat and mass

Kim, C.J., et al., International journal of neat and mass transfer, July 1993, 36(10), p.2647-2656, 26 refs. Ro, S.T., Lee, J.S., Kim, M.G. Water, Density (mass/volume), Freezing, Ice water interface, Phase transformations, Convection, Tem-

perature effects, Mathematical models. 47-4415

Proceedings.

ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, 2 vol. ESA SP-359, Refs. passim. For individual papers see 47-4416 through 47-4449.

Kaldeich, B., ed. Remote sensing, Geophysical surveys, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Radiometry, Climatology, Oceanography, Ice surveys, Sea ice distribution, Classifications, Ice cover effect, Resolution, Accuracy, Meetings.

Sea Ice—a climate component.
Gudmandsen, P., ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France,
Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1.
Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris,
European Space Agency, 1993, p.9-13, ESA SP-359,

Sea ice distribution, Air ice water interaction, Climatology, Ice cover effect, Polar atmospheres, Remote sensing, Synthetic aperture radar.

Signatures of antarctic firn by means of ERS-1 AMI and by field measurements.

Rott, H., et al, ERS-1 Symposium. Cannes. France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Space at the ser-vice of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich. Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.227-233. ESA SP-359, 8 refs.

Sturm, K., Miller, H.

Remote sensing, Spacecraft, Radiometry, Firn, Snow cover structure, Snow morphology, Snow optics, Back-

Backscattering coefficients, measured by ERS-1 AMI in scatte-Backscattering coefficients, measured by ERS-1 AMI in scatter-tica. The angular dependence and magnitude of these coeffi-cients are related to the morphology of the snow, enabling the discrimination of different snow regimes. Field measurements on backscattering signatures and on snow properties in Antarc-tica provide the basis for the interpretation of the ERS-1 scatter-computer. data. Examples of field data and catellies rometer data. Examples of field data and satellite measurements are presented for refrozen firm on the ice shelves, homogeneous snow in high accumulation zones, and strongly stratified snow in the high plateaus. (Auth. mod.)

Analysis of ERS-1 altimeter data over polar ice sheets.

Rapley, C.G., et al. ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency. 1993, p.235-240, ESA SP-359, 6 refs.

Ice sheets, Remote sensing, Radiometry, Topographic surveys. Height finding. Accuracy. Mapping. Antarctica—Ronne Ice Shelf, Antarctica—Filchner Ice Shelf. tica—Ronne Ice Shelf, Antarctica—Filchner Ice Shelf. In this paper, ERS-1 altimeter Fast Delivery data are used to derive height maps of Greenland and Antarctica. Without the off-line waveform data it is not possible to correct these for tracker bias. However, over large areas of the ice sheets, this introduces an error which is small compared with the height resolution of the displays. Errors in the orbits and preliminary atmospheric corrections used have been reduced by averaging data over multiple repeat cycles. For Greenland, a slope-induced error correction has been applied. The maps are the most accurate yet of the regions beyond + /- 72 deg. Preliminary results include the delineation of drainage basins on the Greenland ice sheet, and the observation of glaciologically interesting surface features in Antarctica. (Auth. mod.)

47-4419

Some results of the derivation of ice sheet elevations

in Antarctics from ERS-1 altimeter data.

Inde, J., et al. ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France.

Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.241-245, ESA SP-359, 8 refs.

Schirmer, U., Reinhold, A., Eck, J. Ice sheets, Remote sensing, Height finding, Accuracy Topographic maps, Antarctica-Filchner Ice Shelf, Antarctica-Ronne Ice Shelf.

Antarctica—Ronne Ice Shelf.

Presented here are the derivations of orthometric heights (sea heights) along a mean 3-day repeat cycle, and the estimation of the reproducible accuracy of the ERS-1 fast delivery altimeter heights for the antarctic ice sheet. For more than 55% of these cycles, the accuracy of derived ellipsoidal ice sheet elevations is within 1 m. Comparisons of the altimeter heights with GPS and trigonometric heights indicate an agreement of better than 0.5 m on flat ice sheets. (Auth. mod.)

Utilisation of ERS-1 data for mapping of Antarctica. Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, 2007. 247-251. FSA SP. European Space Agency, 1993, p.247-251, ESA SP-359, 6 refs.

Spaceborne photography, Ice sheets, Topographic maps, Height finding, Synthetic aperture radar.

During an antarctic field campaign in Jan. Feb. 1992, a 40 km x 40 km test site located at 785 and 53W on Ronne Ice Shelf was surveyed in order to calibrate the ERS-1 sensors over snow and ice. The following ground truth measurements were accomplished within the test field: GPS positioning to achieve a digital elevation model; continuous meteorological observations. at a central station, measurements of physical characteristics of the snow surface; measurement of reflection and scatter proper-ties of snow and ice within the microwave range; and three-dimensional surveying of SAR reference points. (Auth. mod.) 47-4421

Monitoring of the Greenland ice sheet using ERS-1 synthetic aperture imagery. Bindschadler, R.A., et al. ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes.

France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.253-257, ESA SP-359 10 refs

Fahnestock, M.A. Ice sheets, Glacier surveys, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Glacier mass balance, Height finding, Topographic features, Seasonal variations, Cli-

47-4422

Preliminary evaluation of ERS-1 altimetry over Filchner-Ronne Ice Shelf, Antarctica.

Doake, C., et al, ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Space at the ser-vice of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.259-261, ESA SP-359, 6 refs.

Ice sheets, Topographic features, Remote sensing. Height finding, Radiometry, Accuracy, Antarctica Filchner Ice Shelf, Antarctica—Ronne Ice Shelf.

Accurate surface elevation data over the antarctic ice sheet are needed to understand how the ice sheet is changing at present needed to understand how the ice sheet is changing at present and to help determine how it might respond to future global climate change. Range measurements from the ERS-1 URA fast delivery data product have been used to construct a preliminary map of surface elevation for Filchner-Ronne Ice Shelf. The map shows several important features related to processes controlling the movement of the ice shelf and its interaction with the underlying ocean. Elevation data over Berkner I. have been compared to a Digital Elevation Model constructed from airborne data, and show slope-induced errors of up to 50 m. Analysis of waveforms derived from raw data suggest that there is little tracker bias.

47-4423

Investigations of arctic ice-sheets and glaciers using

Rees, W.G., et al, ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Space at the ser-vice of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.263-268, ESA SP-359, 15 refs.

Dowdeswell, J.A., Diament, A.D.

Spaceborne photography. Synthetic aperture radar, Backscattering, Ice sheets, Glacier surveys, Glacier surfaces, Topographic features, Image processing.

47-4424

Spatial patterns in backscatter strength across the Greenland ice sheet.

Jezek, K.C., ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.269-272, ESA SP-359, 7

Ice sheets, Firn stratification, Remote sensing, Synthetic aperture radar, Backscattering, Glacial hydrology. Snow cover effect.

47-4425

Ice studies in the Barents Sea by ERS-1 SAR during SIZEX 92.

Johannessen, O.M., et al, ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.277-282, ESA SP-359, 9 refs. Sandven, S., Campbell, W.J., Shuchmann, R.

Sea ice, Ice edge, Ice surveys, Classifications, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Correlation, Air ice water interaction.

Use of ERS-1 SAR to measure ice flux in the East Greenland current.

Wadhams, P., et al, ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.283-287, ESA

SP-359, 12 refs.
Aldworth, E., Parmiggiani, F.
Sea ice distribution, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Ocean currents, Drift, Velocity measurement. Ice forecasting

47-4427

Validation of ERS-1 SAR measurements of sea ice during ARCTIC-91.

Askne, J., et al, ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.289-294, ESA SP-359, 15 refs

Sea ice distribution, Ice surveys, Ice conditions, Drift, Classifications, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Radiometry.

Arctic coastal polynya observations with ERS-1 SAR and DMSP SSM/1.

Cavalieri, D.J., et al, ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.295-299, ESA SP-359, 5 refs. Onstott, R.G.

Sea ice distribution, Classifications, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Radiometry, Polynyas, Ice openings, Young ice, Image processing.

Sea ice deformation observed with ERS-1 SAR. Rothrock, D.A., et al. ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.301-306, ESA SP-359, 3 refs.

Stern, H.L. Sea ice distribution, Drift, Radar tracking, Ice deformation, Ice mechanics, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Performance.

Finnish ERS-1 Baltic Sea ice experiment in winter

Leppäranta, M., et al, ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.307-312, ESA SP-359, 15 refs.

Sea ice distribution, Spaceborne photography. Ice reporting, Ice conditions, Sensor mapping, Synthetic ap-

erture radar, Performance.

47-4431 Experiences from the Swedish sea ice programme during BEERS-92.

Thompson, T., et al, ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich. Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.313-318, ESA SP-359, 10 refs. Häkansson, B., Ulander, L.M.H., Carlström, A

Sea ice distribution, Remote sensing, Spaceborne photography. Radiometry. Ice surveys. Ice conditions, Ice reporting. Icebreakers. Synthetic aperture radar. Cor-

Greenland Sea observations

Gudmandsen, P., et al, ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich. Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.319-323, ESA

Sea ice distributior, Ice surveys, Ice conditions, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Image processing, Resolution.

Air-sea-ice interactions in the Weddell Sea. Viehoff, T., et al, ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the ser-vice of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.325-327. ESA SP-

Lemke, P., Dierking, W., Schmidt-Gröttrup, M. Air ice water interaction, Sea ice, Ice conditions, Oceanographic surveys, Ice surveys, Remote sensing, Synthetic aperture radar, Radiometry, Antarctica-Weddell Sea.

As part of the Programme for International Polar Oceans Re-As pair of the ringamine to International rolar Oceans Re-search, ground measurements were carried out during two cruses of RV Polarstern to the Weddell Sea. These ground based data together with several remote sensing techniques (SAR, AVHRR, SSM-1) and coupled ocean-ice-atmosphere models will be used for the geophysical interpretation of sea ice dynamics in the Weddell Sea.

Arctic sea ice microwave signature and geophysical

processes study.
Onstott, R.G., et al, ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich. Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.329-332. ESA SP. 350

Shuchman, R.A.

Sea ice, Ice conditions, Ice surveys, Classifications, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Backscattering, Performance.

C-band SAR backscatter from ice on shallow tundra lakes: observations and modelling.
Wakabayashi, H., et al. ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes.

France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.333-337, ESA

Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.333-337, ESA SP-359, 8 refs.

Jeffries, M.O., Weeks, W.F.

Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar.

Lake ice, Tundra, Backscattering, Ice water interface. Bubbles, Ice optics.

47-4436

Sea ice radar signatures from ERS-1 SAR during late sea ice radar signatures from ERS-1 SAR during late summer and fall in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas. Holt, B., et al. ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France. Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Space at the ser-vice of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.339-342, ESA SP-

Cunningham, G., Kwok, R. Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Sea ice. Ice surveys, Classifications, Seasonal variations, Backscattering,

47-4437

Waves and mesoscale features in the marginal ice zone.

Liu, A.K., et al. ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.343-348, ESA SP-359, 6 refs. Peng, C.Y.

Sea ice, Ice edge, Upwelling, Ice water interface, Ocean waves, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Wave propagation.

47-4438

Ocean circulation revealed by ice floe tracking. Ikeda, M., et al. ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France. Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.351-353, ESA SP-359. 5 refs

Prinsenberg, S.J.

Sea ice, Drift, Ocean currents, Ice cover effect, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Radar tracking.

Preliminary evaluation of ERS-1 SAR data for operational use in the Canadian sea ice monitoring pro-

France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich. Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p. 355-360, ESA SP-359, 4 refs.

Ramsay, B.R., Falkingham, J.C.
Sea ice, Ice surveys, Classifications, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Accuracy, Image processing.

47-4440

Sea ice feature and type identification in merged ERS-1 SAR and Landsat Thematic Mapper imagery. EKS-1 SAK and Lanesat Thematic Mapper imagery. Steffen, K., et al, ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France. Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.361-365, ESA SP-359, 7 refs.

Heinrichs, J., Maslanik, J.A., Key, J.R. Spaceborne photography, LANDSAT, Sea ice, Classifications, Synthetic aperture radar, Radiometry, Correlation, Backscattering, Resolution.

47-4441

Summer arctic ice concentrations and characteristics from SAR and SSM/I data.

Comiso, J.C., et al, ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.367-372, ESA SP-359, 13 refs.

Kwok, R. Sea ice distribution, Ice conditions, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Radiometry, Backscattering, Correlation.

47-4442

Evaluating ERS-1 ice motion and classification products.

Fetterer, F.M., et al, ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.373-375, ESA SP-359, 4 refs. Gineris, D.

Sea ice, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Drift, Image processing, Classifications, Accuracy, Performance.

47-4443

Analysis of the gravity field in the Norwegian Sea and mapping of the ice cap of Greenland using ERS-1

altimeter measurements.
Tscherning. C.C., et al, ERS-1 Symposium. Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.413-418, ESA SP-359, 13 refs.

Knudsen, P., Ekholm, S., Andersen, O.B. Ice sheets, Ice surveys, Topographic features, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Height

finding. 47-4444

Validating the UK-PAF land ice product surface ele-

Mantripp, D.R., et al. ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.483-488, ESA SP-359, 11 refs.

Ridley, J.K. lce sheets, Spacecraft, Remote sensing, Topographic features, Height finding, Radar echoes, Backscattering. Data processing, Antarctica—Filchner Ice Shelf. ing. Data processing, Antarctica—Filchner Ice Shelf.

The UK-PAF ERSI ALT-LIR product is designed to provide users with measurements of geophysical parameters over continental ice sheets. The PAF philosophy of providing fully calibrated and validated products extends to these data, and as part of this process a series of field experiments were carried out in Jan. Feb. 1992 on Filchner Ice Shelf by a team from MSSL. The objectives of the fieldwork were to obtain Cal/Val data for ice shelf elevation and radar backscatter. This paper discusses the preliminary work towards establishing a method for external calibration of surface elevation.

Snow and glacier investigations by ERS-1 SAR-first results.

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Nagler, T. Snow cover, Glacier ice, Glacier surveys, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Backscattering, Snow line, Wet snow, Snow optics.

47-4446

Monitoring of snowcover in high mountain terrain with ERS-1 SAR.
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359, 13 refs.
Holecz, F., Meier, E., Nüesch, D
Mountains, Snow surveys, Snow cover, Classifications, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Correlation, Image processing.

47-4447

Application of ERS-1 SAR data to snow mapping. Hallikainen, M., et al. ERS-1 Symposium, Cannes, France, Nov. 46, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.589-594, ESA SP-359, 2 refs.

Snow cover, Mapping, Snow courses, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Radiometry, Correlation, Snow melting, Backscattering, Vegetation 47-4448

Impact of ERS-1 wind/wave/ice data on operational

ocean forecasting.
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4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.695-699, ESA SP-359, 3 refs.

Oceanographic surveys, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Sea ice. Ice conditions, Air ice water interaction, Forecasting.

Applications of ERS-1 SAR data for analyzing rive-

rine and coastal processes and geomorphology.
Gatto, L.W., et al. MP 3268, ERS-1 Symposium,
Cannes, France, Nov. 4-6, 1992. Proceedings, Vol.2. Space at the service of our environment. Edited by B. Kaldeich, Paris, European Space Agency, 1993, p.873-878, ESA SP-359, 7 refs. Calkins, D.J., Chacho, E.F., Jr., Lawson, D.E., Melloh,

Geomorphology, Spaceborne photography, Synthetic aperture radar, Ice surveys, River ice, Glacier ice, Wetlands, Correlation, Performance, Water supply

An objective in analyzing European Space Agency ERS-1 SAR images was to determine their utility in monitoring environmenimages was to determine their utility in monitoring environmental conditions and processes important for managing water resources. This paper summarizes the initial analyses of such SAR images of various geomorphic features around Alaska. Patterns on SAR images are compared to those on Landstimages, and data from ground-penetrating radar and field observations is used to interpret the SAR images. These comparisons show that the ERS-1 SAR can locate unfrozen water beneath river and lake ice on the Sagavanirktok River flood-plain determine the energyles arons and sediment conditions. beneath river and lake ice on the Sagavanirktok River flood-plain, determine the general ice, snow and sediment conditions along the Matanuska Glacier; show general nearshore ice conditions and coastal geomorphology along Alaska's north shore, and delineate coastal wetlands vegetation along Knik Arm. These results suggest that the ERS-1 SAR imagery will be a valuable source of environmental data for addressing water supply in cold regions, for glacial monitoring, for coastal navigation and for assessing wetland conditions.

47-4450

Semi-discrete element approach to the river ice

breakup and jamming process. Guo, Q.Z., et al, National Conference on Hydraulic Engineering, San Francisco, CA, July 25-30, 1993. Proceedings, Vol. 1. Edited by H.W. Shen et al, New York, American Society of Civil Engineers, 1993, p.65-69, 13 refs. Song, C.C.S.

River flow, River ice, Ice jams, Ice breakup, Hydrodynamics, Ice water interface, Mathematical models.

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Ballestero, T.P., et al, National Conference on Hydraulic Engineering, San Francisco, CA, July 25-30, 1993. Proceedings, Vol.1. Edited by H.W. Shen et al, New York, American Society of Civil Engineers, 1993, p.150-155, 10 refs. Marrone, J.P., Trottier, D.M.

Swamps, Plant ecology, Culverts, Environmental impact, Hydraulics, Salt water, Water flow, Ice cover effect, Wetlands.

Storm water regulations-aircraft deicer/anti-icers operations.

Espey, W.H., Jr., et al, National Conference on Hydraulic Engineering, San Francisco, CA, July 25-30, 1993. Proceedings, Vol.2. Edited by H.W. Shen et al, New York, American Society of Civil Engineers, 1993, p.2333-2338. Legarreta, G.1. Aircraft, Maintenance, Antifreezes, Runoff, Storms, Environmental impact, Monitors, Standards, Ice re-

moval. Ice prevention.

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Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes. Pleistocene, Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Air ice water interaction, Quaternary deposits, Isotope analysis, Mathematical

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Ice sheets, Ice volume, Glacier oscillation, Bedrock, Paleoclimatology, Pleistocene, Marine deposits, Isotope analysis, Analysis (mathematics).

47-4455
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Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology, Periodic variations, Marine deposits, Isotope analysis, Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation. Mathematical models.

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DLC QE33.2.M3 N37

Climatology, Climatology, Climatology, Climatology, Climatology, Climatology, Climatology, Climatology, Climatology, Insolation, Air temperature, Heat balance, Water vapor, Cloud cover, Ice cover effect, Mathematical models.

47-4457

Sea ice-ocean interaction.

Lemke, P., NATO Advanced Study Institute on Irreversible Phenomena and Dynamical Systems Analysis in Geosciences, Crete, Greece, Iuly 14-24, 1985. Proceedings. Edited by C. Nicolis et al, NATO Advanced Science Institutes, Series C. Mathematical and Physical Sciences. Vol.192, Dordrecht, D. Reidel Publishing Co., 1987, p.439-451, 13 refs. DLC QE33.2.M3 N37

Climatology, Sea ice, Ice cover thickness, Air ice water interaction. Heat flux, Seasonal variations, Ice cover effect, Ice models, Thermodynamics, Mathematical models.

47-4458

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Yunker, M.B., et al, Geochimica et cosmochimica, July 1993, 57(13), p.3041-3061, 87 refs. Estuaries, Deltas, Surface drainage, Marine deposits.

Sediment transport, Hydrocarbons, Suspended sediments, Peat, Geochemistry, Chemical analysis.

47-4459

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Battaglin, W.A., Branson, M.D., Leavesley, G.H.

Precipitation (meteorology), River basins, Hydrology, Climatic changes, Water supply, Snow water equivalent, Forecasting, Topographic effects, Simulation.

47-4461

Effect of climate on the cryosphere—climatic conditions and the polythermal structure of glaciers. Blatter, H., Zurcher geographische Schriften, 1991, Vol.41, 98p., With German summary. 43 refs. Ice sheets, Ice physics, Glacier mass balance, Ice temperature, Temperature distribution, Thermal regime, Ice air interface, Climatic factors, Mathematical mod-

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Glacial hydrology, Glacier melting, Glacier mass balance, Ice air interface. Temperature effects, Climatic changes, Alpine glaciation, Periodic variations, Run-

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Barkema, G.T., et al, *Journal of chemical physics*, Aug. 1, 1993, 99(3), p.2059-2067, 47 refs. De Boer, J.

Ice physics, Ice models, Molecular structure. Phase transformations, Low temperature research, Molecular energy levels. Proton transport, Statistical analysis. Mathematical models.

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Buch, V., et al, Journal of chemical physics, Aug. 1, 1993, 99(3), p.2265-2268, 10 refs. Silva, S.C., Devlin, J.P.

Ice physics, Molecular structure, Adsorption, Hydrogen, Ice vapor interface. Amorphous ice. Spectra, Anisotropy. Mathematical models.

47-4465

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Soil pollution, Oil recovery, Tailings, Sewage treatment, Sludges, Environmental protection.

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MacKinnon, M.D., Fair, A.E., Friesen, B.C.
Oil recovery, Crude oil, Tailings, Waste disposal, Soil pollution, Environmental protection.

Integrated approach to environmentally acceptable disposal of Athabasca oilsand fine tailings.

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Oil recovery, Crude oil, Tailings, Waste disposal, Soil pollution, Environmental protection.

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Freeze thaw cycles, Environmental protection.

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Seepage, Soil water migration, Tailings, Waste disposal, Soil pollution, Environmental protection.

Low-temperature performance of biological wastews-

Low-temperature performance of biological wastewater treatment systems.

Viraraghavan, T., et al, Joint CSCE-ASCE National Conference on Environmental Engineering, 2nd, Montreal, July 12-14, 1993. Proceedings, Vol.1. Edited by R.N. Yong, J. Hadjinicolaou, and A.M.O. Mohamed, Montreal, Canadian Society for Civil Engineering, 1993, p.297-302, 14 refs.

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Problems of design for operation and transportation

in subarctic offshore environments.
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Jordaan, I.J., Williams, S.A.

Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Offshore structures, Ice navigation, Icebergs, Statistical analysis.

Environmental impacts of three runway de-icers. John, R.D., et al, Joint CSCE-ASCE National Confer-Jonn, K.D., et al, Joint CSCE-ASCE National Conference on Environmental Engineering, 2nd, Montreal, July 12-14, 1993. Proceedings, Vol.1. Edited by R.N. Yong, J. Hadjinicolaou, and A.M.O. Mohamed, Montreal, Canadian Society for Civil Engineering, 1993, p.323-330, 8 refs.
Rose, P.A.

Road icing, Chemical ice prevention, Runways, Environmental impact, Ice removal.

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Elder, B., Hoffman, R., Collver, B., Gerken, B. Tundra, Oil recovery, Soil pollution. Soil microbiology, Land reclamation.

47-4475
Case study of arctic in situ bioremediation.
Ramert, P.C., et al, Joint CSCE-ASCE National Conference on Environmental Engineering, 2nd, Montreal, July 12-14, 1993. Proceedings. Vol.1. Edited by R.N. Yong, J. Hadjinicolaou, and A.M.O. Mohamed, Montreal, Canadian Society for Civil Engineering, 1993, p. 339-346. 4 refs. Smallbeck, D.R.

Tundra, Oil recovery, Soil pollution, Soil microbiology, Land reclamation, Permafrost preservation.

47-476
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Olofsson, J.A., et al, Joint CSCE-ASCE National Conference on Environmental Engineering, 2nd, Montreal, July 12-14, 1993. Proceedings. Vol.1. Edited by R.N. Yong, J. Hadjinicolaou, and A.M.O. Mohamed, Montreal. Canadian Society for Civil Engineering, 1993, p.347-355, 8 refs. Campbell, C.M.

Sanitary engineering, Regional planning.

47-4477
Lagoon sludge dewatering by natural freeze-thaw.
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Gagnon, B., Diener, C.J., Hardy, D.L. Sewage disposal, Sludges, Soil freezing, Freeze thaw cycles. Artificial freezing

cycles, Artificial freezing.

cycles, Artificial freezing.

This paper presents a new method of handling sludge from lagoons located in cold regions. This method involves an annual sludge removal operation and the use of a freezing bed for dewatering. It was evaluated at Fort Greely. Ak, which has two lagoons containing up to 0.90 m of sludge. Drainage tests comparing frozen and unfrozen lagoon sludge indicated that natural freeze-thaw can significantly improve dewaterability. Filtrate quality was approximately equivalent to that of weak domestic wastewater. On the basis of sludge measurements and freezing depth calculations, the land area required for the freezing bed is 60 sq m. A demonstration of this method is planned at Fort Greely.

47-4478

Freezing rate of sludge layers.
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Collins, A.G., Dempsey, J.P.

Sewage treatment, Sludges, Freeze thaw cycles, Artificial freezing.

47-4479

Remediation of diesel contaminated site in a cold cli-

Whitlock, C., et al. Joint CSCE-ASCE National Con-R.N. Yong, J. Hadjinicolaou, and A.M.O. Mohamed, Montreal, Canadian Society for Civil Engineering, 1993, p.977-984. Wingrove, T.

Oil recovery, Soil pollution, Land reclamation, Cold weather operation.

47-4480

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water interaction, Sea ice distribution, Global change. Climatic changes.

47-4481

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Polar atmospheres, Global change, Atmospheric circulation, Air temperature, Atmospheric pressure.

47-4482

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138, 20 refs. Gutowski, W.J., Jr.

Paleoclimatology, Ice age theory. Air ice water interaction. Sea ice distribution, Ice heat flux, Solar radiation, Global change.

47-4483

Variability of snowfall over the conterminous United

States during the period 1940-1990.
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Snowfall, Snow cover distribution, Snow surveys, United States

47-4484

Effects of infrared cooling and ice microphysics on large-scale cloud simulations.

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Liou, K.N., Ou, S.C.

Cloud cover, Cloud physics, Atmospheric circulation, ice crystal growth.

Coupling of the CSU GCM to a simple ocean and sea ice model

Jensen, T.G., et al, Conference on Climate Variations, 5th, Denver, CO, Oct. 14-18, 1991. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1991, p.321-

Randall, D.A., Dazlich, D.A.

Air ice water interaction, Atmospheric circulation.

Modeling study of the role of snow on sea ice in producing interannual climate variations.

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Snow ice interface, Air ice water interaction, Snow air interface, Climatic changes.

Model simulation of changes in arctic sea ice thick-

Model simulation of changes in arctic sea ice thick-ness, 1960-1989.

Walsh, J.E., et al. Conference on Climate Variations, 5th, Denver, CO, Oct. 14-18, 1991. Preprints, Bos-ton, American Meteorological Society, 1991, p.346-349, 11 refs. Chapman, W.L.

Ice cover thickness, Sea ice distribution, Air ice water interaction, Ice surveys

Atmospheric circulation anomalies in the arctic basin and their relationships to the great salinity anomaly in the northern north Atlantic.

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47-4489

Recent climate variability in the Antarctic Peninsula. King, J.C., Conference on Climate Variations, 5th, Denver, CO, Oct. 14-18, 1991. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1991, p.354-357, 9

Polar atmospheres, Sea ice distribution, Ice edge, Air temperature, Surface temperature, Statistical analysis, Climatic changes, Antarctica—Antarctic Peninsula. Climatic changes, Antarctica—Antarctic Peninsula. Surface air temperature records for 1945-1990 from weather stations at Marguerite Bay, Faraday, King George I.. South Orkney Is., and Halley, are compared. Records from this region show a greater degree of variability than those from other parts of Antarctica. Recent high temperatures and evidence of ice shelf retreat are indicative of a systematic warming; however, substantial interannual variations are superimposed on this warming trend. The climatic fluctuations observed are apparently regional rather than continental in scale. Figures and tawarming trend. The climatic fluctuations observed are apparently regional rather than continental in scale. Figures and tables are included showing annual mean air temperatures, standard deviations, and mean maximum and minimum sea ice

47-4490

Interannual variability of the atmospheric circulation and sea-ice cover in the Hudson Bay-Baffin Bay-Lab-rador Sea region, 1953-88.

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Mysak, L.A., Ingram, R.G.

Atmospheric circulation, Sea ice distribution, Ice edge, Ice conditions, Canada-Hudson Bay, Baffin Bay, Labrador Sea.

Simultaneous winter sea ice and atmospheric circula-

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Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric circulation, Sea ice distribution, Ice edge, Air ice water interaction.

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Polar atmospheres, Air temperature, Spaceborne photography.

47-4493 Atmospheric forcings on large scale patterns of parameterized albedo over arctic sea ice: case studies for June 1975 and 1988.

Serreze, M.C., et al. Conference on Climate Variations, 5th, Denver, CO, Oct. 14-18, 1991. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society. 1991,

Demaria, T.L., Barry, R.G., Robinson, D.A.
Polar atmospheres, Air ice water interaction, Snow ice interface, Sea ice distribution, Albedo.

47-4494

Oceanic boundary layer in the tropics during the last ice age.

Betts, A.K., et al. Conference on Climate Variations, 5th, Denver, CO, Oct. 14-18, 1991. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1991, p.480-483, 9 refs.

Ridgway, W Paleoclimatology, Ice age theory, Air water interactions. Sea level, Atmospheric boundary layer, Snow

line, Surface temperature.

47-4495 Comparison of global climate model simulations of

polar regions.

Crane, R.G., et al, Conference on Climate Variations, 5th, Denver, CO, Oct. 14-18, 1991. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1991, p.488-491, 12 refs. Walsh, J.E.

Polar atmospheres. Atmospheric circulation. Air ice water interaction, Global change.

47-4496

Study of the astronomical theory of ice ages in a twodimensional nonlinear climate model.

Lin, R.Q., et al, Conference on Climate Variations, 5th, Denver, CO, Oct. 14-18, 1991. Preprints, Boston, American Meteorological Society, 1991, p.495-496. 2 refs. Apel, J.R.

Ice age theory, Paleoclimatology, Solar radiation, Global change, Climatic changes.

47-4497 Climate system modeling.

Trenberth, K.E., ed. Cambridge, England, University Press, 1992, 788p., Refs. p.725-772. For selected pa-pers see 47-4498 through 47-4502. Air ice water interaction, Ocean currents, Atmospher-

ic circulation, Global change.

Ocean circulation.

Niiler, P.P., Climate system modeling. Edited by K.E. Trenberth, Cambridge, England, University Press, 1992, p.117-148. Edited by

Ocean currents. Air ice water interaction. Sea ice distribution.

Sea ice models.
Hibler, W.D., III, et al. Climate system modeling.
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Flato, G.M.

Air ice water interaction, Sea ice distribution, Ice cover thickness, Sea water freezing, Ice models, Drift, Ice heat flux, Mathematical models.

Land ice and climate.

Van der Veen, C.J., Climate system modeling. Edited by K.E. Trenberth, Cambridge, England, University ress. 1992, p.437-450.

Land ice, Ice sheets, Mountain glaciers, Ice air interface, Glacier oscillation, Glacier thickness, Glacier

mass balance, Global warming. mass oatanice, Olobal Warming.

Possible responses of the Greenland and antarctic ice sheets to global warming are compared. The Greenland ice sheet loses most of its ice through surface melting, whereas the antarctic ice sheet loses most of its ice through calving. Since global warming could result in increased precipitation, it is suggested that the antarctic ice sheet might grow while the Greenland ice sheet would shrink.

Global coupled models: atmosphere, ocean, sea ice. Meehl, G.A., Climate system modeling. Edited by K.E. Trenberth, Cambridge, England, University Press, 1992, p.555-581.

Air ice water interaction, Ocean currents, Atmospheric circulation, Surface temperature, Global change.

47-4502

Modeling large climatic changes of the past. Kutzbach, J.E., Climate system modeling. Edited by K.E. Trenberth, Cambridge, England, University Press, 1992, p.669-688.

Paleoclimatology, Ice age theory, Global change.

47-4503

Greenland Ice Core Project.

Stauffer, B., Science, June 18, 1993, 260(5115), p.1766-1767, 7 refs.

Ice cores, Climatic changes, Research projects, Greenland

47-4504

Roles of monitoring and research in polar environ-

ments: a perspective. Champ, M.A., et al. Marine pollution bulletin. 1992, 25(9-12), p.220-226, 34 refs.

Research projects, Environmental impact.

Research projects, Environmental impact.
Environmental monitoring coupled with research provides a mutually beneficial synergism which allows scientists to efficiently monitor the environment using sensitive, relevant environmental signals to detect and quantify change; determine when change is ecologically significant; and determine the cause of change. From the perspective of potentially large-scale ecosystem impacts where causality is an objective, it is believed that environmental monitoring (i.e., research-focused monitoring) is essential and serious decoupling of monitoring and research in this context is a weak strategy and a questionable environmental policy. The perspective of this paper is that it is necessary to be very realistic in informing policy and decision makers about the ability to monitor the impact of human activities in polar regions and setting environmental guidelines. (Auth.) (Auth.)

47-4505

Ozone depletion and UV-B radiation in the Antarctic

— limitations to ecological assessment.

Karentz, D., Marine pollution bulletin. 1992, 25(9-12), p.231-232, 14 refs.

Ozone, Ultraviolet radiation, Environmental impact. Ozone, Ultraviolet radiation, Environmental impact.
Ozone depletion has been detected in the upper atmosphere over the Antarctic since the late 1970s. This depletion results in increased flux of incident ultraviolet-B radiation in antarctic environments. There is considerable information available about the chemical and physical characteristics of this atmospheric phenomenon, but the ecological impact of this annual pollution cycle has not been determined. Only a few studies on the UV-photobiology of antarctic organisms have been initiated, and neither the extent of ecosystem modification nor the time scale for ecosystem response are known. (Auth.)

47-4506

Long-term ecological research strategy for polar environmental research.
Quetin, L.B., et al, Marine pollution bulletin. 1992.

25(9-12), p.233-238, 16 refs Ross, R.M.

Environmental impact, Ecology, Sea ice, Stations, An-

tarctica-Palmer Station.

tarctica—Palmer Station.

The Palmer Long-Term Ecological Research site was established in the vicinity of Palmer Station in 1990. It is the eighteenth and most recent addition to the LTER Network funded by the U.S. NSF. The Palmer LTER expands the geographical and habitat coverage of the LTER Network to southern polar regions, and offers unique opportunities for ecological synthesis and the study of long-term ecological phenomena in the antarctic marine ecosystem. The central hypothesis of the Palmer LTER is that many significant biological processes in the antarctic marine environment are strongly affected by physical processes, particularly interannual variability in the annual extent and dynamics of pack ice and variations in ocean currents. The Palmer LTER Studies Group is multidisciplinary and seeks to understand and model interactions between key species from different trophic levels and the physical environment. It is recognized that anthropogenic impacts in Antarctica cannot be recognized that anthropogenic impacts in Antarctica cannot be adequately evaluated without understanding the underlying natural variability in antarctic ecosystems. (Auth.)

47-4507

Influence of local and global atmospheric pollution on the chemistry of antarctic snow and ic

Wolff, E., Marine pollution bulletin, 1992, 25(9-12), p.274-280, 55 refs.

Atmospheric composition, Snow impurities, Ice sheets, Chemical composition.

The antarctic ice sheet is the main sink for atmospheric pollu-The antarctic ice sheet is the main sink for atmospheric pollu-tion reaching the antarctic atmosphere from other continents. The ice preserves a historical record of the atmosphere that can be recovered in ice cores. No increasing trend is observed over recent decades for nitrate and sulphate. There appears to have been an increase of perhaps eight-fold in lead concentrations in antarctic snow, but the details of when the increase occurred have still to be defined. Many other species could be mea-sured, but analytical problems have hampered such work. These studies would be impaired if emissions due to human

activity in Antarctica became significant. The effect on snow concentrations of emissions from fuel and waste burning at antarctic stations and from vehicles is still mainly confined to small areas around the stations.

Evolution of a porous H2O-CO2-ice sample in response to irradiation.

Steiner, G., et al, Journal of geophysical research, May 25, 1993, 98(E5), p.9065-9073, 29 refs. Kömle, N.I.

Ice physics, Extraterrestrial ice. Simulation, Ice composition, Radiation absorption, Thermal conductivity, Vapor diffusion, Ice vapor interface, Analysis (mathematics), Insolation.

47-4509

Submillimeter-wave scattering indicatrices for over-sized water drops and ice particles in a cloud. Ajvazyan, H.M., International journal of infrared and millimeter waves, May 1993, 14(5), p.1137-1154, 4

Precipitation (meteorology), Cloud droplets, Ice crystal optics, Ice detection, Hail clouds, Radar echoes, Scattering, Backscattering.

Hail embryons detection in clouds using passive and active radars in millimeter and submillimeter wave

Ajvazyan, H.M., et al, International journal of infrared and millimeter waves, May 1993, 14(5), p.1155-1174,

Aivazvan, H.H.

Precipitation (meteorology). Cloud physics, Radar echoes, Radiometry, Antennas, Hail clouds, Ice detection. Ice crystal optics. Phase transformations, Ice water interface.

47-4511

Numerical investigation of wind speed effects on lakeeffect storms.

Sousounis, P.J.. Boundary-layer meteorology, Apr. 1993, 64(3), p.261-290, 37 refs. Precipitation (meteorology), Wind (meteorology), Snowstorms, Snow accumulation, Lake effects, Wind factors, Wind direction, Turbulent boundary layer, Mathematical models, Weather forecasting.

47-4512

Effect of freeze-thaw on the hydraulic conductivity and morphology of compacted clay.

Othman, M.A., et al, Canadian geotechnical journal, Apr. 1993, 30(2), p.236-246. With French summary. 28 refs.

Benson, C.H.

Clays, Compaction, Soil tests, Freeze thaw tests, Soil water migration. Ice lenses. Frozen ground mechanics, Soil structure, Cracks, Thin sections.

47-4513

Compression characteristics and index properties of and intertill clays in southern Saskatchewan, Canada.

Sauer, E.K., et al, Canadian geotechnical journal, Apr. 1993, 30(2), p.257-275, With French summary. 44 refs.

Egeland, A.K., Christiansen, E.A.

Glaciation, Glacial geology, Glacial deposits, Stratigraphy, Lithology, Ice loads, Soil pressure, Soil structure, Soil compaction, Drill core analysis.

Strength and deformation behaviour of model adfreeze and grouted piles in saline frozen soils. Biggar. K.W., et al. Canadian geotechnical journal. Apr. 1993, 30(2), p.319-337, With French summary.

Sego, D.C.

Pile load tests, Bearing strength, Static stability. Permafrost bases, Soil stabilization, Frozen ground temperature, Saline soils, Grouting. Ice solid interface, Design criteria.

47-4515

Creep behavior of fine-grained frozen soils: discussion and reply.

Juárez-Badillo, E., et al, Canadian geotechnical journal, Apr. 1993, 30(2), p.385-389, 8 refs. For article under discussion see 46-1011.

Wijeweera, H., Joshi, R.C.

Frozen ground mechanics. Frozen ground strength. Soil creep, Strain tests, Analysis (mathematics).

47-4516

Macrolichens and their zonal distribution in Wells Gray Provincial Park and its vicinity, British Columbia, Canada.

Goward, T., et al, Acta Botanica Fennica. 1992, No.147, 60p., Refs. p.57-60.

Lichens, Plants (botany), Biogeography, Plant ecology, Snow cover effect, Vegetation patterns, Classifications, Site surveys.

47-4517

Mixotrophic algae in three ice-covered lakes of the

Pocono Mountains, U.S.A.
Berninger, U.G., et al. Freshwater biology. Oct. 1992, 28(2), p.263-272, 35 refs.
Caron, D.A., Sanders, R.W.

Limnology, Ecosystems, Nutrient cycle, Biomass, Algae, Bacteria, Ice cover effect, Microbiology.

47-4518

Interactions between n-alkanes and cloud point-cold filter plugging point depressants in a diesel fuel. thermodynamic study.

Claudy, P., et al, Fuel, June 1993, 72(6), p.821-827, 12

Fuel additives. Frost protection, Liquid cooling. Thermodynamics. Temperature measurement, Crystal growth, Temperature effects, Chemical analysis, Antifreezes, Viscosity.

47-4519

East antarctic sea ice: albedo, thickness distribution, and snow cover.

Allison, I., et al, Journal of geophysical research, July 15, 1993, 98(C7), p.12,417-12,429, 41 refs. Brandt, R.E., Warren, S.G.

Sea ice distribution, Ice cover thickness, Pack ice, Ice optics, Albedo, Snow depth, Snow cover effect, Ice water interface.

This paper evaluates characteristics of springtime sea ice off East Antarctica as investigated during a cruise of the Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition in Oct. through Dec. 1988. The fractional coverage of the ocean surface, the ice thickness, and the snow cover thickness for each of several ice thickness, and the snow cover thickness for each of several ice types were estimated hourly for the region near the ship. Let chickness averaged over the ice-covered region only is relatively thin, ranging from 0.35 m near the ice edge to 0.65 m in the interior. The average snow cover thickness on the ice increased from 0.05 m near the ice edge to 0.15 m in the interior. Average ice concentration increased from less than 6/10 near the ice edge to 8/10 in the interior. The ship-observed concentrations were in good agreement with concentrations derived from passive microwave satellite imagery, except in some regions of high concentration. Area-averaged albedos for the East Antarctica sea ice zone in spring were derived from representative allwave albedos together with the hourly observations of ice types. These area-averaged surface albedos increased from about 0.35 at the ice edge to about 0.5 at 350 km from the edge, remaining at 0.5 to the coast of Antarctica. The low average albedo is in part due to the large fraction of open water within the pack, but extensive fractions of almost snow-free thin ice also play an important role. (Auth. mod.)

47-4520

Drag coefficients for winter antarctic pack ice. Wamser, C., et al, *Journal of geophysical research*, July 15, 1993, 98(C7), p.12,431-12,437, 18 refs. Martinson, D.G.

Sea ice, Pack ice, Drift, Air ice water interaction, Friction, Turbulent boundary layer, Wind factors, Surface

roughness, Snow cover effect.

roughness, Snow cover effect.

This paper presents air-ice and ice-water drag coefficients referenced to 10-m-height winds for winter antarctic pack ice, based on measurements made from R. V. Polarstern during the Winter Weddell Sea Project, 1986 (WWSP-86), and from R. V. Akademik Fedorov during the Winter Weddell Gyre Study, 1989 (WWGS-89). A single (average) ice-water drag coefficient for both WWSP-86 and WWGS-89, estimated from periods of ice drift thought to represent free-drift conditions (air-ice stress balanced by ice-water drag and Coriolis force), is 00113, and the ice-water turning Beta = 18 + /- 18 deg. This drag value is significantly lower than arctic values for thick multiyear ice, but is similar to the values obtained by Langleben (1982) for but is similar to the values obtained by Langleben (1982) for first-year arctic ice. Consistent with previous findings for WWSP-86, the free-drift form of the momentum balance can be used to describe the observed WWGS-89 ice drift observations be at to describe the observed w w of some continuous attention by using an "effective" drag coefficient and turning angle that subsume the influence of ice-ice interaction. For a typical anarctic winter pack ice cover, it appears that the ice cover reduces the momentum flux from the atmosphere to the ocean by approx. 33%. (Auth. mod.)

47-4521

Roughness of Weddell Sea ice and estimates of the

air-ice drag coefficient.
Andreas, E.L., et al, Journal of geophysical research, July 15, 1993, 98(C7), MP 3270, p.12.439-12.452, 44

refs. Lange, M.A., Ackley, S.F., Wadhams, P.

Sea ice. Ice floes, Classifications, Surface roughness, Snow surface, Profiles, Spectra, Ice air interface, Ice bottom surface, Snow cover effect, Remote sensing.

The authors report snow surface, ice surface, and ice underside roughness, computed from 47 surface elevation profiles collected during a transect of the Weddell Sea. The roughness for roughness, computed from */ surface elevation profiles coilected during a transect of the Weddell Sea. The roughness for each surface, parameterized as the standard deviation of the surface elevation, segregates according to whether or not a floe has been deformed, deformed ice has greater roughness than undeformed ice. Roughness spectra for all three surfaces and for both deformed and undeformed ice roll off roughly as 1/k when the wavenumber k is between 0.1 and 3 rad/m. The snow surface and underside spectra roll off somewhat faster than 1/k, and the ice surface spectra roll off somewhat faster than 1/k. It is likely that the excess spectra intensity at high wavenumbers in the antarctic ice surface spectra results from the small-scale roughness that the ice sheet had on consolidation. A remote measurement of roughness will facilitate the decision regarding degree of ice floe deformation. This spectral analysis hints that remote sensing may also be able to differentiate between first-year and second-year ice. From the snow surface spectra, a roughness scale parameter which combines the air-ice momentum coupling permits estimates of the neutral stability drag coefficient referenced to a height of 10 m. (Auth. mod.) (Auth. mod.)

47-4522

Passive microwave remote sensing of thin sea ice

wsing principal component analysis.
Wensnahan, M.R., et al, Journal of geophysical research. July 15, 1993, 98(C7), p.12,453-12,468, 36

Maykut, G.A., Grenfell, T.C., Winebrenner, D.P. Sea ice, Ice detection, Spaceborne photography, Radiometry, Ice cover thickness, Classifications, Ice optics, Brightness, Data processing.

47-4523

Detectability of arctic leads using thermal imagery under varying atmospheric conditions.

Stone, R.S., et al, *Journal of geophysical research*, July 15, 1993, 98(C7), p.12,469-12,482, 50 refs.

Sea ice distribution, Ice openings, Detection, Spaceborne photography. Radiometry, Brightness, Atmospheric attenuation, Cloud cover, Ice temperature, Surface temperature.

Finite-floe wave reflection and transmission coefficients from a semi-infinite model.

Meylan, M., et al, Journal of geophysical research, July 15, 1993, 98(C7), p.12,537-12,542, 21 refs. Squire, V.A.

Sea ice, Ice floes, Ocean waves, Sea states, Ice water interface, Wave propagation, Ice cover effect, Mathematical models.

47-4525

Forest development in cold climates.

Alden, J., ed, NATO Advanced Science Institutes. ASI Series A, Life Sciences, Vol.244, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, 566p., Refs. passim. Proceedings of a NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Laugarvatn, Iceland, June 18-23, 1993. For individual papers see 47-4526 through 47-4560.

Mastratonio, J.L. ed. Odum, S., ed. Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Forest lines, Acclimatization, Cold tolerance, Biogeography.

Socioeconomic importance of forests in Iceland.

Blöndal, S., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.1-13, 22 refs. Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Iceland.

47-4527

Molecular bases for adaptation of coniferous trees to

Cold climates.

Durzan, D.J., Forest development in cold climates.

Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum,
New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.15-42, Refs. p.15-

Acclimatization, Trees (plants), Cold tolerance, Frost resistance, Plant ecology, Plant physiology, Plant tis-

47-4528

Growth and development of northern forest trees as

and development of northern forest trees as affected by temperature and light.

Junttila, O., et al. Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.43-57, Refs. p.54-57.

Nilsen, J

Acclimatization, Trees (plants), Cold tolerance, Plant ecology. Plant physiology, Light effects, Growth.

47-4529

Testing winter desiccation resistance for species and provenance selection at timberlines.

Larsen, J.B., Forest development in cold climates.

Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.59-64, 20 refs. Acclimatization, Trees (plants), Cold tolerance, Plant ecology, Plant physiology, Desiccation, Forest lines.

Growth of mountain birch (Betula pubescens Ehrh.) in response to changing temperature.

Skre, O., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.65-78, Refs. p.76-78. Acclimatization, Trees (plants), Cold tolerance, Plant ecology, Plant physiology, Growth.

47-4531

Performance of mountain birch in different environments in Sweden and Iceland: implications for afforestation.

Sveinbiörnsson, B., et al. Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.79-88, 34 refs.

Sonesson, M., Nordell, O.K., Karlsson, S.P. Acclimatization, Trees (plants), Cold tolerance, Plant ecology, Revegetation, Forestry, Forest lines.

Causes of alpine timberline: a review of the hypotheses.

Wardle, P., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Odum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.89-103, 29 refs. Forest lines, Acclimatization, Trees (plants), Cold tolerance. Plant ecology.

Physiology of trees at treeline.

Grace, J., et al, Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.105-114, Refs. p.112-114. James, J.

Forest lines, Acclimatization, Trees (plants), Cold tolerance, Plant ecology, Plant physiology.

Treeline in relation to climate, with special reference to oceanic areas.

Tuhkanen, S., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.115-134, Refs. p.129-134. Forest lines, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Biogeogra-

phy, Introduced plants.

Pliocene fossil Nothofagus (southern beech) from Antarctica: phytogeography, dispersal strategies, and survival in high latitude glacial-deglacial environments.

Webb, P.N., et al, Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.135-165, Refs. p.158-165

Harwood, D.M.

Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Paleobotany, Paleo-Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Paleobotany, Paleo-ecology, Fossils, Biogeography, Introduced plants, Forest lines, Antarctica—Transantarctic Mountains. A recently discovered vegetational biome in the Pliocene Sirius Group of the Dominion Range, Transantarctic Mountains is discussed. The flora is dominated by the southern beech tree genus Notholagus. The geological occurrence, phytogeographic implications, dispersal, survival, climatic significance, and eventual demise of this flora are discussed, as are recent experiments in which species of Notholagus have been transplanted from South American and Australasian forests to a variety of Northern Hemisphere aipine and arctic post-glacial environments. The ability of Notholagus to survive hostile glacial-deglacial conditions at very high southern latitudes for almost the entire Cenozoic Era (66 million years) is documented. (Auth.) ed. (Auth.)

Predicting afforestation success during climatic varming at the northern limit of forests.

Solomon, A.M., et al, Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Odum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.167-188, Refs. p.183-188.

Forest lines, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Global warming.

47-4537

Climate change as seen by trees and by climate model-

ers.

Bowling, S.A., Forest development in cold climates.

Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum,

New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.189-202, 35 refs.

Trees (plants). Plant ecology, Revegetation, Forestry. Acclimatization, Global warming.

47-4538

Effects of wind on boreal forests.

Robertson, A., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993. p.203-225, Refs. p.219-225.
Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Revegetation, Forestry, Taiga, Wind factors.

47-4539

Long-term biometeorological monitoring at two for-est sites in Iceland and Newfoundland: initial results. Thorgeirsson, H., et al, Forest development in cold Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and climates. S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.227-239, 20 refs.

McCaughey, J.H., Robertson, A., French, C.T Plant ecology, Revegetation, Forestry, Solar radiation.

Genetic diversity of tree populations at their arctic

limits. Tigerstedt, P.M.A., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.241-250, 25

Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Forest lines, Acclimatization. Cold tolerance, Biogeography.

47-4541

Potential species and provenances for forest development in cold climates.

Hagman, M., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.251-263, Refs. p.261-263.

Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants. Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Forest lines, Acclimatization, Cold tolerance, Biogeography.

47-4542

Species and provenance choice at northern tree limits in maritime climates.

Lines, R., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.265-276, Refs. p.273-

Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Forest lines, Acclimatization, Biogeography.

47-4543

Seed collections from North American trees for marginal sites in the Nordic countries.

Skaret, G., et al, Forest developmen in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.277-291. Rosvall, O.

Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Acclimatization, Biogeography.

47-4544

Uses of lignoses in horticulture in Iceland.

Pálsson, J., Forest development in cold climates. ited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.293-297, 3 refs. Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Acclimatization, Iceland.

47-4545

Accelerating adaptation of trees at tree limits by se-

Accelerating adaptation of trees at tree limits by selective breeding.

Lindgren, D., Forest development in cold climates.
Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum,
New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.299-320, Refs.
p.317-320.

Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees
(plants), Plant ecology, Acclimatization, Cold tolerarea, Forest Lines.

ance, Forest lines.

47-4546

Selection and breeding of Scots pine for northern Sweden.

Nilsson, J.E., Forest development in cold climates. Nilsson, J.E., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.321-332, 31 refs. Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Acclimatization, Cold tolerant Forest lines, Swadowski ance. Forest lines, Sweden,

Provenance and individual variation in climatic hardi-

ness of Scots pine in northern Finland. Mikola, J., Forest development in cold climates. mikola, J., Profest development in Cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.333-342, 12 refs. Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Acclimatization, Cold tolerance, Biogeography, Finland.

47-4548

47-4548
Hybridization among provenances of lodgepole pine.

Force: development in cold climates. Edit-Fries, A., Forest development in cold climates. ed by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.343-356, 25 refs. Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Acclimatization, Biogeography, Sweden.

47-4549

Genetics, cytogenetics, and molecular genetics of Icelandic birch: implications for breeding and reforestation.

Anamthawat-Jónsson, K., et al, Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.357-368, 30 refs

Heslop-Harrison, J.S., Tómasson, T.

Revegetation, Forestry, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Acclimatization, Plant tissues, Iceland.

47-4550

Chloroplast DNA diversity, phylogenetics, and hybridization in Picea.

Sigurgeirsson, A., et al, Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.369-382, Refs. p.379-382. Szmidt, A.E.

Revegetation, Forestry, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Acclimatization, Biogeography, Plant tissues.

47-4551

Genetic variation in early frost tolerance of spruce from northwestern North America.

Dietrichson, J., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.383-391, 11 refs. Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Acclimatization, Cold tolerance. Frost resistance

History of tree planting on the Aleutian Islands. Bruce, D., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.393-426, Refs. p.423-426.

Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Acclimatization, United States—Alaska—Aleutian Islands.

Afforestation of Lutz spruce, Sitka spruce, and Norway spruce in the Vesteraalen Islands, Norway. Kaasen, N.O., et al, Forest development in cold cli-

mates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.427-436, 6

Skaret, G., Kaasen, T.

Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Acclimatization, Norway.

Development of an environmental forest and arboretum on the outer coast of Finnmark County, Nor-

Slettjord, S., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.437-451, 14 refs. Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Acclimatization, Norway.

47-4555

Forest development in Iceland.

Loftsson, J., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.453-461, 22 refs. Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Acclimatization, Iceland.

47-4556

Potential tree line in the Faroe Islands.

Leivsson, T.G., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.463-474, 18 refs. Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Forest lines.

47-4557

Forest trials at high elevations in Britain.

Nixon, C.J., et al, Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.475-489, 26 refs. Tyler, A.I.,

Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Forest lines.

47-4558

Wind and wave forests: a case study and implications

Robertson, A., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p. 491-510, 28 refs. Revegetation, Forestry, Forest lines, Vegetation patterns. Plant ecology.

Alpine timberline of Tibet. Li, B.S., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press, 1993, p.511-527, 8 refs. Forest lines, Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Biogeography, China—Qinghaí-Xizang Plateau.

Forestry in New Zealand's southern high country. Ledgard, N.J., Forest development in cold climates. Edited by J. Alden, J.L. Mastrantonio, and S. Ödum, New York, Plenum Press. 1993, p.529-548, Refs. p.544-548.

Revegetation, Forestry, Introduced plants, Trees (plants), Plant ecology, Forest lines, Acclimatization, New Zealand

Status of polar ice under international law

Machowski, J., *Polish polar research*, 1992, 13(2), p.149-175, 84 refs.

Ice, Legislation.

Ice, Legislation.

lee constitutes physically, but not legally, a separate element of polar regions, along with land, water and air. Lack of clear legal regulations in this respect compels the practitioners to apply often inadequate analogies. The specific status of polar permanent and floating ice calls for urgent and comprehensive legal regulation under general international law, the law of the sea and the law of polar regions, on the basis of the principle of arctic sectors in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Treaty System in the Southern Hemisphere with reference to Treaty System in the Southern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Treaty System in the Southern Hemisphere, with reference to the relatively rich legal doctrine as discussed in detail in this article. (Auth.)

47-4562

Radar absorption due to impurities in antarctic ice. Corr. H., et al, Geophysical research letters, June 7, 1993, 20(11), p.1071-1074, 19 refs.

Moore, J.C., Nicholls, K.W.

Ice shelves, Impurities, Ice composition, Ice temperature, Ice models, Radar echoes, Antarctica—Ronne Ice Shelf, Antarctica—George VI Ice Shelf.

Measurements of radar echo strength have been carried out on Ronne and George VI lee Shelves. The differences in ice-col-umn absorption between the two sites cannot be resolved by umn absorption between the two sites cannot be resolved by considering ice temperatures alone. An absorption model is presented that resolves the discrepancy by considering both the ice temperature and the ice impurity concentrations. In anterict coastal sites the concentrations of acid and sea salt impurities, both of which affect absorption, have a marked spatial variability and can dominate the absorption budget. With the absorption model, impurity levels in the ice column at the George VI site are deduced from the radar strength measurements and found to be typical of levels measured in antarctic ice at similar elevations and distances from the sea. In particular the measurements suggests that the concentrations of biogenicalthe measurements suggest that the concentrations of biogenically-derived acids are much lower than the unusually high levels found on the east coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. (Auth.)

Internal ice generation as a result of differential exchange of heat and salt through the interface between turbulent lavers.

Zatsepin, A.G., et al, *Oceanology*, Aug. 1992, 32(1), p.38-42, Translated from Okeanologiia. 23 refs. Krylov, A.D.

Sea ice, Sea water, Ice formation, Turbulent exchange, Ice water interface, Salinity, Heat transfer, Simulation.

Low-frequency water volume transport through the midsection of Green Bay, Lake Michigan, calculated from current and temperature observations.

Miller, G.S., et al, Journal of great lakes research.
1993, 19(2), p.361-367, 13 refs.

Saylor, J.H.

Lakes. Water transport, Periodic variations, Water temperature, Stratification, Velocity measurement, Hydrography, Lake ice, Ice cover effect.

47-4565

Great Lakes air temperature trends for land stations, 1901-1987

1901-1987.
Bolsenga, S.J., et al, Journal of great lakes research, 1993, 19(2), p.379-388, 11 refs.
Norton, D.C.
Lakes, Lake ice, Ice cover effect, Air temperature,

Temperature variations, Periodic variations, Climatic changes.

47-4566

Bathymetry and sedimentary environments in progla-cial lakes at the eastern Bering Piedmont Glacier of Alaska.

Alaska.
Fleisher, P.J., et al, Journal of geological education.
May 1993, 41(3), p.267-274, 12 refs.
Franz, J.M., Gardner, J.A.
Glacial lakes, Water temperature, Sounding, Turbidity, Glacial hydrology, Subglacial drainage, Sedimentation. Lacustrine deposits, Bottom sediment, United States—Alaska—Bering Piedmont Glacier.

47-4567

Model comet made from mineral dust and H2O-CO2

ice: sample preparation development.
Roessler, K., et al, Lunar and Planetary Science Con-

Roessier, K., et al, Lunar and Planetary Science Conference, 20th. Proceedings. Edited by V.L. Sharpton et al, Houston, TX. Lunar and Planetary Institute, 1990, p.379-388, 14 refs.

DLC QB592.A64a

Extraterrestrial ice, Simulation, Laboratory techniques, Performance, Ice physics, Ice composition, Ice sublimation, Ice vapor interface, Insolation

Crustal evolution and dust emission of artificial come

tary nuclei.

Tary nuclei.
Thiel, K., et al, Lunar and Planetary Science Conference. 20th. Proceedings. Edited by V.L. Sharpton et al, Houston, TX, Lunar and Planetary Institute, 1990, p.389-399, 16 refs.
DLC QB592.A64a

Extraterrestrial ice, Simulation, Ice composition, Ice solid interface, Ice sublimation, Insolation, Dust, Mass transfer. Soil physics.

47-4569

Particle emission from artificial cometary surfaces: material science aspects.

Kochan, H., et al, Lunar and Planetary Science Conference, 20th. Proceedings. Edited by V.L. Sharpton et al, Houston, TX, Lunar and Planetary Institute, 1990, p.401-411, 15 refs.

Ratke, L., Thiel, K., Grün, E.

DLC QB592.A64a

Extraterrestrial ice, Simulation, Ice sublimation, Insolation, Vapor transfer, Dust, Ice solid interface, Ice vapor interface.

47-4570

Climate instability during the last interglacial period recorded in the GRIP ice core.

Greenland Ice-core Project (GRIP) Members, Nature, July 15, 1993, 364(6434), p.203-207, 41 refs. Ice cores, Ice sheets, Climatic changes, Chemical analysis, Greenland.

47-4571

Century-scale effects of increased atmospheric CO2

on the ocean-atmosphere system. Manabe, S., et al, *Nature*, July 15, 1993, 364(6434), p.215-218, 16 refs. Stouffer, R.J.

Atmospheric circulation, Carbon dioxide, Air temperature, Climatic changes, Models.

A coupled ocean-atmosphere climate model is used to study the evolution of the world's climate over the next few centuries, driven by doubling and quadrupling of the concentration of atmospheric CO2. It projects global mean surface air temperature increases of about 3.5 and 7 C, respectively, over 500 years, and a sea-level rise owing to thermal expansion alone of about 1 and 2 m respectively (ice- sheet melting could make these values much larger). The thermal and dynamical structure of values much larger). The thermal and dynamical structure of the oceans changes markedly in the quadrupled-CO2 climate. In particular, the ocean settles into a new stable state in which the thermohaline circulation has ceased entirely and the thermocline deepens substantially. These changes prevent the ventilation of the deep ocean and could have a profound impact on the carbon cycle and biogeochemistry of the coupled system. In this study the model for climatic changes extends into both polar regions with figures depicting the stream function of polar regions, with figures depicting the stream function of zonal mean meridional circulation and the geographical distributions of the increase of surface air temperature from the CO2-quadrupling experiment. (Auth. mod.)

47-4572

Evidence for general instability of past climate from

a 250-kyr ice-core record.

Dansgaard, W., et al, *Nature*, July 15, 1993, 364(6434), p.218-220, 26 refs.

Ice cores, Ice cover thickness, Climatic changes, Isotope analysis, Greenland.

Extending the Vostok ice-core record of palaeoclimate to the penultimate glacial period.

Jouzel, J., et al. Nature. July 29, 1993, 364(6436).

p.407-411, 26 refs. Ice cores, Climatic changes, Paleoclimatology, Age

determination, Antarctica-Vostok Station.

determination, Antarctica—Vostok Station. The ice-core record of local temperature, dust accumulation and air composition at Vostok Station now extends back to the penultimate glacial period (140-200 kyr ago) and the end of the preceding interglacial. This yields a new glaciological timescale for the whole record, which is consistent with ocean records. Temperatures at Vostok appear to have been more unformly cold in the penultimate glacial period than in the most recent one. Concentrations of CO2 and CH4 correlate well with temperature throughout the record. (Auth.)

47-4574

Silica cycle in the antarctic ocean: is the Weddell Sea

Leynaert, A., et al. Marine ecology progress series, June 3, 1993, 96(1), p.1-15, 61 refs.

Nelson, D.M., Quéguiner, B., Tréguer, P. Sea ice, Water chemistry, Plankton.

Sea ice, Water chemistry, Plankton. The lowest biogenic silica production rates in the southern occan (average of 2.59 mmol Si (sq m/d) have been recorded in an area of heavy ice cover along a transect through the Weddell Sea from Joinville 1. to Cap Norvegia (Nov.-Dec. 1990). The associated biomass was also very low (concentrations 0.6 mmol/1 for biogenic silica and 0.8 microg/1 for chlorophyll and Based upon these direct measurements of biogenic silica production rates and other data available from the marginal ice zone and open ocean areas, the estimated annual production of biogenic silica in the northern Weddell Sea is 810 to 870 mmol/sq m²yr. This leads to a revised estimate of the total annual biogenic silica production in the southern ocean of between 11 and 32 Tmol Si/yr. Comparing this annual production estimate to previous estimates of vertical flux of opal in the Weddell Sea, the authors conclude that no more than 1% of the silica produced annually by phytoplankton in the upper water column reaches a depth of 800 m. This is consistent with the general distribution of high accumulation rates of opal in southern ocean sediments which evidence an unexplained gap in the Weddell Sea. Thus, regarding the cycling of biogenic silica in the southern ocean, the Weddell Sea appears to be atypical. (Auth. mod.) zone and open ocean areas, the estimated annual production of

47-4575

Winter ecology of the sea ice biota in Weddell Sea

Garrison, D.L., et al, *Marine ecology progress series*, June 3, 1993, 96(1), p.17-31, 62 refs.

Close, A.R. Sea ice, Ecology, Ice composition, Ice structure, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

tarctica—Weddell Sea.

During winter 1988, the ice community in the ice edge region of the Weddell and Scotia Seas was examined. Temperature at the ice surface generally followed air temperature, but with a short lag period: in situ salinity in the upper layer of ice floes reached > 100 per mill; ice floes had variable amounts of snow cover: floes were primarily comprised of congelation ice (56°:) and frazil ice (41°?). Total integrated chlorophyll as well as chlorophyll concentrations and integrated POC, PON and ATP generally increased with increasing ice age or thickness. High Cichl a, C:N and C:ATP ratios characterized all ice types and suggested substantial detritus in the ice. The ice binta was C:chl a, C:N and C:ATP ratios characterized all ice types and suggested substantial detritus in the i.e. The ice biota was comprised of bacteria, algae, protozoans and some metazoa. Microscopically estimated biomass in floes ranged from <50 to >1000 mg C/sq m, with the highest values from older ice floes. The winter ice assemblage did not differ markedly from the assemblages found during other seasons, and overall the seasonal biomass variation within the pack ice community appears to be low. Resting stages such as archaeomonads and dinoflagelate cysts were common in the ice, and cyst formation for the dinoflagellates appears to take place during the winter as well as in the late summer. Although earlier studies have emphasized the importance of harvesting and concentration of organisms from the water during episodes of frezil ice formation, evidence for this did not appear in the present analysis of biomass associated with different structural types of ice. (Auth. mod.)

47-4576

Core drilling by electromechanical drill.

Vasil'ev, N.I., et al, *Polar record*, July 1993, 29(170), p.235-237, 10 refs.

Kudriashov, B.B., Talalai, P.G., Chistiakov, V.K. Ice cores, Ice coring drills, Antarctica-Vostok Sta-

tion.

Core drilling is considered to be the most effective method of studying glaciers and sub-glacial rock. Thermal drills suspended on cables are very simple in constration and enable the drilling of deep bore-holes in firn and ice. However, mechanical drilling is characterized by lower ergy consumption and a higher rate of penetration. Moreover, drilling of sub-glacial rock and ice containing mineral inclusions becomes possible only by using electromechanical drills suspended on cables. These types of drills, used at Vostok Station beginning in Mar. 1989, and their effectiveness are described.

Evidence for Early Holocene deglaciation of the Vest-

fold Hills, East Antarctica.
Fitzsimons, S.J., et al, *Polar record*. July 1993, 29(170), p.237-240, 10 refs.
Domack, E.W.

Glacial geology, Ice sheets, Glacier ice, Variations, Antarctica—Vestfold Hills.

The Vestfold Hills area is the third largest ice- free area in Antarctica, after the Dry Valleys area of south Victoria Land and the Bunger Hills of Wilkes Land, and is therefore an important location for finding terrestrial evidence of deglaciation. tant location for finding terrestrial evidence of deglaciation. This report provides new evidence on the timing of deglaciation from the Vestfold Hills, and compares the new evidence with the present model of deglaciation of the area, with the preliminary results from Offshore Drilling Project (ODP) Hole 740A in Prydz Bay; and with evidence of deglaciation from the Ross Embayment and the Antarctic Peninsula

47-4578

Multipurpose underground structures in the extreme north.

Samokhin, A.V., et al, Journal of mining science, July 1993, 28(5), p.461-465, Translated from Fizikotekhnicheskie problemy razrabotki poleznykh iskopaemykh. 5 refs. Izakson, V.IU.

Underground facilities, Thermal insulation, Cold weather construction, Permafrost, Frozen ground temperature, Ground thawing, Temperature control, Engineering geology.

47-4579

Abrasiveness of frozen and thawed coarse-clastic

rocks and its effect on wear and tear of tools.
Polovinko, V.A., et al, *Journal of mining science*, Sep. 1993, 28(6), p.546-550. Translated from Fizikotekhnicheskie problemy razrabotki poleznykh iskopal ref.

Fedulov, A.I. Mining, Equipment, Damage, Frozen rocks, Grain size, Abrasion, Mechanical tests, Ice solid interface.

47-4580

Timing of the last deglaciation in Cordillera Oriental, northern Peru, based on glacial geology and lake sedi-

mentology.
Rodbell, D.T., Geological Society of America. Bulletin, July 1993, 105(7), p.923-934, 68 refs. Pleistocene, Quaternary deposits, Moraines, Glacial

geology, Radioactive age determination. Lacustrine deposits, Glacier oscillation, Climatic changes, Peru.

47-4581

Numerical modeling of long-range transport of acidic species in association with meso-(beta)-convectiveclouds across the Japan Sea resulting in acid snow over coastal Japan. 1. Model description and qualitative verifications.

Kitada, T., et al. Atmospheric environment. May 1993, 27A(7), p.1061-1076, 39 refs. Lee, P.C.S., Ueda, H.

Precipitation (meteorology), Cloud physics, Atmospheric circulation, Snowfall, Snow impurities, Air pollution. Chemical properties, Scavenging, Heterogeneous nucleation, Mathematical models.

Numerical modeling of long-range transport of acidic species in association with meso-(beta)-convective-clouds across the Japan Sea resulting in acid snow over coastal Japan. 2. Results and discussion. Kitada, T., et al. Atmospheric environment. May 1993, 27A(7), p.1077-1090, 11 refs.

ee, P.C.S

Precipitation (meteorology), Cloud physics, Atmospheric composition, Snowfall, Snow impurities, Air pollution, Chemical properties, Scavenging, Heterogeneous nucleation, Mass transfer.

47-4583

Seed bank composition in a subarctic pine-birch forest in Finnish Lapland: natural variation and the effect of simulated acid rain.

Vieno, M., et al, Canadian journal of botany, Mar. 1993, 71(3), p.379-384, With French summary.

Komulainen, M., Neuvonen, S.

Subarctic landscapes, Forest ecosystems, Trees (plants), Growth, Viability, Precipitation (meteorology), Air pollution, Environmental impact, Chemical properties, Simulation. 47-4584

Seed and vegetation dynamics in an alpine herb field:

effects of disturbance type. Chambers, J.C., Canadian journal of botany, Mar. 1993, 71(3), p.471-485, With French summary. refs

Alpine tundra, Plant ecology, Damage, Revegetation, Vegetation patterns, Classifications, Environmental impact, Site surveys.

47-4585

Influence of opening size on snow evaporation in the

forests of the Alberta Foothills.

Bernier, P.Y., et al. Canadian journal of forest research, Feb. 1993, 23(2), p.239-244, With French summary. 26 refs.

Swanson, R.H. Forestry, Snow evaporation, Forest canopy, Snow cover effect, Topographic effects, Water supply, Snow air interface, Microclimatology.

Late Quaternary continental paleohydrology as related to future environmental change.

Starkel, L., Global and planetary change, May 1993, 7(1-3), p.95-108, 71 refs.

Climatic changes, Global change, Paleoclimatology, Hydrologic cycle, Periodic variations, Water balance, Ice sheets, Ice (water storage), Human factors, Greenhouse effect.

47-4587

Glacials-interglacials in Vostok: climate and green-

house gases.
Lorius, C.J., et al, Global and planetary change,
May 1993, 71(1-3), p.131-143 50 refs.
Jouzel, J., Raynaud, D.

Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology. Ice sheets, Glacial oscillation, Ice cores, Drill core analysis, Atmospheric composition, Climatic changes, Global change, Greenhouse effect, Antarctica-Vostok Station.

This paper interprets long term ice core records from Vostok Station, which may reveal close associations between changes in the atmospheric composition and glacial/interglacial changes. When compared with the preanthropogenic levels, the Vostok paleorecords show lower CO2 and CH4 concentrations and significant variations in aerosols of both terrestrial and tions and significant variations in aerosols of both terrestrial and oceanic origins. These changes, in particular those associated with greenhouse gases, may account for about half of the temperature change over the last climatic cycle. Although the interplay between the physical atmospheric and oceanic systems and the biosphere has still to be clarified, this finding may provide a clue to help in the prediction of future greenhouse gases-induced warming. In view of available paleodata, a warming of 3-4 C, at equilibrium, may be a realistic figure for a doubling of CO2 concentrations or its equivalent. (Auth. mod.)

47-4588

"Recent warming": ice core evidence from tropical ice cores with emphasis on Central Asia.

Thompson, L.G., et al, Global and planetary change. May 1993, 71(1-3), p.145-156, 24 refs. Global warming, Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology. Cli-

matic changes, Air temperature, Periodic variations, Ice sheets, Ice cores, Drill core analysis, China— Dunde Ice Cap.

Ice cores from the tropics and subtropics, in conjunction with those from the polar regions, provide a multifaceted record of environmental changes which can be viewed both spatially and environmental changes which can be viewed both spatially and temporally. This paper emphasizes the oxygen isotopic record preserved in cores from the poles to the tropics and assesses the evidence for global warming in the last 50-100 years. These records include: Camp Century, Greenland: Dunde and Guliya Ice Caps. China: Gregoriev Ice Cap. Kirghizia (formerly part of USSR): Quelcevaya Ice. Peru: and Siple Station and South Pole. Antarctica. The central Asian records along with that from Quelceaya provide strong evidence of recent and rapid warming in the tropics and subtropics. For the Dunde Ice Cap, where a long paleoclimatic record is available, the warming in this century appears to be unprecedented in the Holocene. These tropical and subtropical records contrast sharply with those century appears to be unprecedented in the Holocene. These tropical and subtropical records contrast sharply with those from polar cores which show little evidence of a recent warming. These data suggest that either the recent warming is a middle and lower latitude phenomenon or that these high altitude tropical and subtropical glaciers may be more sensitive to climate changes than the massive polar ice sheets. Regardless, the current rapid disintegration of many tropical and subtropical glaciers may result in the permanent loss of numerous unique archives. (Auth. mod.)

47-4589

Climate change inferred from borehole temperatures. Pollack, H.N., Global and planetary change, May 1993, 71(1-3), p.173-179, 25 refs.
Climatic changes, Global warming, Air temperature, Surface temperature, Boreholes, Geothermy, Geo-

physical surveys. Correlation.

Review of GEOSAT data over Canadian east coast

Topliss, B.J., et al. Canadian journal of remote sensing, Apr.-May 1993, 19(2), p.117-130. With French sum-mary. 62 refs. Challenor, P., Tokmakian, R., Snaith, H.

Oceanographic surveys, Sea states, Remote sensing, Spacecraft, Height finding, Radar echoes, Data processing, Performance, Sea ice distribution, Ice edge. 47-4591

Evaluation of limits to the performance of the surface roughness meter.

Johnson, F., et al. Canadian journal of remote sensing. Apr.-May 1993, 19(2). p.140-145, With French summary. 10 refs.

Brisco, B., Brown, R.J.

Remote sensing, Surface roughness, Measuring instruments. Oblique photography. Portable equipment, Image processing, Performance, Accuracy, Synthetic aperture radar, Ice surface.

47-4592

PIXE analysis as a tool for dating of ice cores from the Greenland ice sheet.

Hansson, H.C., et al, Nuclear instruments & methods in physics research, Apr. 1993, B75(1-4), International Conference on PIXE and Its Analytical Applications, 6th, Tokyo, Japan, July 20-24, 1992. Proceedings,

p.428-434, 18 refs. Swietlicki, E., Larsson, N.P.O., Johnsen, S.J.

Ice sheets. Ice cores, Ice dating, Ice accretion, Stratigraphy, Seasonal variations, Drill core analysis, X ray analysis, Ice sublimation, Climatic changes. 47-4593

Dispirism on Triton: a record of crustal layering and

instability. Schenk, P.M., et al, *Geology*, Apr. 1993, 21(4), p.299-302, 24 refs.
Jackson, M.P.A.
Satellites (natural), Extraterrestrial ice, Regolith, Lay-

ers, Surface structure, Stability, Ground ice, Geologic processes. Geocryology.

47-4594

Late Wisconsin subglacial megaflood paths in Alber-

Rains, B., et al, Geology, Apr. 1993, 21(4), p.323-326, 40 refs.

Pleistocene, Glacial geology, Glacial erosion, Meltwater, Water erosion, Subglacial drainage, Floods, Bedrock, Sediment transport.

47-4595

Microorganisms in antarctic sea ice.

Palmisano, A.C., et al, Antarctic microbiology, edited by E.I. Friedmann, New York, Wiley-Liss, Inc., 1993, p.167-218. Refs. p.210-218. Garrison, D.L.

Sea ice, Microbiology, Algae, Ecology.

Sea ice, Microbiology, Algae, Ecology.

This review of the microbiology of sea-ice habitats emphasizes studies carried out in recent years. Included is background information on the ecology of sea-ice microorganisms, with older hypotheses about the relationships between ice-associated organisms and their environments, and on factors controlling biological activity and population distributions, which are still being refined. Although it is not the purpose of the authors to compare arctic and antarctic ecocystems, similar studies are being conducted in the two regions, and comparisons have been included where appropriate. In the final section, directions for future research in the field of sea-ice microbiology are discussed. These range from the wider use of remote sensing by tuture research in the field of sea-ice microbiology are dis-cussed. These range from the wider use of remote sensing by satellites to application of state-of-the-art microprobes to the study of microbabitats of the ice community. Many of the technological advances now in wide use in lower-latitude re-search are slowly being incorporated into studies of polar regions

47-4596

Microorganisms in the antarctic ice.

Abyzov, S.S., Antarctic microbiology, edited by E.I. Friedmann, New York, Wiley-Liss, Inc., 1993, p.265-295, Refs. p.290-295.

Microbiology, Ice cores, Ice sheets, Cryobiology, Instruments, Antarctica—Vostok Station.

The method and instruments used in microbiological studies in ice cores from the Vostok Station between 1974 and 1989 are nce cores from the vostok station between 1974 and 1989 are described. The discussion covers the frequency of viable microorganisms at various depths of the ice sheet and the types of viable microflora found. It is suggested that fungal spores, and especially bacterial spores, are able to survive for many thousands of years: the latter have been found in the very oldest layers studied.

47-4597

Microbiology of antarctic soils.
Vishniac, H.S., Antarctic microbiology, edited by E.I. Friedmann, New York, Wiley-Liss, Inc., 1993, p.297-

341, Refs. p.329-338.
Soil microbiology, Desert soils, Cryogenic soils, Polar regions, Antarctica—McMurdo Dry Valleys.

The heterotrophic soil microbiota of the antarctic region falls into two major categories distinguished by the presence or absence of vegetation. Much of this review, which excludes the into two major successful. Much of this review, which excuses memorable and soils heated by volcanism, consists of a recital of microbial taxa. This recital is necessary for assessing the microbial taxa. This recital is necessary for assessing the uniqueness of antarctic microbiota and in discussing the question of the indigenty and activity of microbial life in the most stressed antarctic habitat, the soils of the Ross Desert (McMurrisches and discussing the control of the stressed antarctic nabilat, the soils of the Ross Desert (McMul-do Dry Valleys). The combination of osmotic stress and low substrate availability may energetically prevent microbial colo-nization of the arid Ross Desert soils, but conditions in the less salt-burdened soils are not too harsh for microbial life to exist

47-4598

Environmental regulators of microbial activity in continental antarctic lakes.

Simmons, G.M., Jr., et al. Antarctic microbiology, edited by E.I. Friedmann, New York, Wiley-Liss, Inc., 1993, p.491-541, Refs. p.534-541. For another version see 47-4400 or B-48644.

Vestal, J.R., Wharton, R.A., Jr. Limnology, Microbiology, Climatic factors, Lake ice. A considerable body of review literature exists for antarctic aquatic environments, and although the purpose of this review is not to update those exhaustive treatments, some of the more recent research conducted in continental lacustrine enviro ments of Antarctica, particularly as these studies relate to the factors that regulate the microbial ecology of lakes, is summarized here. The focus is primarily on those lakes south of the Antarctic Circle and located on the continent.

47-4599

Relevance of antarctic microbial ecosystems to exobi-

ology.

McKay, C.P., Antarctic microbiology, edited by E.I. Friedmann, New York, Wiley-Liss, Inc., 1993, p.593-601, Refs. p.600-601.

Limnology. Lake ice, Ice cover effect, Microbiology. Limnology, Lake ice, Ice Cover effect, Microbiology. Antarctica, particularly the cold, dry Ross Desert regions, provides the best terrestrial analog to Martian conditions, so antarctic microbial ecosystems provide a fruitful testing ground for theories of exobiology, particularly for the question of life on Mars. Because access to extraterrestrial habitats is so difficult, terrestrial analogs present the best opportunity for both formulation and preliminary testing of hypotheses about life there. Antarctica, as one of few suitable environments for this on our habit laborate aerisha beam arise loss of prostess is assistant and the prostess in assistant course. will almost certainly be a major locus of progress in exobiology in the next decade.

47-4600

Distribution of deltaD in 25-cm surface snow along trans-antarctic route II: The "1990 International Trans- Antarctic Expedition" glaciological research. Qin, D.H., et al, Science in China, Mar. 1993, 36(3), p.375-384, 19 refs.

Snow composition. Isotope analysis, Traverses, Water

vapor, Air temperature.

On the route of the 1990 International Trans-Antarctic Expedi-On the route of the 1990 International Trans-Antarctic Expedition 104 snow samples were collected in 25 cm surface snow along a 5,986 km route on the antarctic ice sheet from west to east. The geographical distribution of detaD across Antarctics by the longest route is obtained from stable isotope analysis for the first time. After discussing regional differences of physical geographic conditions, maritime- continental influence, altitudes and latitudes at sampling sites, the distribution of deltaD is considered to have a close relation to latitude, but the topographic effect is prominent in some particular regions. The mean annual temperature at sampling sites and its relationable to defaD in surface snow covering Antarctica from west ship to deltaD in surface snow covering Antarctica from west to east are discussed also. The deltaD-temperature gradient from the south end of the Antarctic Peninsula to Vostok is very close to that in Terre Adélie obtained by predecessors. Snow-drift may make an important contribution to the relatively high deltaD-temperature gradient from Vostok to Mirnyy. (Auth.

47.4601

Aircraft ice detectors and related technologies for onground and inflight applications. Final report.
Hoover, G.A., U.S. Department of Transportation.
Federal Aviation Administration. Technical Center. Report, Apr. 1993, DOT/FAA/CT-92/27, 43p.

Aircraft icing, Ice detection.

Biosphere reserves—a challenge and an opportunity. UNESCO, Man and the Biosphere Programme, MAB Northern Sciences Network. Newsletter, Apr. 1993, No.13, 31p., Refs. passim. Environmental protection, Ecosystems, Tundra, Research projects, Regional planning, Meetings.

Report of the International Ice Patrol in the North Atlantic, 1992 season.
U.S. Coast Guard. U.S. Coast Guard.

1992, No.78, 45p., CG-188-47, 10 refs. Ice reporting. Sea ice distribution, Icebergs, Ice conditions, Ice detection, Drift.

47-4604

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sive ground-based measurements were made to characterize the targets, the background and meteorological conditions during the airborne measurements. These ground-based measurements were designed to record characteristics of the background scenes that have the greatest influence on the infrared and millimeter wave sensors. Other scene characteristics were also measured so that the scenes may be compared and put into the context of the local climatic conditions. The measure-ments and measurement techniques are described and representative data from each measurement are presented.

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47-4674

Feature maps of ice streams C, D, and E, West Antarctica.

Scambos, T.A., et al, Antarctic journal of the United States. 1991. 26(5), p.312-314, 5 refs. Bindschadler, R.A.

Topographic maps, Ice sheets, Image processing, Spaceborne photography, Radiometry, Antarctica-

Satellite image data reveal a wealth of features that assist in interpreting ice-flow dynamics and the flow history of the west

antarctic Siple Coast region. A map of features observed in ice streams C, D, and E of the Siple Coast/Rockefeller Plateau area streams C. D. and E of the hiple Coast/Rockefeller Plateau area has been created, based on 10 overlapping Landsat thematic mapper (TM) images and one advanced very-high-resolution radiometer (AVHRR) image. This map reveals several geographic features not previously identified and emphasizes the importance of satellite image mapping in the polar regions.

Advances in antarctic surveying and mapping. Mullins, J.L., Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.314-315.

Topographic maps, Ice sheets, Mapping, Low temperature research.

ature research.

The U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) Antarctic Surveying and Mapping Program focused its activities during the 1990-1991 season on the acquisition of global positioning system (GPS) geodetic mapping control. Doppler satellite surveying, an international GPS campaign, seismology, and Doppler satellite tracking. In addition, the USGS participated in the second phase of the Antarctic GPS Observing Campaign, the forerunner of a major international cooperative GPS observation campaign proposed for the 1991-1992 austral summer season in the Southern Hemisphere. The objectives of the international GPS campaigns are to undertake investigations to determine the relative motion between the antarctic tectonic plates and the adjoining plates, and to establish a baseline between existing and proposed antarctic Very Long Baseline Interferometry and proposed antarctic Very Long Baseline Interferometry sites. Plans for the 1991-1992 GPS campaign are outlined.

Monitoring the dynamics of the antarctic coastline with Landsat image

Lucchitta, B.K., et al. Antarctic journal of the United States, 1991, 26(5), p.316-317, 4 refs.
Bertolini, L.M., Ferrigno, J.G., Williams, R.S., Jr.
Coastal topographic features, Mapping, LANDSAT,

Glacier flow, Ice shelves.

Glacier How, Ice shelves.

An extensive set of Landsat images covering Antarctica was acquired in the early to middle 1970s. Recently, an international consortium of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Rearch began a program to obtain new Landsat images over the antarctic coastal region. Pairing these later views with scenes imaged earlier will permit changes in the coastline to be monitored. The pilot study showed that the images, after scanning, digitizing, and registration, can be manipulated by image-processing techniques. essing techniques These techniques enable one to compare the extent of shelf ice, glaciers, and open-water or seasonal ice and to map and quantify the changes.

47-4677

Analysis of the large deformation and flow characteristics of developable surface snowplow moldboards. Crane, R.L., Laramie, University of Wyoming, 1992, 293p., M.S. thesis. Refs. p.70-75.

Snow removal, Metal snow friction, Snow loads, Snow mechanics, Road maintenance, Computerized simulation, Computer programs, Mathematical models.

47-4678

Published research papers. [Yuki to doro no kenkyu Published research papers, (Tukt to doro no kenkyu happyokai chosa kenkyu happyo shiryo), Snow and Road Research Meeting, 2nd, Feb. 29, 1990, Tokyo, Kensetsusho (Ministry of Construction), 1990, 37p. + panel discussion. In Japanese. Refs. passim. For selected papers see 47-4679 through 47-4687. Road icing. Snow removal, Blowing snow, Road maintenance, Avalanche engineering, Avalanche forecasting.

47.4679

Study on predicting snow avalanches. ¡Yuki nadare hassei yochi yosoku ni kansuru kenkyu₁,

Oka. K., Yuki to doro no kenkyu happyokai chosa kenkyu happyo shiryo (Snow and Road Research Meeting, 2nd, Feb. 29, 1990, Published research papers), Tokyo, Kensetsusho (Ministry of Construction), 1990, p.1-4, In Japanese. 1 ref.

Avalanches, Avalanche forecasting, Snow cover stability, Japan

Basic experiments on snow avalanche abatement. Yuki nadare genseiko ni kansuru kisoteki jikken, Shimomura, C., et al. Yuki to doro no kenkyu hapshimomura, C., et al., 1 uki to doro no kenkyu nap-pyokai chosa kenkyu happyo shiryo (Snow and Road Research Meeting, 2nd. Feb. 29, 1990. Published re-search papers). Tokyo, Kensetsusho (Ministry of Con-struction), 1990, p.5-8, In Japanese. 4 refs. Terada, H., Sakai. Y.

Avalanche engineering, Avalanche modeling, Snow loads. Road maintenance.

47-4681

Development of snow removal information systems

[Josetsu joho shisutemu no kaihatsu]

Kato. T., et al, Yuki to doro no kenkyu happyokai chosa kenkyu happyo shiryo (Snow and Road Research Meeting, 2nd, Feb. 29, 1990. Published research papers), Tokyo, Kensetsusho (Ministry of Construction), 1990, p.9-11, In Japanese.

Snow removal, Road maintenance, Data transmission.

47-4682

Simulation for planning road snow melting. [Doro

yusetsu sekkei no tame no shimyureshonj, Miyamoto, S., Yuki to doro no kenkyu happyokai chosa kenkyu happyo shiryo (Snow and Road Research Meeting, 2nd, Feb. 29, 1990. Published research papers), Tokyo, Kensetsusho (Ministry of Construction), 1990, p.13-16, In Japanese. 3 refs. Snow removal. Road maintenance, Snow melting, Artificial melting. Computerized simulation.

47-4683

Development of methods to evaluate mechanical snow removal. [Kikai josetsu hyoka shuho no kaihatsu], Endo, T., et al, Yuki to doro no kenkyu happyokai Endo, I., et al, Yuki to doro no kenkyu nappyokai chosa kenkyu happyo shiryo (Snow and Road Research Meeting, 2nd, Feb. 29, 1990. Published research papers), Tokyo, Kensetsusho (Ministry of Construction), 1990, p.17-19, In Japanese.

Sasaki, S. Snow removal, Road maintenance.

Snow removal, Road maintenance.

47-4684

Automation of snow removal graders. Josetsu gure-

da no jidoka ni tsuitej. Kamimura, H., Yuki to doro no kenkyu happyokai chosa kenkyu happyo shiryo (Snow and Road Research Meeting, 2nd, Feb. 29, 1990. Published research papers), Tokyo, Kensetsusho (Ministry of Construction), 1990, p.20-23, In Japanese.

47-4685

Basic plan for a snowdrift information system. Jifubuki joho shisutemu no kihonteki keikaku ni tsuiter.

Sakata Construction Office. Yuki to doro no kenkyu happyokai chosa kenkyu happyo shiryo (Snow and Road Research Meeting, 2nd, Feb. 29, 1990. Published research papers), Tokyo, Kensetsusho (Ministry of Construction), 1990, p.26-29, In Japanese

Snowdrifts, Weather observations, Road maintenance, 47-4686

Using blowing snow observs sin traffic management. (Fubuki kansoku no ko kanri e no riyo). Fukuzawa, Y., et al, Yuki to oro no kenkyu happyokai chosa kenkyu happyo shiryo (Snow and Road Research Meeting, 2nd, Feb. 29, 1990. Published research papers), Tokyo, Kensetsusho (Ministry of Construction), 1990, p. 30-33, In Japanese. 5 refs. Takeuchi, M., Ishimoto, K., Isobe, K.

Blowing snow, Weather observations. Road maintenance.

47-4687

Study on the characteristics of icy road surfaces. (Seppyo romen ni okeru romen seijo chosa), Suzuki, S., et al. Yuki to doro no kenkyu happyokai

chosa kenkyu happyo shiryo (Snow and Road Recriosa kenkyu nappyo sniryo (snow and Koad Research Meeting, 2nd, Feb. 29, 1990. Published research papers), Tokyo. Kensetsusho (Ministry of Construction), 1990, p.34-37, In Japanese. Kowase, M., Azeta, M. Road icing, Skid resistance, Road maintenance.

47-4688

47-4689

Research summaries. [Yuki to doro no kenkyu hap-

pyokai chosa kenkyu gaiyoshoj.
Show and Road Research Meeting. 2nd. Feb. 29, 1990.
Tokyo, Kensetsusho (Ministry of Construction), 1990.
Tokyo, Kensetsusho (Ministry of Construction), 1990.
Table 1, 1990. Road icing, Road maintenance, Snow removal, Blowing snow, Avalanche engineering, Research projects.

Outline of the Civil Engineering Research Institute. 1992. [Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku kaihatsu doboku kenkyujo gaiyo 1992j. Hokkaido Development Bureau, Sapporo, 1992, 37p.,

In Japanese and English.

Research projects, Organizations, Regional planning, Cold weather operation, Cold weather performance. Japan-Hokkaido.

47-4690

Roads in Hokkaido.

Hokkaido Development Bureau, Sapporo, 1992, 27p. Road maintenance, Highway planning, Regional planning, Snow removal, Japan—Hokkaido.

47-4691

Modelling of local climate with applications to winter road conditions.

Gustavsson, T., Göteborg, Sweden. Universitet. Naturgeografiska Institutionen. GUNI rapport, 1990, No.30, 13p. + reprints, 23 refs. For individual papers see 44-980, and 47- 4692 through 47-4696. Road icing, Frost forecasting, Ice detection, Weather forecasting, Road maintenance.

Infrared thermography in applied road climatological

Gustavsson, T., et al. Goteborg, Sweden. Universitet. Naturgeografiska Institutionen. GUNI rapport. 1990, No.30, Modelling of local climate with applica-tions to winter road conditions, 22p., 42 refs. Paper No.2 in this report. To be published in the International journal of remote sensing, 1990. Bogren, J.

Road icing, Frost forecasting, Ice detection, Weather forecasting, Road maintenance, Infrared photography, Temperature measurement.

Analyses of local climatological factors controlling risk of road slipperiness during warm-air advections.
Gustavsson, T., Göteborg, Sweden. Universitet.
Naturgeografiska Institutionen. GUNI rapport, 1990, No. 30, Modelling of local climate with applications to winter road conditions, 23p., 26 refs. Paper No.3 in this report. To be published in the International journal of climatology, 1991, Vol.11, Part 4. Road icing, Frost forecasting, Ice detection, Weather forecasting, Road maintenance, Skid resistance.

Variation in road surface temperature due to topogra-

phy and wind. Gustavsson, T., Göteborg, Sweden. Universitet. Naturgeografiska Institutionen. GUNI rapport. 1990, No.30, Modelling of local climate with applica-tions to winter road conditions, p.227-236, 22 refs. Paper No.4 in this report. Reprinted from Theoretical and applied climatology, 1990, Vol.41. Road icing, Frost forecasting. Ice detection. Weather

Nocturnal air and road surface temperature variations in complex terrain.

forecasting, Road maintenance.

tions in complex terrain.

Bogren, J., et al. Goteborg. Sweden. Universitet.

Naturgeografiska Institutionen. GUNI rapport.

1990, No.30, Modelling of local climate with applications to winter road conditions. 17p., 39 refs. Paper No.5 in this report. To be published in the International journal of climatology, 1991, Vol.11, Part 4. Gustavsson, T.

Road icing, Frost forecasting, Ice detection, Weather forecasting, Road maintenance.

Use of a local climatological model for the prediction of air and road surface temperatures along road stretches.

Custavsson, T., et al. Göteborg, Sweden. Universitet. Naturgeografiska Institutionen. GUNI rapport, 1990, No.30, Modelling of local climate with applica-No.6 in this report. Reprint of GUNI report, 1990, No.29. Bogren, J.

Road icing, Frost forecasting, Ice detection, Weather forecasting, Road maintenance.

Application of a local climatological model for prediction of air and road surface temperatures.

Bogren, J., Göteborg, Sweden. Universitet. Natur-geografiska Institutionen. GUNI rapport. 1990, No.31, 12p. + reprints, 24 refs. For selected papers see 47-4698 and 47-4699.

Road icing, Frost forecasting, Ice detection, Weather forecasting, Road maintenance.

Screening effects on road surface temperature and

road slipperiness. Bogren, J., Goteborg, Sweden. geografiska Institutionen. GUNI rapport, 1990, No.31, 17p., 19 refs. Paper No.3 in this report. T be published in Theoretical and applied climatology.

Road icing, Frost forecasting, Ice detection, Weather forecasting. Road maintenance. Skid resistance.

Variations in air and road surface temperature affecting risk of slipperiness in a small region.
Bogren, J., Göteborg, Sweden, Universitet, Naturgeografiska Institutionen, GUNI rapport, 1990,
No.31, 17p., 20 refs. Paper No.4 in this report.
Road icing, Frost forecasting, Ice detection, Weather forecasting, Road maintenance, Skid resistance.

47-4700

Local protection from snowdrifts defence structures.

¿Le opere da ventoj. Sivardière, F., et al. *Neve e valanghe*. Mar. 1993, No.18, p.6-17. In Italian with English summary. refs Castelle, T.

Snow fences, Snowdrifts, Snow retention, Avalanche engineering.

47-4701

Snow load on avalanche barriers. In-situ measurements and experiments. ¿Le sollecitazioni della neve sulle opere paravalanghe. Misurazioni ed esperimenti

Bayoux, E., Neve e valanghe, Mar. 1993, No.18, p.18-25, In Italian with English summary.

Avalanche engineering, Snow fences, Snow loads.

47-4702

Snow surveys for ski-lift managers—a proposal for a method of work, with application examples in som ski areas in Lombardy. (Le perizie nivologiche per le societa' impianti-una proposta di metodologie di lavoro, con esempi di applicazione in aree sciistiche lombardej, Bariffi, A., Neve e valanghe, Mar. 1993, No.18, p.26-

37. In Italian with English summary. 12 refs. Avalanche forecasting, Snow surveys, Safety, Italy— Lombardy

47-4703

New wind-chill nomogram

Rees, W.G., Polar record, July 1993, 29(170), p.229-234. 10 refs.
Wind chill, Nomographs, Physiological effects, Frost-

bite, Heat loss, Clothing, Cold weather survival, Accuracy.

47-4704

Frost formation and heat transfer on circular cylin-

ders in cross flow.

Raju. S.P., et al. Fundamentals of Heat Transfer in Porous Media. Edited by M. Kaviany, New York. American Society of Mechanical Engineers. 1992. p.109-122, HTD-Vol.193, 30 refs. Sherif, S.A.

DLC TA418.9.P6 F85

Frost forecasting, Ice formation, Surface temperature, Ice accretion, Ice air interface, Heat transfer, Ice thermal properties, Mathematical models.

47-4705

Prediction of spatial and temporal distributions of frost growth on a flat plate under forced convection. Tao, Y.X., et al. Fundamentals of Heat Transfer in Porous Media. Edited by M. Kaviany, New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1992, p.131-139, HTD-Vol.193, 13 refs. For another version see 47-2551.

Besant, R.W. DLC TA418.9.P6 F85

Frost forecasting, Ice growth, Ice accretion, Ice air interface, Ice solid interface, Heat transfer, Turbulent flow. Mathematical models.

Polarimetric measurements in a severe hailstorm. Zrnić, D.S., et al, *Monthly weather review*, Aug. 1993, 121(8), p.2223-2238, 40 refs.

Precipitation (meteorology). Storms, Hail clouds. Particle size distribution, Ice crystal optics, Classifica-tions, Remote sensing, Radar echoes, Backscattering, Polarization (waves).

47-4707

Heat transfer from a heated cylinder buried in a frozen porous medium in an enclosure.

Oosthuizen, P.H., et al, Heat and mass transfer in por-

ous media. Edited by M. Quintard et al, Amsterdam, Elsevier Science Publishers, 1992, p.315-326, 13 refs. Paul, J.T.

DLC TA418.9.P6 H43

Porous materials. Frozen ground thermodynamics. Heat pipes. Subsurface investigations, Soil freezing, Ice solid interface, Convection, Heat transfer, Mathematical models.

Onset and evolution of penetrative convection during the melting process in a porous medium. Nguyen, T.H., et al, Heat and mass transfer in porous

media. Edited by M. Quintard et al. Amsterdam, Elsevier Science Publishers, 1992, p.381-392, 23 refs. Zhang, X. DLC TA418.9.P6 H43

Ice melting. Phase transformations, Porous materials, Ice water interface. Convection, Heat transfer, Isotherms, Temperature effects, Analysis (mathematics). 47-4709

Effects of surfaces on the melting/freezing behavior of

Malhotra, V.M., et al, Symposium on Dynamics in Small Confining Systems, 2nd, Boston, MA, Nov. 30-Dec. 4, 1992. Proceedings, Materials Research Society Symposium Proceedings. Vol.290, Pittsburgh, Materials Research Society Symposium Proceedings. Vol.290, Pittsburgh, Materials Research Society, 1993, p.121-126, 15 refs. Mu. R., Natarajan, A. DLC QD461.D945

Low temperature research, Porous materials, Hydrocarbons, Thermodynamic properties, Surface structure, Liquid solid interfaces, Freezing points, Phase transformations, Temperature measurement.

47-4710

Climate change and natural resource dynamics of the Atacama Altipiano during the last 18,000 years: a

Atacama Altiplano during the last 18,000 years: a preliminary synthesis. Messerli, B., et al, Mountain research and development, May 1993, 13(2), International Workshop on Mountain Geoecology of the Andes, Santiago, Chile Oct. 21-Nov. 4, 1991. Proceedings, p.117-127, With French and German summaries. 27 refs. Mountains, Glaciation, Paleoclimatology, Paleobotany, Climatic changes, Periglacial processes.

Late-Quaternary glaciation as a proxy for climate

change in the central Andes. Seltzer, G.O., Mountain research and development. May 1993, 13(2), International Workshop on Mountain Geoecology of the Andes, Santiago, Chile, Oct. 21-Nov. 4, 1991. Proceedings, p.129-138, With French and German summaries. 56 refs. French and German summaries. 56 refs.

Mountain glaciers, Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology, Cli-

matic changes, Quaternary deposits, Radioactive age determination, Glacier mass balance, Glacier oscillation, Snow line.

47-4712

Spatial heterogeneity of high mountain vegetation in

the Andean desert zone of Chile.

Squeo, F.A., et al, Mountain research and development, May 1993, 13(2), International Workshop on Mountain Geoecology of the Andes, Santiago, Chile, Oct. 21-Nov. 4, 1991. Proceedings, p.203-209, With French and German summaries. 22 refs. Alpine landscapes, Plant ecology, Vegetation patterns. Deserts, Snow cover effect, Biogeography, Site sur-

Remote sensing of cirrus cloud parameters using advanced very-high-resolution radiometer 3.7- and 10.9-

valued very micron channels.

Ou, S.C., et al, Applied optics. Apr. 20, 1993, 32(12), p.2171-2180, 24 refs. Liou, K.N., Gooch, W.M., Takano, Y. Cloud cover, Physical properties, Spaceborne photography, Radiometry, Ice crystal optics, Particle size distribution, Padiance, Data processing. tribution, Radiance, Data processing.

Experimental and theoretical analysis of spatial coherence on a horizontal array under the arctic ice. LePage, K., et al, European Conference on Underwa-ter Acoustics, Luxembourg, Sep. 14-18, 1992. Pro-ceedings. Edited by M. Weydert, London, Elsevier Science Publishers, 1992, p.3-16, 11 refs. Schmidt, H., Kuperman, W.A. DLC OC242.E87

Sea ice. Ice acoustics, Ice cover effect, Surface roughness. Underwater acoustics, Sound waves, Low frequencies, Wave propagation, Scattering, Mathematical models.

47-4715

Doppler acoustic studies of fine scale variability in the Arctic Ocean.

Pinkel, R., et al. European Conference on Underwater Acoustics, Luxembourg, Sep. 14-18, 1992. Proceed-ings. Edited by M. Weydert, London, Elsevier Science Publishers, 1992, p.17-23, 8 refs. Merrifield, M., Deane, G., Smith, J. DLC QC242.E87

Oceanography, Ocean currents, Acoustic measurement, Underwater acoustics, Sea ice, Ice cover effect.

Matched field tomography results in the Arctic.

Diachok, O.I., et al. European Conference on Underwater Acoustics, Luxembourg, Sep. 14-18, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by M. Weydert, London, Elsevier Science Publishers, 1992, p.24-27, 10 refs. Livingston, E., Wolf, J. DLC QC242.E87

Sea ice, Ice acoustics, Ice cover thickness, Ice surveys, Acoustic measurement, Underwater acoustics, Ice cover effect, Wave propagation, Scattering, Correlation.

47-4717

Ambient noise generation by ice-ocean jets, eddies and tidal current in the marginal ice zone.

Johannessen, O.M., et al, European Conference on Underwater Acoustics, Luxembourg, Sep. 14-18, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by M. Weydert, London, Elsevier Science Publishers, 1992, p.28-38, 14

DLC OC242.E87

Sea ice, Underwater acoustics, Sound transmission, Acoustic measurement, Ice edge, Ice water interface, Ocean currents, Tidal currents, Wind factors, Ice cover effect.

47-4718

Analytical technique for solving an arctic acoustic

Sheard, J.D., et al, European Conference on Underwater Acoustics, Luxembourg, Sep. 14-18, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by M. Weydert, London, Elsevier Science Publishers, 1992, p.39-42, 4 refs. Uscinski, B.J.

DLC OC242.E87

Underwater acoustics, Sound waves, Wave propaga-tion, Sea ice, Ice cover effect, Ice water interface, Mathematical models.

47-4719

Ice edge noise observations from the 1988-89 Greenland Sea tomography experiment.

Lynch, J.F., et al, European Conference on Underwater Acoustics, Luxembourg, Sep. 14-18, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by M. Weydert, London, Elsevier Science Publishers, 1992, p.611-619, 3 refs. Wu, H.X., Wadhams, P., Worcester, P. DLC QC242.E87

Sea ice, Ice edge, Ice acoustics, Underwater acoustics, Acoustic measurement, Ice water interface, Wind factors, Air ice water interface.

47-4720

Antarctic ozone lidar system.

Stefanutti, L., et al, Applied physics B, July 1992, 55(1), p.3-12, 14 refs.
Ozone, Aerosols, Meteorological instruments, Antarc-

tica---Dumont d'Urville Station.

A new complex lidar, designed to measure tropospheric and stratospheric ozone, stratospheric aerosols and polar stratospheric clouds, and tropospheric clouds has been designed by IROE-CNR and SA-CNRS and implemented at the French antarctic base of Dumont d'Urville. A description of the system and some preliminary measurements carried out during the antarctic winter of 1991 are reported.

Four-wavelength depolarization backscattering lidar

for polar stratospheric cloud monitoring.
Stefanutti, L., et al. Applied physics B. July 1992.
55(2), p.13-17, 7 refs.
Meteorological instruments, Clouds (meteorology).

Stratosphere, Polar stratospheric clouds.

Phytoplankton in the Weddell Sea, Antarctica: composition, abundance and distribution in water-column assemblages of the marginal ice-edge zone during austral autumn.

Kang, S.H., et al, *Marine biology*, 1993, 116(2), p.335-348, 60 refs. Fryxell, G.A

Sea ice. Plankton, Ice edge, Antarctica-Weddell Sea Sea ice, Plankton, ice edge, Antarctica—wederi Sea. At the compacted north-south line of the ice edge, phytoplankton were sampled during early austral autumn of 1986 in the northwestern Weddell Sea. Cells from discrete water bottle samples from 12 stations on two east-west transects were counted to gain quantitative information on the composition, abundance, distribution, and condition of the phytoplankton in water-column assemblages. Over 70 species were found. The highest numbers of total cells (integrated through the top 150 highest numbers of total cells (integrated through the top 150 m) were found in open water, well-separated from and to the east of the ice edge on the southern transect, with about 60 billion cells/sq m. With one exception, the relative abundance of diatoms was low at ice-covered stations and high at openwater stations. Overall, the diatom cell density was similar to that found previously during a northward transect from ice-covered to ice-free water at the Weddell-Scotia Sea ice edge (spring 1983). The phytoplankton spatial patterns in the two autumn transects differed, with the more southerly transect exhibiting a higher abundance of diatoms and dinoflagellates.

The ratio of full to empty diatoms was higher on the southern transect, indicating a healthy population, while lower ratios of full/empty frustules on the northern transect suggested a generally declining population. (Auth. mod.) 47-4723

New South African research programme in the south-

Lucas, M.I., et al, South African journal of science, Feb. 1993, 89(2), p.61-67, 59 refs. Lutjeharms, J.R.E., Field, J.G., McQuaid, C.D.

Research projects, Climatic changes, Hydrology, Sea

South Africa, as an original signatory to the Antarctic Treaty in 1960, has had an active research program on the antarctic continent and in the surrounding southern ocean for the past 30 years. Recently a new program has been developed which will guide South Africa's research effort in this region for the next five years. Reported here is the oceanic component of this program that is specifically designed to address global climate change and its interaction with the antarctic marine ecosystem. The new program not only fulfits national goals but makes a contribution to the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR) and other international programs concerned with climate change. (Auth.)

47-4724

New snow protection engineering handbook, (Shinpen bosetsu kogaku handobukkuj,

Japan Association for Mechanization of Construction (Nihon kensetsu kikaika kyokai), Tokyo, Morikita Publishing Company, 1988, 527p., In Japanese. Refs. passim. Revised edition. For earlier editions see 36-2640 and 42-1110.

Road icing, Road maintenance, Snow removal, Blowing snow, Avalanche engineering.

47-4725

Changes in the sea-ice brine community during the spring-summer transition, McMurdo Sound, Antarctica. II. Phagotrophic protists.

Stoecker, D.K., et al. Marine ecology progress series. May 19, 1993, 95(1-2), p.103-113, Refs. p.112-113. Buck, K.R., Putt, M.

ea ice, Brines, Biomass, Microbiology, Antarctica-McMurdo Sound.

The land-fast sea-ice brine contains a diverse phagotrophic prot-The land-fast sea-ice brine contains a diverse phagotrophic protist assemblage consisting of < 5 microns heterotrophic flagellates. Cryothecomonas spp., heterotrophic dinoflagellates, and heterotrophic and mixotrophic ciliates. Fine-scale horizontal spatial variability is a feature of this assemblage: samples taken within 1 m of each other can be dominated by different heterotrophic protists. Many of the larger heterotrophic protists found in the brine are also found in the water column. The photosynthetic ciliate Mesodinium rubrum is also common. In the photosynthetic ciliate Mesodinium rubrum is also common. mid to late austral spring, the heterotrophic assemblage ac-counts for about 10% of the total protist biomass in the brine and counts for about 10° of the total protist biomass in the brine and is dominated by Cryothecomonas spp. This flagellate can reach densities of over 1,000,000 cells/1 of brine. In the early austral summer, ciliates (primarily Strombidium spp.) and Mesodinium rubrum and Didinium spp.) and heterotrophic dinoflagellates (primarily a small Gymnodinium sp. and Polykrikos sp.) increase in abundance in the brine. By the end of Jan. (just prior to ice decay and break-outh, heterotrophic flagellates and ciliates can account for 50° of the protist biomass. (Auth med.) biomass. (Auth. mod.)

47-4726

On the relation between ozone and potential vortici-

Allaart, M.A.F., et al, Geophysical research letters. May 5, 1993, 20(9), p.811-814, 9 refs. Kelder, H., Heijboer, L.C.

Ozone. Atmospheric circulation

47-4727

Arctic: arena for international environmental securi-

Kolodkin, A., et al. Ocean yearbook 10. Edited by E.M. Borgese et al. Chicago, IL, University of Chicago Press, 1993, p.277-289, 18 refs. Mirovitskaia, N., Roginko, A.

DLC GC1000.O27

Ocean environments, Ecosystems, Natural resources, Economic development, Environmental impact, Environmental protection, International cooperation, Legislation.

47-4728

Greenland: a temptation and a challenge. Dansgaard, W., et al, Endeavour, Mar. 1993, 17(1).

p.12-16, 3 refs. Gundestrup, N.S.

Ice sheets, Climatic changes, Pleistocene, Atmospheric composition, Research projects, Ice cores, Drill core analysis, Forecasting, Greenland—Summit.

Greenhouse effect and global warming: a Canadian

perspective.
Kemp, D., Geography, Apr. 1991, 76-Pt.2(331), p.121-130, 34 refs.
Global warming, Greenhouse effect, Climatic changes.

Environmental impact, Countermeasures, Research projects, Economic development.

47-4730

Determination of analytical temperatures of saline clayey soils taking into account the phase conversions of soil moisture in the below-freezing temperature

spectrum.
Gokhman, M.R., Soil mechanics and foundation engineering. July 1993, 30(1), p.23-26, Translated from Osnovaniia, fundamenty i mekhanika gruntov. 3 refs. Saline soils, Permafrost bases, Permafrost thermal properties, Soil temperature, Temperature variations, Thermal regime, Soil water, Phase transformations, Analysis (mathematics).

47-4731

On the ductile-to-brittle transition in ice under com-

On the database of the pression.

Batto, R.A., et al, Acta metallurgica et materialia, July 1993, 41(7), p.2219-2225, 17 refs. Schulson, E.M.

Technological log plasticity, Ice creep, Grain size

Ice mechanics, Ice plasticity, Ice creep, Grain size, Dynamic loads, Crack propagation, Phase transformations, Brittleness, Compressive properties.

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Hills area, East Antarctica.
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This paper presents results of a study of the formation, properties and stratigraphy of glacigenic deposits at the marginal zone of the East Antarctic ice sheet acquired during the 1988-1989 Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition. Samples (132) were collected for granulometric, geochemical, heavy mineral and various dating analysis. Fabric analyses (27) were performed from glacial till and debris-rich basalice. Three test pits were excavated through frozen sediments to solid bedrock at a depth of 4.2 m. The whole ice free area of 410 sq km was studied by stereo interpretation of aerial photographs and reconnaissance field survey. Tills deposited by earlier phases of the Sörsdal glacier cover an interglacial deposit of shelly gravel near the Australian Davis Station. Shelly gravel represents clearly an ice free period when the climate was warmer and sea level higher than at present, and this stage is named the Davis interglacial. According to the thermoluminescence dat-This paper presents results of a study of the formation, proper

ings and amino acid analyses of the shelly gravel deposits, it seems that the age of the Davis interglacial could fall between 300,000 to 1,000,000 years BP. The glacial stratigraphy of the Vestfold Hills shows at least two similar Pleistocene outlet glacier floodings' during which the Sorsdal glacier drained the vast ice masses of the continental ice sheet beyond the Vestfold Hills antarctic oasis. (Auth. mod.)

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cial melting, Snow melting, Heating.

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Snow removal, Road maintenance, Regional planning 47-4785

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Development of simple-operation sidewalk snow removal equipment. [Kani sosakei hodo josetsu kikai no

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Weather forecasting.

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Road icing, Road maintenance, Frost forecasting, Weather forecasting.

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Current status and future trends for road snow and ice countermeasures in North America. Special lecture. [Hokkaido ni okeru doro seppyo taisaku no genjo to shorai no hoko. Tokubetsu koenj. Minsk, L.D., Jan. 29, 1993, 4p.

Road icing. Road maintenance. Snow removal. Regional planning, Highway planning.

Data on Hokkaido roads and snow. [Hokkaido no doro to yuki ni kansuru shiryoj. Hokkaido Development Bureau, Jan. 29, 1993, 26p., In Japanese Road maintenance, Snow removal,

New Kotoni snow removal channel. (Shin Kotoni ryusetsukoj, Sapporo, Japan, Construction Bureau, [1992], n.p. (brochure), In Japanese. Road maintenance, Snow removal, Drains.

47-4798

Current status of road snow melting in Jozankei, Sapporo City. (Sapporoshi Jozankei ni okeru doro yuset-

su no kinkyo ni tsuite₁, Sato, M., et al, *Chinetsu (Geothermy)*, Dec. 1986, 23(4), p.330-339, In Japanese. 5 refs. Mikami, T.

Snow removal, Road maintenance, Snow melting, Artificial melting.

47-4799

Winter road maintenance by the Hokkaido Developent Bureau.

Hokkaido Development Bureau, 1992, 39p. Road icing, Road maintenance. Snow removal, Regional planning, Highway planning.

47-4800

Snow-Sapporo-21 Project. Sapporo, Japan, Construction Bureau, Road Maintenance Department, June 1991, 50p.

Road maintenance, Snow removal, Urban planning,

47-4801

Cryology of soils; collected scientific papers. [Kriologiia pochy; sbornik nauchnykh trudovj. Gilichinskii, D.A., ed, Pushchino, Pushchinskii nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, 131p., In Russian. For individual papers see 47-4802 through

passim. 47-4821. Soil classification, Frozen ground, Soil formation, Tundra, Plants (botany), Frozen ground chemistry,

Cryogenic soils.

Cryology of soils. (Kriologiia pochy).

Makeev, O.V., Kriologiia pochy; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific papers).

Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Pushchinskii nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.3-10, In Russian.

Frozen ground, Soil classification, History.

47-4803

Automorphic soil formation in the tundra zone of northern Yakutia. [Avtomorfnoe pochvoobrazovanie v tundrovol zone severa lAkutiis

Gubin, S.V., Kriologiia pochv; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii. Pushchino. Pushchinskii nauchnyl tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.11-20, In Russian.

Soil formation, Tundra, Frozen ground physics, USSR

47-4804 Early and recent cryogenic phenomena in subaerial deposits and soils in southern Central Siberia. (Drevnie i sovremennye kriogennye iavleniia v subaeral'nykh otlozheniiakh i pochvakh iuga Srednet Sibi-

Vorob'eva, G.A., Kriologiia pochv; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskiì, Pushchino, Pushchinskiì nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.20-26, In Russian. 12 refs.

Frozen ground, Solifluction, Pleistocene, USSR-Siheria.

47-4805

Paleosoils of the southern Yenisey region of Siberia: chronology, paleogeography, and cryogenesis.
¡Paleopochy iuga Prieniseiskoi Sibiri: khronologiia,
paleogeografiia, kriogenez;.
IAmskikh, A.F., Kriologiia pochy; sbornik nauchnykh

trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Pushchinskii nauchnyl tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.27-34, In Russian.

Geochronology, Geocryology, Soil formation, Paleoclimatology, USSR—Yenisey River, USSR—Siberia.

47-4806

Cryogenesis in the system of factors causing variegation in the soil-plant cover in the floodplains of Montion in the soil-plant cover in the Roodplains of Mongolia (in the example of the Orhon River floodplain of the lower course). ¿Kriogenez v sisteme faktorov, obuslovlivaiushchikh pestrotu pochvenno-rastitel'-nogo pokrova v polmakh Mongolii (na primere polmy r. Orkhon v nizhnem techenii), Maksimovich, S.V., et al. Kriologiia pochv; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Pushchinokii nauchnyk tsentr AN SSSR 1991 n 34-

Pushchinskii nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.34-37. In Russian. 5 refs.

Baatar, R. Plant ecology, Plants (botany), Meadow soils, Frozen ground, Floodplains, Mongolia-Orhon River.

47-4807

Characteristics of the microstructure of deposits from Characteristics of the microstructure of deposits from the ice complexes in northern Yakutia (in the example of the Bykovskiy Peninsula). (Osobennosti mikrostroeniia otlozhenil ledovykh kompleksov severnol IAkutii (na primere Bykovskogo poluostrova). Slagoda, E.A., Kriologiia pochv; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskil, Pushchino, Pushchinskil nauchnyl tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.38-47, In Russian. 2 refs.

Ice microstructure, Glacial deposits, USSR—Yakutia, USSR—Bykovskiy Peninsula.

47-4808

Dynamics of seasonal heat, moisture, and salt transfer in frozen ground. [Dinamika sezonnogo teplo-, vlago-

soleperenosa v merzlotnom pochvogrunte.
Permiakov. P.P., et al. Kriologiia pochv; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils: collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii. Pushchino.
Pushchinskii nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.47-51, In Russian. 7 refs. Romanov, P.G., Munkhalova, L.A.

Heat transfer, Moisture transfer, Saline soils, Salinity, Active layer, Frozen ground mechanics, Frozen ground thermodynamics, Mathematical models.

On the characteristics of mass transfer during the freezing of peat. [K voprosu o kharakteristikakh mas-

soperenosa pri promerzanii torfa₁, Brovka, G.P., et al, Kriologiia pochv; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Pushchinskii nauchnyl tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.51-56. In Russian. 5 refs.

Dediulia, I.V., Lishtvan, I.I., Churaev, N.V. Mass transfer, Peat, Freezing.

Effect of freeze-thaw processes on calcium ion mobility in the example of brown forest soil. [Vliianic prot-sessov promerzaniia-ottaivaniia na podvizhnost' ionov

kal'tsiia na primere burol lesnol pochvy, Gurikov, IU.V., et al, Kriologiia pochv; sbornik nauch-nykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific pa-pers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Push-chinskii nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.57-60, ln

Russian. 10 refs. Savel'eva, E.M., Skobeleva, O.V.

Freeze thaw cycles, Forest soils, Ions, USSR-Sakhalin Island.

Geochemical processes at the soil-snow boundary. [Geokhimicheskie protsessy na granitse pochva-

Fedoseeva, V.I., et al, Kriologiia pochv; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Pushchinskii nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.60-67, ln Russian. 4 refs. Fedoseev, N.F., Makarov, V.N. Geochemical cycles, Geochemistry, Snow cover, Soil

mechanics, Vapor transfer.

Redistribution of moisture and cryogenic structural formation in freezing sapropel. ¡Pereraspredelenie vlagi i kriogennoe strukturoobrazovanie v promerzai-

wishchem sapropelej, ologija pochv; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific paers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Pushchinskii nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.67-74, In Russian. Murashko, A A

Mass transfer, Heat transfer, Moisture transfer, Freezing, Sapropel

Salinization mechanism of the deposits of an ice complex in Yakutia. Mekhanizm zasoleniia otlozhenii ledovogo kompleksa IAkutiij.

Konishchev, V.N., et al, Kriologija pochv: sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scien-tific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Pushchinskii nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.74-80, In Russian. 9 refs.

Plakht, I.R. Glacial deposits, Salinity, Alluvium, USSR-Yakutia.

Gas-bio-geochemical characteristics of the seasonally thawing layer in the Anadyr' and Khatyrka lowlands. (Gazobiogeokhimicheskie osobennosti sezonnotalogo sloja v Anadyrskoj i Khatyrskoj nizmennos-

Glotov, V.E., Kriologiia pochv; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Pushchinskii nauchnyl tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.80-86, In Russian. 7 refs

Active layer, Geochemistry, Soil chemistry, Soil composition, Frozen ground chemistry, Gases, USSR—Anadyr' River, USSR—Khatyrka River.

Microflora of soils in the Arctic and its activity. Mikroflora pochv Arktiki i ee aktivnost'3, Parinkina, O.M., Kriologiia pochv; sbornik nauchnykh

trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Pushchinskii nauchnyl tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.87-91, In Russian. 8 refs.

Plants (botany), Cryogenic soils, Soil microbiology, Tundra, Ecosystems.

Nitrifying bacteria from frozen deposits in the Kolyma lowlands. ¡Nitrifitsiruiushchie bakterii iz merzlykh otlozhenii Kolymskoi nizmennosti].

Soina, V.S., et al, Kriologiia pochv; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Pushchinskii nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.92-97, In Russian.

Lebedeva, E.V., Golyshina, O.V., Fedorov-Davydov, D.G.

Bacteria, Microbiology, Permafrost, Tundra, USSR-Kolyma River.

Effect of the complexity of soil cover on the agricultural development of meadow-swamp soils. [Vliianie kompleksnosti pochvennogo pokrova na sel'skokhozialstvennoe osvoenie lugovo-bolotnykh pochv₁, Butsenko, A.N., Kriologiia pochv; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils: collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Pushchinskii nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.97-103, In Russian. Swamps. Meadow soils, Agriculture, Soil composition, Cryogenic soils, Soil chemistry, Frozen ground chemistry.

47-4818

Soil degradation in the vicinity of industrial centers in the North. ¡Degradatsiia pochv v okrestnostiakh promyshlennykh uzlov Severaj. Kriuchkov, V.V. Kriologiia pochv; sbornik nauchnykh

trudov (Cryology of soils: collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Pushchinskii nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.103-108, In Rus-

Environmental impact, Soil pollution, Taiga, Ecosystems, Tundra, Snow impurities, USSR.

Regularities in the vertical-zonal distribution of seasonally frozen taiga soils in the Lake Baykal basin. rZakonomernosti vertikal'no-poiasnogo predeleniia taezhnykh sezonno-merzlykh pochv bas-

sefna ozera Baikalı.

Tsybzhitov, Ts.Kh., et al. Kriologiia pochv: sbornik
nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino,
Pushchinskii nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.109-115, In Russian. 5 refs. Tsybikdorzhiev, Ts.Ts.

Taiga, Frozen ground, Seasonal freeze thaw, USSR-Baykal, Lake.

Optimizing the mineral feeding of plants—a method of increasing bioproductivity and protecting frozen soils in the BAM zone. (Optimizatsiia mineral nogo

pitaniia rastenii—put' povysheniia bioproduktivnosti i okhrany merzlotnykh pochv zony BAMa₁, Gershevich, E.G., et al. Kriologiia pochv; sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collected scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Pushchinskii nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1991, p.115-120, In Russian. 4 refs. Kozhevnikov, A.I.

Plants (botany), Agriculture, Frozen ground, Environmental protection, USSR-Transbaikal.

47-4821

Results of the Fifth All-Union Conference on the Theoretical Principles of Soil Cryogenesis. [Reshenie V Vsesoiuznol konferentsii—Teoreticheskie os-novy pochvennogo kriogenezaj. Kriologiia pochv: sbornik nauchnykh trudov (Cryology of soils; collect-ed scientific papers). Edited by D.A. Gilichinskii, Pushchino, Pushchinskii nauchnyl tsentr AN SSSR. 1991, p.121-128, In Russian.

Meetings, Frozen ground, Soil formation, Cryogenic

47-4822

Circumantarctic benthic foraminifers.

Ishman, S.E., Florida State University. Sedimentology Research Laboratory. Contribution, Mar. 1993, No.57, Workshop on antarctic glacial marine and biogenic sedimentation: notes fo: a shortcourse. Part 2. Biogenic sedimentation. Edited by J.R. Bryan, p. 105-133, Refs. p. 131-133.

Glacial deposits, Marine deposits, Paleoecology, Sedimentation, Core samplers, Biogeography, Cryobiolo-

A key component to paleoenvironmental studies of antarctic marine deposits is the use of benthic foraminifer species and marine deposits is the use of benthic foraminiter species and assemblage data. Although not as useful biostratigraphically as planktic foraminifers, southern ocean benthic foraminifers can also provide valuable biostratigraphic information, particularly in the Cretaceous and Paleogene. This chapter emphasizes circumantarctic smaller (63 to 200 micron) benthic foraminifers and their use as paleoenvironmental indicato torainmers and their use as patecentrolimental mucators. It covers general and specific biogeographic distributions, factors controlling the distribution and preservation of modern and fossil benthic foraminifers, and processing techniques for glaciomarine sediments.

47-4823

Geologic use of polar marine diatoms.

Leventer, A., et al. Florida State University. Sedi-mentology Research Laboratory. Contribution, Mar. 1993, No.57, Workshop on antarctic glacial marine and biogenic sedimentation: notes for a short-course. Part 2. Biogenic sedimentation. Edited by J.R. Bryan, p.134-253, Refs. p.168-178.

Harwood, D.M. Sea ice, Algae, Paleoclimatology, Paleoecology, Paleobotany, Sedimentation, Cryobiology.

Paleobotany, Sedimentation, Cryotolology.

Most of the information on polar marine diatoms presented here has been summarized from the many references listed in the final section of this chapter. A few laboratory techniques or cleaning and mounting diatom samples are described. These include a technique for working with diatoms in water samples, a technique to clean sediment samples, a general technique for making permanent slides, and one for making quantitative diatom slides from sediment samples. The bulk of the chapter discusses taxonomy and identification of polar marine diatoms, their use in paleoclimatic reconstruction, their distribution, taphonomy and biostratigraphic use. Four appendices, including classification with illustrative line drawings and taxonomic keys for various diatom genera, conclude this chapter.

47-4824

Antarctic glacial-marine sedimentation.

Anderson, J.B., Florida State University. Sedimentology Research Laboratory. Contribution. Mar. 1993, No.57, Workshop on antarctic glacial marine and biogenic sedimentation: notes for a shortcourse. Part 1. Glacial-marine sedimentation. Edited by J.R. Bryan, p.1-88, Refs. p.83-88.

Glacial deposits, Marine deposits, Sedimentation, Sea

Ciacial deposits, Marine deposits, Sedimentation, Sea ice, Glacier ice, Ice shelves, Oceanography.

The United States' research effort to sample the antarctic sea floor, centered around expeditions of the USNS Eltanin, R/V Verma, R/V Conrad, the USCGC Glacier, and the R/V Polar Duke, has successfully acquired thousands of piston cores and bottom grab samples and thousands of kilometers of bottom-profiler and seismic-reflection data. The cores reside at the Antarctic Marine Geology Research Facility at Florida State University. The first chapter of the core workshop reported the collection of geological samples at the Research University. The first chapter of the core workshop reported here used the collection of geological samples at the Research Facility to examine sedimentation on the antarctic sea floor, focusing on the subglacial environment.

47-4825

Stratigraphy and paleoclimatic analysis of deep water

Stratigraphy and pateoclimatic analysis of deep water antarctic glacial marine sediments.

Domack, E.W., Florida State University. Sedimentology Research Laboratory. Contribution. Mar. 1993, No.57, Workshop on antarctic glacial marine and biogenic sedimentation: notes for a shortcourse. Part 1. Glacial-marine sedimentation. Edited by J.R. Bryan, p.89-104, 14 refs.

Paleoclimatology, Glacial deposits, Marine deposits,

Because of iceberg scouring and storm current activity, most of the depositional record of fine-grained sediment in antarctic waters is found within deep shelf basins or fjords on the continental shelf. These basins are generally between 500 and 1500 m deep and contain a detailed depositional history of the past 10,000 years or more. Results of a stratigraphic and geophysical study of such basins along the western Antarctic Peninsula, begun in 1990, are presented in this chapter. The major tools

used to investigate the stratigraphic and paleoclimatic record included visual descriptions of freshly cut (<12 hours) cores, magnetic susceptibility, total organic carbon, biogenic silica, core x-ray radiography, AMS radiocarbon dating, and very high resolution seismic (HUNTEC) reflection profiling.

Descriptions of sediments recovered by the USCGC Glacier, USARP Operation Deep Freeze 1987; west-

Bryan, J.R., ed, Florida State University: Sedimentology Research Laboratory. Contribution, Mar. 1993, No.56, 75p., Refs. p.68-73.

Bottom sediment, Lithology, Marine deposits, Drill core analysis, Antarctica—Ross Sea.

This volume contains descriptions of cored sediments obtained during the 1986-1987 austral summer cruise of the U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker Glacier, which surveyed the western Ross Sea. This is the eighth and final volume to be published of sediment descriptions of material collected by the Glacier in antarctic waters since 1968. These are designed to serve the general tic waters since 1968. These are designed to serve the general geologic community by providing descriptive information of shallow sediments surrounding the continent of Antarctica, and to assist geoscientists wishing to pursue more detailed studies by serving as a guide for sediment sampling. Included are: a summary of the scientific objectives of the 1986-1987 cruise of the Glacier. a discussion of core and grab sample recovery and processing, a table and maps of station locations, an explanation of laboratory descriptive procedures, and lithologic descriptions of piston and trigger cores.

47-4827

Satellite remote sensing of forest type and landcover in the subalpine forest region, Kananaskis Valley, Al-

Franklin, S.E., Geocarto international, Dec. 1992.

7(4), p.25-35, 35 refs. LANDSAT, Spaceborne photography, Photogrammetry, Radiometry, Forest land, Terrain identification, Vegetation patterns, Ecology, Classifications, Accuracy, Canada-Alberta-Kananaskis Valley.

47-4828

Theoretical and experimental studies of snow covers'

microwave emissivity.

Boyarskii, D.A., et al, Journal of electromagnetic waves and applications, July 1993, 7(7), p.959-970, 19

cover structure, Snow cover effect, Stratification, Remote sensing, Radiometry, Brightness, Seasonal variations, Snow optics, Microwaves, Mathematical models.

Optical characteristics of heat-affected bitumens from the Nanisivik mine, N.W. Baffin Island, arctic

Goodarzi, F., et al, Energy sources, Apr.-June 1993, 15(2), p.359-376, 39 refs.
Gentzis, T., Jackson, G., MacQueen, R.W.

Bitumens, Mineralogy, Geologic structures, Geologic processes, Classifications, Optical properties, Physical properties, Mining, Canada—Northwest Territories— Baffin Island.

47-4830

Steel selection for arctic ships: effects of elevated

loading rate on toughness.

Tyson, W.R., et al. Canadian metallurgical quarterly,
July-Sep. 1993, 32(3), p.261-265, 15 refs.

Ships, Steels, Plates, Mechanical properties, Ice solid

interface, Impact strength, Strain tests, Temperature effects, Structural analysis, Design criteria, Standards. 47-4831

Lake effect of the Great Salt Lake: overview and forecast problems.
Carpenter, D.M., Weather and forecasting, June

1993, 8(2), p.181-193, 17 refs.

Snowstorms, Lake effects. Snow air interface, Weather forecasting, Accuracy, Turbulent boundary layer, Meteorological factors, United States-Utah—Great

47-4832

Measurements of the heat and mass transfer parameters characterizing conical graupel growth. Cober, S.G., et al, Journal of the atmospheric sciences,

June 1, 1993, 50(11), p.1591-1609, 38 refs. List, R.

Cloud physics, Snow pellets, Surface temperature, Snow crystal growth, Hailstone growth, Mass transfer, Heat transfer, Simulation, Wind tunnels, Ice air inter-

47-4833

Changes in cadmium concentrations in antarctic ice

and snow during the past 155,000 years.

Boutron, C.F., et al, Earth and planetary science letters, June 1993, 117(3/4), p.431-441, 35 refs.

Ice composition, Ice cores, Snow composition, Paleoclimatology, Atmospheric composition, Impurities, Antarctica—Dome C, Antarctica—Vostok Station.

Changes in Cd concentrations in antarctic ice and snow during the last full climatic cycle (the past 155,000 yrs) have been investigated by analyzing various sections of the Dome C and Vostok deep ice cores and several blocks of recent snow. Each sample was mechanically decontaminated using ultraclean procedures and then analyzed for Cd by the new ultrasensitive laser-excited atomic fluorescence technique. Cd concentrations are found to have been highly variable in ancient antarctic tice, and therefore in the past pristine south polar atmosphere during the last climatic cycle, the highest values being observed during the cold terminal stages of the last and next to last ice ages. Concentrations measured in recent natractic snows are comparable with those in antarctic Holocene ice several thoucomparation with mose in antarctic riotocene ties everal frou-sand years old, which suggests that the anthropogenic influence is probably still negligible for this heavy metal in the south polar atmosphere. For some of the samples, measured Cd concen-trations can be simply accounted for by rock and soil dust and volcanic emissions, while for others there is a significant excess over the contributions from these two sources. (Auth.)

47-4834

Learning behavior of sea ice.

Denner, W.W., Conference on Natural Physical Sources of Underwater Sound, 2nd, Cambridge, England, July 3-6, 1990. Sea surface sound (2). Edited by B.R. Kerman, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Pub-DLC QC242.W38
Sea ice. Pack ice, Underwater acoustics, Acoustic

measurement. Ice breaking. Mechanical properties, Sound transmission, Ice water interface, Ice models.

Source mechanisms for arctic ocean ambient noise

Dyer, I., Conference on Natural Physical Sources of Underwater Sound, 2nd, Cambridge, England, July 36, 1990. Sea surface sound (2). Edited by B.R. Kerman, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993, p.537-551, 24 refs.

DLC QC242.W38

Underwater acoustics, Sea ice. Ice edge, Ice acoustics. Acoustic measurement, Ice breaking, Cracking (fracturing), Ice water interface, Ice mechanics, Analysis

47-4836

Vertical directivity measurements of ice cracking.

Greening, M.V., et al. Conference on Natural Physical Sources of Underwater Sound. 2nd. Cambridge. England, July 3-6, 1990. Sea surface sound (2). by B.R. Kerman, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993, p.553-562, 10 refs.
Zakarauskas, P., Verrall, R.I.
DLC QC242.W38

Sea ice, Underwater acoustics, Acoustic measurement, Ice breaking, Sound transmission, Cracking (fracturing), Wave propagation, Orientation.

Spatial variation in ambient sound level within ice

Johannessen. O.M., et al. Conference on Natural Physical Sources of Underwater Sound, 2nd, Cambridge, England, July 3-6, 1990. Sea surface sound (2). Edited by B.R. Kerman, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993, p.563-571, 11 refs. DLC QC242.W38

Underwater acoustics, Acoustic measurement, Sound transmission. Sea ice, Ice edge, Ice water interface, Ice cover effect, Ocean currents.

Aspects of the mechanics and modeling of thermallyinduced stresses in arctic pack ice as related to underice ambient noise.

ice ambient noise.

Lewis, J.K., et al. Conference on Natural Physical Sources of Underwater Sound, 2nd, Cambridge, England, July 3-6, 1990. Sea surface sound (2). Edited by B.R. Kerman, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993, p.573-590, 17 refs.

Stein, P.J., Denner, W.W.

DLC QC242.W38

Sea ice, Underwater acoustics, Ice acoustics, Thermal stresses, Ice deformation, Ice heat flux, Ice mechanics, Cracking (fracturing), Mathematical models, Rheology.

47-4839

Sea ice constitutive behavior and under-ice noise. Pritchard. R.S.. Conference on Natural Physical Sources of Underwater Sound. 2nd. Cambridge, England, July 3-6, 1990. Sea surface sound (2). Edited by B.R. Kerman. Dordrecht. Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993, p.591-610, 31 refs.

DLC QC242.W38

Sea ice. Ice mechanics, Ice models, Ice acoustics, Ice conditions, Ice cover thickness, Elastic properties, Underwater acoustics, Sound transmission, Mathematical models.

47-4840

Wave induced noise generation in the marginal ice

Rottier, P., Conference on Natural Physical Sources of Underwater Sound, 2nd, Cambridge, England, July 3-6, 1990. Sea surface sound (2). Edited by B.R. Kerman, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993, p.611-624, 14 refs. DLC QC242.W38

Sea ice distribution, Ice edge, Ice acoustics, Ice models, Underwater acoustics, Ice water interface, Ice cover effect, Sound waves. Water waves.

Predictions and measurements of the directivity of a

rredictions and measurements of the directivity of a monopole source in a floating ice plate. Stein, P.J., Conference on Natural Physical Sources of Underwater Sound, 2nd, Cambridge, England, July 3-6, 1990. Sea surface sound (2). Edited by B.R. Kerman, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993, p.625-639, 7 refs. DLC QC242.W38

Sea ice. Floating ice, Ice acoustics, Acoustic measurement, Ice water interface. Underwater acoustics, Sound transmission, Thermal stresses, Ice breaking, Cracking (fracturing).

47-4842
Acoustic radiation beneath the arctic ice cover.
Xie, Y.B., et al. Conference on Natural Physical
Sources of Underwater Sound, 2nd, Cambridge, England, July 3-6, 1990. Sea surface sound (2). Edited
by B.R. Kerman, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993, p.641-647, 7 refs.
Farmer, D.M.

DLC QC242.W38

Sea ice, Ice acoustics, Underwater acoustics, Ice water interface, Ice breaking, Cracking (fracturing), Sound transmission. Wave propagation.

47-4843

High latitude ocean convection.
Rudels, B., NATO Advanced Study Institute on Dynamic Modeling and Flow in the Earth and Planets, Fairbanks, AK, June 17-28, 1991. Flow and creep in the solar system: observations, modeling and theory. Edited by D.B. Stone et al. NATO Advanced Science Institute, Series E. Applied Sciences. Vol.391, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993, p.323-356.

DLC OB500.5.F56

Oceanography, Ocean currents, Stratification, Water temperature. Heat loss, Convection. Sea water freezing, Air ice water interaction, Ice cover effect, Climatic factors, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

factors, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

The main part of the world ocean deep waters is formed by heat loss at high latitudes. In contrast to the thermal winter convection occurring over most of the oceans, the thermohaline forcing in the polar areas is dominated by freezing and melting. The density changes are due to variations in salinity rather than in temperature. The characteristics of the created waters depend upon topographic conditions, the nature of the ice cover and the ambient water masses. In this paper, four areas of deep and bottom water formation are identified: the shelves of the Arctic Ocean, the shelf areas around the antarctic continent: the Wed-Ocean, the shelf areas around the antarctic continent; the Weddell Sea; and the Greenland Sea. These areas represent two types: boundary and open ocean convection. The different areas are presented in order of increasing complexity of the possible active processes. (Auth. mod.)

47-4844

Dynamics of subcritical double-diffusive convection in

Dynamics of succritical double-distustve convection in the southern ocean: an application to polynyas. Schmalz, J., et al, NATO Advanced Study Institute on Dynamic Modeling and Flow in the Earth and Pla-nets. Fairbanks, AK, June 17-28, 1991. Flow and creep in the solar system: observations, modeling and theory. Edited by D. B. Stone et al, NATO Advanced Science Institute, Series E. Applied Sciences. Vol. 391, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993, p. 371-383, 3 refs.

Hansen, U. DLC QB500.5.F56

Oceanography. Ocean currents, Stratification, Heat loss, Polynyas, Air ice water interaction, Ice cover effect, Convection, Thermal diffusion, Analysis (mathematics), Antarctica-Weddell Sea.

This paper investigates the nature of subcritical double diffusive convection in the southern ocean with a time dependent two-dimensional finite-element method based on stream-function, amensional finite-element method based on stream-function, compositional and temperature fields. The initial and boundary conditions are chosen with special respect to open-water polynyas, which play an important role in the heat budget and in the gas exchange of the antarctic ocean with the polar atmosphere. Results indicate that the initially layered period is important for the transport of heat and salt from the lower to the upper cold and fresh layer. Even under conditions which are stable in the stratic sense overturning connection with a bigh stable in the static sense, overturning convection with a high heat transport rate was observed. (Auth. mod.)

47-4845

47-4845 Strategies for modelling climate changes. Lliboutry, L.A., NATO Advanced Study Institute on Dynamic Modeling and Flow in the Earth and Planets, Fairbanks, AK, June 17-28, 1991. Flow and creep in rairoanss, Ak. June 17-28, 1991. Flow and creep in the solar system: observations, modeling and theory. Edited by D.B. Stone et al. NATO Advanced Science Institute, Series E. Applied Sciences. Vol.391, Dor-drecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993, p.385-398. 48 refs.

DLC QB500.5.F56

Pleistocene, Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Simulation, Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Ice models, Mathematical models.

Ice sheet dynamics

Libourry, L.A.. NATO Advanced Study Institute on Dynamic Modeling and Flow in the Earth and Planets. Fairbanks, AK, June 17-28, 1991. Flow and creep in the solar system: observations, modeling and theory. Edited by D.B. Stone et al, NATO Advanced Science Institute, Series E. Applied Sciences. Vol. 391, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993, p. 399-416.

DLC QB500.5.F56

Glaciology, Ice sheets, Ice models, Glacier oscillation, Glacier thickness, Basal sliding, Ice temperature, Rheology, Ice solid interface, Mathematical models. Polar ice sheets are often very anisotropic, and there is a lack of quantitative models for predicting their fabrics and behavior. In this paper the full rheological law of anisotropic ice with rotational symmetry, to be used in 3-D modelling, is given. Considered successively are the kinematics, the driving forces, and the temperature distribution, with the case of a base at the melting point of ice sheets. Lastly, the exact rheology of polar ice, which depends on a slowly evolving fabric, is examined (Auth. mod.)

Glacier flow modeling.

Kamb, B., NATO Advanced Study Institute on Dynamic Modeling and Flow in the Earth and Planets, Fairbanks, AK, June 17-28, 1991. Flow and creep in the solar system: observations, modeling and theory. Edited by D.B. Stone et al. NATO Advanced Science Institute, Series E. Applied Sciences. Vol.391, Dor-Institute, Series E. Applied Sciences. Vol. 391, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993, p.417-506, Refs. p.497-506.

DLC QB500.5.F56

Glaciology, Glacier flow, Ice mechanics, Mathematical models, Ice solid interface.

Car models, ace some interface.

This article reviews salient principles and physical foundations of glacier flow modeling with some comparison of modeling results and observations. The treatment employed is essentially mathematical, and particular reference is made to both arctic and antarctic glacial contexts.

Notch sensitivity of first-year sea ice.

Parsons, B.L., et al, Journal of engineering mechanics, July 1993, 119(7), p.1303-1313, 18 refs. Williams, F.M., Everard, J., Slade, T. Sea ice, Ice mechanics, Mechanical tests, Accuracy,

Stress concentration, Ice strength, Ice cracks, Cracking (fracturing), Ice microstructure, Anisotropy.

Influence of polysaccharides on the glass transition in frozen sucrose solutions and ice cream.

Goff. H.D., et al, Journal of dairy science, May 1993, 76(5), p. 1268-1277, 27 refs. Caldwell, K.B., Stanley, D.W., Maurice, T.J. Solutions, Cryogenics, Colloids, Cold storage, Stability, Ice crystal growth, Phase transformations, Ice crystal growth, Phase transformations, Ice crystal growth, Phase transformations. tal size. Ice microstructure.

Influence of snow upon rates of granodiorite weathering, Colorado Front Range, USA.
Benedict, J.B., *Boreas*, June 1993, 22(2), p.87-92, 34

refs.
Bedrock, Landforms, Weathering, Snow cover effect, Age determination, Lichens, Alpine landscapes, Geological surveys, United States—Colorado—Front Range.

47-4851

Moraine-ridge formation along a stationary ice front in Iceland.

Krüger, J., Boreas, June 1993, 22(2), p.101-109, 30

Moraines, Glacier tongues, Ice edge, Glacier oscillation, Ice solid interface, Landscape development, Stratigraphy, Periglacial processes, Geomorphology, Iceland—Myrdalsjökull.

Water-eroded crescentic scours and furrows associated with subglacial flutes at Breidamerkurjökull, Ice-

Dreimanis, A., Boreas, June 1993, 22(2), p.110-112, 5

Bedrock, Surface structure, Glacial hydrology, Sediment transport, Meltwater, Water erosion, Subglacial drainage, Periglacial processes, Iceland—Breidamer-

47-4853

Pre-Holocene marine limit on Hopen, Svalbard. Zale, R., et al, *Boreas*, June 1993, 22(2), p.159-164, 40 refs

Brydsten, L.

Pleistocene, Marine deposits, Radioactive age determination, Glaciation, Shoreline modification, Arctic landscapes, Sea level, Norway—Svalbard.

47-4854

Ship of opportunity section to the North Pole: upper ocean temperature observations. Quadfasel, D., et al, Deep-sea research, Apr. 1993,

40(4), p.777-789, 25 refs.

Sy, A., Rudels, B.

Oceanographic surveys. Ocean currents, Stratifica-tion, Sampling, Water temperature, Temperature measurement, Temperature distribution, Hydrogra-phy, Ice cover effect, North Pole.

47-4855

Diffusion of atomic hydrogen in ice-Ih.
Bartels, D.M., et al, Chemical physics letters, July
23, 1993, 210(1-2-3), p.129-134, 17 refs.
Ping, H., Percival, P.W.
Ice physics, Ice structure, Molecular structure,

Molecular energy levels, Ice relaxation, Hydrogen, Self diffusion, Electron paramagnetic resonance.

47-4856

Proton transfer in ice.

Lee, C., et al, *Chemical physics letters*, July 23, 1993, 210(1-2-3), p.279-284, 17 refs.

Vanderbilt, D.

lce physics, Molecular structure, Defects, Ion diffusion, Molecular energy levels, Proton transport, Hydrogen bonds, Ice relaxation, Computerized simula-

47-4857

Simulation of ice-shedding on electrical transmission lines using ADINA.

Jamaleddine, A., et al, Computers & structures, June 3, 1993, 47(4-5), ADINA Conference, 9th, Cambridge, MA, June 23-25, 1993. Proceedings. Nonlinear finite element analysis and ADINA. Edited by K.J. Bathe, p.523-536, 19 refs.

McClure, G., Rousselet, J., Beauchemin, R.

Power line icing, Transmission lines, Static stability, Oscillations, Ice removal, Ice cover effect, Dynamic loads, Mechanical tests, Computerized simulation.

47-4858

Low-temperature physics: an introduction for scientists and engineers.

McClintock, P.V.E., et al, Glasgow, Scotland, Blackie and Son Ltd., 1992, 296p., Refs. passim. Meredith, D.J., Wigmore, J.K.

Cryogenics, Low temperature research, Phase transformations, Superconductivity, Liquefied gases, Mathematical models

47-4859

Arctic and the rest.

Jörgensen-Dahl, A., Challenges of a changing world. Festschrift to Willy Östreng on his 50th birthday May 4th 1991, Lysaker, Norway, Fridtjof Nansen Institute, 1991, p.55-61.

International cooperation, Regional planning.

47-4860

Petroleum policy in the north.

retroteum policy in the north.

Moe, A., Challenges of a changing world. Festschrift to Willy Ostreng on his 50th birthday May 4th 1991, Lysaker, Norway, Fridtjof Nansen Institute, 1991, p.211-231, 13 refs.

Exploration, Petroleum industry, Economic development, Regional planning, Norway

Diode laser humidity sensor for cold environments. Phase I. Final technical report. Stanton, A.C., et al, MP 3274, U.S. Army Cold Re-

gions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Santa Fe. NM, Southwest Sciences, Inc., Mar. 1988, 35p., Con-tract No. DACA33-87-C-0028, 23 refs. Silver, J.A

Humidity, Hygrometers, Lasers, Meteorological instruments, Cold weather performance, Atmospheric attenuation, Optical absorption, Infrared spectroscopy.

47-4862

Measurement of heat losses from a conduit-type heat

Measurement of heat losses from a conduit-type heat distribution system.

Lunardini, V.J., MP 3275, Army Science Conference Proceedings, 12-15 June 1990, Volume II, Washington, D.C., Department of the Army, 1990, p.435-449,

Heat loss, Heat transfer, Radiant heating, Heat pipes, Military facilities, Cost analysis, Mathematical mod-

It has been estimated that the Department of the Army has approximately 3,000 miles of energy-carrying conduits and the Department of Defense has approximately double this. A conservative estimate for the cost to the Army of energy losses from these conduits is \$90 million each year. Heat losses from buried conduit energy-distribution systems are not known with confidence, especially in regions of seasonal frost. Values used for design are based on calculation procedures that rely on unverified assumptions. The object of this study was to measure the heat losses from a full-scale buried conduit under controlled laboratory conditions. The data and calculated quantities could then be compared to the predicted heat losses using standard calculation methods. It has been estimated that the Department of the Army has standard calculation methods

Investigation of air containing propeller stream.

Part I: physical modelling. Part II: mathematical modelling.
Wang, S.L., et al, National Research Council Canada.

Institute for Marine Dynamics. Laboratory memorandum, July 1993, LM-1993-20, 4p., 7 refs. Presented at the 14th Canadian Congress of Applied Mechanics, Kingston, Ontario, May 30-June 4, 1993. Shih, L.Y., Hsiung, C.C.

lce solid interface, Ice navigation, Ice control, Bubbling, Propellers, Ships, Mathematical models.

Experimental and theoretical evaluation of hydrodynamic pressure during non-contact propeller/ice in-

Newbury, S., et al, National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Institute report, July 1993, IR-1993-15, 10p., 4 refs. Presented at the 2nd Marine Dynamics Conference, Vancouver, British Columbia, Aug. 9-11, 1993. Ice solid interface, Ice loads, Ice navigation, Propel-

lers, Ships, Hydrodynamics.

47-4865

Application of 3-D BEM to time-dependent potential flow over a propeller with ice blockage at proximity

Shih, L.Y., et al, National Research Council Canada. Institute for Marine Dynamics. Institute report, July 1993, IR-1993-05, 12p., 6 refs. Presented at th July 1993, IR-1993-05, 12p., 6 refs. Presented at the Inaugural Conference of the CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics) Society of Canada, Montreal, June 14, 15, 1902 14-15, 1993.

Zheng, Y. Ice solid interface, Ice loads, Ice navigation, Propellers, Ships, Mathematical models.

47-4866

Special challenge: cathodic protection on trans-Alaska pipeline.

Peabody, A.W., Pipeline and gas journal, Dec. 1976, p.40,42,43.
Underground pipelines, Hot oil lines, Electrical

grounding, Electrical insulation, Corrosion, Countermeasures.

47-4867

Future of Soviet oil supplies to the West. Moc. A., Soviet geography, 1991, 32(3), p.137-167, Refs. p.165-167.

Petroleum industry, Crude oil, USSR-Siberia.

Effect of concentration on sorption of dissolved organics by well casings. Parker, L.V., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research

and Engineering Laboratory. Special report, May 1993, SR 93-08, 17p., ADA-266 858, 17 refs. Ranney, T.A.

Ground water, Well casings, Soil pollution, Water pollution, Environmental tests, Environmental impact.

This report examines sorption of low ppb levels of organic solutions by polytetrafluorethylene (PTFE), rigid polyvinyl chloride (PVS) and stainless steel 304 and 316 well casings. Nineteen organics that were either on the EPA priority pollutant list or of concern to the U.S. Army were selected, including several munitions and chlorinated solvents. These compounds were selected to give a range in physical properties such as solubility in water, octanol-water partition coefficient and molecular structure. When these results were compared with the results from a similar study conducted at ppm levels, the rate and extent of sorption by PTFE and PVC was the same for almost all analytes. There were no losses of any compounds associated with stainless steel. At these low levels (ppm and ppb) the rate of diffusion within the polymer (PVC and PTFE) is independent of concern tailon. Only with PTFE are the rates rapid enough to be of concern when monitoring for some compounds in groundwater. Tetrachloroethylene was the compound sorbed by PTFE the most rapidly. The study showed that PVC well casings are suitable for monitoring low levels (ppm and ppb) of organics.

17-4869

Bibliography on snow and ice friction.

Colbeck, S.C., U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Special report, May 1993, SR 93-06, 17p., ADA-266 868, Refs. p.1-17.

Bibliographies, Ice friction, Snow mechanics, Snow ice

interface, Rubber snow friction, Wood snow friction,

This is a bibliography compiled for use by anyone interested in friction on snow or ice surfaces. The items are separated into snow and ice categories because the physical processes and the problems on these two surfaces are somewhat different. There is some repetition between the lists because some references are appropriate for both subjects. The references were selected because they were of direct interest to the subject of friction and not just because knowledge of friction was important in the study. That is, the references selected provide information about friction and do not just use such information.

Mathematical model of frost heave and thaw settlement in pavements.

Guymon, G.L., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Report, April 1993, CR 93-02, 126p., ADA-267 037, Refs. p.43-45. Berg, R.L., Hromadka, T.V.

Mathematical models, Frost heave, Ground thawing, Soil freezing, Pavements, Thaw weakening, Frost penetration, Heat transfer, Moisture transfer.

Since 1975 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration have been working cooperatively to develop a mathematical model to estimate frost heave and thaw weakening under various environmental conditions and for various pavement designs. A model has been developed. It is a one-dimensional representation of vertical heat and moisture flux, and is based on a numerical solution technique termed the nodel domain representation of vertical near and moisture flux, and is based on a numerical solution technique termed the nodal domain integration method; it estimates frost heave and frost penetration reasonably well for a variety of situations. The model is now ready for additional field evaluation and implementation in appropriate cases. The main objectives of this report are to describe the model, FROST, including modeling uncertainties and errors: to summarize recent comparisons between measured and computed values for frost heave and frost penetration; and to describe parameters necessary for input into the model.

Mathematical model for river ice processes. Lal, A.M.W., et al, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Report, May 1993, CR 93-04, 80p., ADA-266 847, Refs. p.71-75. Shen, H.T.

Mathematical models, River ice, Ice cover, United States—Ohio River, Canada—St. Lawrence River. River ice processes are complex phenomena that are affected by

many factors, including meteorological conditions, thermal in-puts, hydraulic conditions and channel geometry. In this study a one-dimensional model called RICE is developed for simulat-ing ice processes in rivers. In the river hydraulics component. the flow condition is determined by an implicit finite-difference solution of one-dimensional unsteady flow equations. In the thermal component, distributions of water temperature and ice concentration are determined by a Lagrangian-Eulerian solu-tion scheme for equations of transport of thermal energy and cie. A two-layer formulation is introduced to model the ice transport. In this formulation the total ice discharge is considtransport. In this formulation the total ice discharge is considered to consist of the surface ice discharge and the discharge of suspended ice distributed over the depth of the flow. The effect of surface ice on ice production, as well as the formation of skim ice and border ice, is included. The dynamic formation and stability of the ice cover is formulated according to existing equilibrium ice jam theories with due consideration of the interaction between ice cover and flow. The undercover ice accumulation is formulated according to the critical velocity criterion. The growth and decay of the ice cover is simulated using a finite-difference formulation applicable to composite ice covers consisting of snow, ice and frazil layers. The model has been applied to the St. Lawrence River and the Ohio River system, with simulated results comparing favorably with field observations. Future improvements on the mathematical model as well as theoretical formulations on various ice processes are discussed. processes are discussed.

Northern Sea Route-now open.

Ivanov, IU., et al, International challenges, 1992, 12(1), p.15-20.

Ushakov, A.

Marine transportation, Ice navigation, Northern Sea Route, Northeast Passage.

47-4873

Geopolitics of the Northern Sea Route.

Östreng, W., International challenges, 1992, 12(1), p.21-25, 1 ref.
Marine transportation, Ice navigation, Northern Sea

Route, Northeast Passage.

47-4874

Future of Russian oil. ¡Budushchee rossiiskoi nefti], Moe, A., et al. Energiia: ekonomika, tekhnika, ekologiia, 1992, No.8, p.20-24. In Russian. Kriukov, V.

Petroleum industry, Crude oil, Natural resources, USSR-Siberia.

Modeling the temperature regime of an arctic soil. Rycheva, T.A., et al, Eurasian soil science, 1992, 24(8), p.1-11. Translated from Pochvovedenie. refs.

Kapinos, V.A., Gil'manov, T.G.

Mathematical models, Tundra, Frozen ground temperature, Frozen ground thermodynamics, Thermal regime.

47-4876

Cryogenic ambient air vaporizers: frost growth, wind

Cryogenic amount air vaporizers: frost growth, what and seismic design for safety.

Bernert, R.E., Jr., et al. Cryogenics. Aug. 1993, 33(8), p.789-793, 8 refs.

Everett, W., Bernert, R.E., Sr.

Cryogenics. Liquified gases, Vapor transfer, Structures, Stability, Ice formation, Ice loads, Frost protection, Safety, Wind factors. Design criteria.

Effects of global changes on social life in the Arctic

and possible response strategies.

Lange, M.A., ed, Finland. University of Lapland.

Arctic Centre. Report, 1993, No.9, 64p., Includes extended abstracts of seminar given at Rovaniemi, Finland, May 31-June 1, 1992. Various refs. Flanders, N.E., ed.

Ecosystems, Human factors, Global change, International cooperation, Environmental impact, Environmental protection. Research projects.

Expedition to Novaja Zemlja and Franz Josef Land

with RV Dalnie Zelentsy. Nürnberg, D., et al, Berichte zur Polarforschung, 1993, No.120, p.45-74, 9 refs. Groth, E.

Expeditions, Sediments, Marine geology, USSR—Novaya Zemlya, USSR—Franz Josef Land.

47-4879

Expedition ANTARKTIS X3 of RV Polarstern in 1992. [Die Expedition ANTARKTIS X/3 mit FS Po larstern 1992₁.

Spindler, M., ed, Berichte zur Polarforschung, 1993,

No.121, p.1-122. With German summary.
Dieckmann, G.S., ed, Thomas, D., ed.
Expeditions, Sea ice, Sea water, Marine biology.

Expeditions, Sea ice, Sea water, Marine biology. The third leg (ANT X/3) began on Mar. 27. 1992 in Cape Town and ended on May 19, 1992. Interest focussed on seasonal changes in physical, chemical and biological processes in the region of pack ice formation. Investigations concentrated on sea ice biology, plankton in upper water layers, and occanography. The major goal was to obtain a comprehensive picture of processes prior to, during and after the onset of sea ice formation. To achieve this, Polarstern cruised on several transects also provided the oceanographers with a detailed station grid to study water mass boundaries in the continental area of the Weddell Sea. Additional research was undertaken on deep-sea benthos, microbiology, and fish physiology. During the cruise several long-term moorings were recovered and redeployed. (Auth.) (Auth.)

47.4880

Electron diffraction and imaging of uncompressed monolayers of amphiphilic molecules on vitreous and

hexagonal ice.
Majewski, J., et al, *Science*, Aug. 13, 1993, 261(5123), p.899-902, 30 refs.

Ice composition, Vitreous ice, Ice structure, X ray dif-

47-4881

Organochlorine pesticides in the atmosphere of the southern ocean and Antarctica, January-March,

Bidleman, T.F., et al, Marine pollution bulletin, May 1993, 26(5), p.258-262, 39 refs.

Air pollution, Atmospheric composition.

Air pollution, Atmospheric composition.

Chlorinated pesticides in air were measured from the Greenpeace ship Gondwana between New Zealand and Ross I., Jan-Mar., 1990. Geometric mean concentrations (pg/cu m) were alpha and gamma-hexachlorocyclohexanes = 4.0 and 3.8, hexachlorobenzene = 60. heptachlor epoxide = 0.52. chlordanes + nonachlors = 1.8, p.p. DDE + p.p. DDT = 0.81. A trend of decreasing pesticide concentration at higher latitudes was noted. The low levels of DDTs found in this study and also during 1988-90 on Ross I. indicate that atmospheric DDT over the southern ocean has dropped markedly in the past decade. Recent concentrations of DDTs in antarctic air are similar to those in the Arctic, (Auth.) in the Arctic. (Auth.)

47-4882

Radiosonde supercooled liquid water detector. Hill, G.E., MP 3276, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Boulder, CO, Atek Data Corp., Sep. 1990, 97p., Contract No. DA-CA89-84-C-0005, Refs. passim.

Supercooled clouds, Unfrozen water content, Ice detection, Aircraft icing.

A radiosonde icing detector consists of a vibrating wire placed in the humidity duct of a VIZ radiosonde. The wire is forced to vibrate at its natural frequency. As supercooled liquid water accumulates on the wire in the form of ice, the vibration frequency decreases according to the mass collected. This frequency quency is transmitted to a receiver along with the standard data. From the rate of change of frequency, the balloon rise speed and characteristics of the wire, the concentration of supercooled liquid water in clouds is found.

Development of a portable ice-thickness measuring instrument. Final report. Phase I. Adler, D., et al. MP 3277, U.S. Army Cold Regions

Adier, D., et al, MP 327, U.S. Army Cold Regions, Research and Engineering Laboratory. Small Business Innovation Research Program, SBIR A 91- Q20, Amityville, NY, General Microwave Corporation, Mar. 1992, 28p. Contract No. DACA33-91-C-0035. Jacobs, M.

Ice cover thickness. Ice electrical properties, Ice surveys, Ice detection. Microwaves, Radar.

veys, Ice detection, Microwaves, Radar.
General Microwave Corporation has performed a feasibility study on the application of a novel narrow-band radar technology to the measurement of ice thickness. Such an instrument is needed by the US Army. It also has potential commercial applications as a safety device for frozen lakes, as an analytical instrument to determine pavement conditions on highways, and as an aerospace sensor to measure icing conditions on airplanes. A laboratory prototype was designed, assembled, and tested during the Phase I effort. The targeted 0.5" resolution for ice thickness up to 24" was achieved. The narrow-band method permits the use of small size and simple components for a portable, cost-effective device.

Development of a portable ice-measuring instrument. Doundoulakis, G.J., MP 3278, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Small Business Innovation Research Program, SBIR A91-020, North Bellmore, NY, Neotronics Corporation. Dec. 1991, 31p. + appends., Contract No. DACA33-91-C-0033, 10 refs.

Ice cover thickness, Ice acoustics, Ice surveys, Ice detection, Acoustic measurement, Electronic equipment. Under Phase I of an SBIR contract, Neotronics Corp. has com-Under Phase I of an SBIR contract, Neotronics Corp. has completed a working breadboard, capable of providing LCD display of ice thickness from 2" to over 24," proving feasibility of the proposed concept. The breadboard uses a two-transducer array (0.4 Mh2), and reports more than one reading, each with its reliability level, between I and 3. The breadboard comprises, besides transducers: pulsing circuits for driving transducers: a transceiver chip for coupling transducer and electronic circuits: tuned echo-amplifying circuits an interface circuit for digitizing and conveying signals to a microcontroller external RAM for storing the microcontroller program; and LCD controller with 4- digit display for processing and displaying the computed ice thickness and reliability number. Two parts are envisioned in the finished equipment: the head, which is placed on the ice (about 8x8x4 inches) and a hand-held box (2.25x5x1.5 inches) providing control buttons and LCD display, besides cable for plugging into the head. Uses include measuring ice thickness over water, where children skate, or for transporting heavy loads, and of ice on airplane wings; measuring thicknesses of material with unknown sound velocity, such as cement or sediments (where it can help identify buried fossils): and measuring fluid density in fluid flow measurements.

Iceberg impacts on massive structures. [Impacts

d'icchergs sur une structure massive structures. Impacts d'icchergs sur une structure massive, Guichard, A., Université de Paris 6 (Pierre et Marie Curie), 1992, Var. p., Ph.D. thesis. In French with English summary. 147 refs. Icebergs, Ice solid interface, Ice loads, Ice pressure, Ice

forecasting, Drift, Impact tests.

Structures threatened by icebergs appear with the development of polar regions. A review of general iceberg features allows one to specify the conditions of a possible collision. The study of the mechanical behavior of ice and impact simulations allows one to assess the effects of a collision on a massive structure and to determine the influence of various parameters. The knowledge of the scale effect, which turns out to be crucial, implies full scale tests. The elaboration and the carrying out of experiments in the Antarctic provide interesting initial data. (Auth.)

Forecasters handbook for the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Gulf of Alaska.

Fett, R.W., et al, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory.

Report, Mar. 1993, NRL/PU/7541-93-0006, Var. p., 40 refs.

Englebretson, R.E., Perryman, D.C.

Weather forecasting, Marine meteorology, Atmospheric circulation, Storms, Ice forecasting, Sea ice distribution, Bering Sea, United States-Alaska-Gulf of Alaska.

47-4887

Numerical and experimental investigation of river ice

cover cracking.

Abdel-Zaher, A.K., Fredericton, University of New Brunswick, 1992, 201p., Ph.D. thesis. Refs. p.178-

River ice, Ice cover strength, Ice cracks, Ice deforma-tion, Ice water interface, Ice breakup, Fast ice, Mathematical models.

Mechanism of freeze-thaw deterioration of rock in the Great Lakes region. Lienhart, D.A., Rock for erosion control. Edited by

C.H. McElroy et al, Philadelphia, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1993, p.77-87, ASTM STP 1177, 14 refs. DLC TA709.R63

Rock mechanics, Rock properties, Frost action, Frozen rock strength, Freeze thaw cycles, Saturation, Frost shattering, Temperature effects, Thermal expansion.

47.4889

Performances of a tracked over-snow vehicle towing A roller up and down a shallow-sloped terrain.

Muro, T., Journal of terramechanics, May 1993,
30(3), p.143-155, 6 refs.

Tracked vehicles, Design, Traction, Mechanical tests. Slope orientation, Ice solid interface, Snow cover effect, Performance, Mathematical models.

47-4890

Ground freezing. Ground reezing.
Bell, F.G., Engineering in rock masses. Edited by F.G. Bell, Oxford, England, Butterworth-Heinemann Ltd., 1992, p.321-333, 25 refs.
DLC TA706.E56

Engineering geology, Soil freezing, Design, Artificial freezing, Frozen ground mechanics, Cooling systems,

Cryogenics, Hydrogeology.

Homogeneous ice nucleation and supercooled liquid water in orographic wave clouds.
Heymsfield, A.J., et al, Journal of the atmospheric sciences. Aug. 1, 1993, 50(15), p.2335-2353, 26 refs. Miloshevich, L.M.

Clouds (meteorology), Cloud physics. Supercooled clouds, Ice water interface, Ice crystal growth, Ice crystal size, Freezing points, Homogeneous nucleation, Nucleation rate, Temperature effects.

Regulations for navigation on the seaways of the Northern Sea Route. Pravila plavanija po trassam Severnogo morskogo putij, Moscow, Izd. Glav. upr. navigatsii i okeanografii Min-va oborony SSSR, 1991, 23p., In Russian and English. With letter from director of Northern Sea Route Administration on requirements of notification prior to navigating the NSR. Ice navigation, Marine transportation, Northern Sea

Teshekpuk Lake Special Management Area oil and gas resource assessment, National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.

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Exploration, Crude oil, Natural gas, Geological surveys, Natural resources, Economic development, United States—Alaska—Teshekpuk Lake.

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Kodisk National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas resource assessment.

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Lyploration, Crude oil, Natural gas, Geological surveys. Natural resources, Economic development, United States Alaska - Kodiak National Wildlife Refuse

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Innoko National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas resource assessment.

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Exploration, Crude oil, Natural gas, Geological surveys, Natural resources, Economic development, United States - Alaska—Innoko National Wildlife Refuge.

47-4896

47-4896
Pneumatically de-iced ice detector.
Franklin, C.H., et al, MP 3279 U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Luboratory, Ann Arbor, MI, Franklin Engineering Co., May 1985, 32p., Contract No. DACA89-84-C-0006, 20 refs.
Rogne, C.O., Vinton, C.S.

Ice detection, Power line icing, Ice loads, Ice removal,

Anemometers, Computer programs.

The ice detector measures both the weight of ice forming on the collection cylinder and the wind effects on these ice formations in azimuth and torsional wind loads through the vertical axis of in azimuth and torsional wind loads through the vertical axis of the ice detector. These loads will be measured by a force transducer located between the collection probe and the mounting support housing. The pneumatically de-iced ice detector is designed to operate on 110 VAC or to be battery operated, and consumes very little power. The instrument's collection cylinder and mounting support are both pneumatically de-iced using gas-operated rubber boots. The pressure can be supplied by an accompressor of by a compressed dry nitrogen as collider. air compressor or by a compressed dry nitrogen gas cylinder. The collection probe and support housing are de-iced periodi-In the desiced condition, the instrument will measure wind direction and wind speed. The instrumentation package will time-code and record all functions of the ice detector

Measurement of heat losses from an operating district heating system.

Phetteplace, G., Fernwarme international, 1992, 21(3), MP 3280, p.100-111, With German summary. 7 refs.

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47-4898

Fatigue crack propagation in freshwater ice. Final

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Ice strength, Ice cracks, Ice deformation Ice loads, Crack propagation, Fatigue (materials).

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Mechanics of bedrock frost heaving in permafrost re-

gions. Michaud, Y., Kingston, Ontario, Queen's University, 1991, 128p., Ph.D. thesis. With French summary. Refs. p.118- 125.

Frost heave, Bedrock, Permafrost weathering, Permafrost indicators, Frozen rock strength, Rock mechanics. Frozen ground mechanics, Freezing front.

47-4901

Arctic environmental cooperation after Rovaniemiwhat now.

Stokke, O.S., Nordic Arctic Research Forum Symposium 1992. Proceedings. Edited by L. Lyck. Nordic arctic research on contemporary arctic problems, Alborg, Alberg University Press, 1992, p.221-234, 30 refs

Environmental protection, International cooperation, Regional planning, Pollution.

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Investigations of active infrared detection of pavement icing.

Rosen, D.L., et al, Physical Sciences Inc., Andover, MA. Technical report, May 1989, PSI-2045/TR-837. MP 3281, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, 30p., Contract No. DACA33-87-C-0023, 1 ref. For earlier version see 41-3763 Chen, C.J.

Road icing, Ice detection, Road maintenance, Infrared equipment.

47-4903

Development of advanced instrumentation for drop size and liquid water content measurements in clouds. Bachalo, W.D., et al, MP 3282, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Sunnyvale, CA, Aerometrics, Inc., July 1988, 66p., Contract No. DACA33-87-C-0027, 23 refs. Rudoff, R.C., Smith, J.N.

Cloud droplets, Unfrozen water content, Particle size distribution, Ship icing, Ice forecasting.

distribution, Ship icing, Ice Torecasting. The objective of this program is the development of a portable and rugged probe for the determination of drop size, velocity distributions and liquid water content (LWC) in clouds. Current methodologies for determining drop size and LWC are time-consuming and/or lack accuracy, reliability, and versatility. In addition, they do not provide the drop velocity information or the high spatial and temporal resolution of the Phase Doppler Particle Analyzer (PDPA). In this preliminary study, the standard PDPA instrument was evaluated to determine its ability to measure LWC, number density, and drop size and drop velocity distributions. Based upon comparisons with other velocity distributions. Based upon comparisons with other methods, the PDPA results showed good agreement. In addition, a prototype compact fiber optic probe was designed, fabricated and evaluated. The method showed exceptional promise as a field portable probe

47-4904

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Snow water content, Snow electrical properties, Snow melting, Snow surveys, Snow samplers, Magnetic resonance.

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Observation of flooded ice in arctic regions.

Goroch, A.K., et al, *International journal of remote sensing*, May 10, 1993, 14(7), p.1305-1324, 14 refs. Fett, R.W.

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Stable isotopic biogeochemistry of carbon and nitrogen in a perennially ice-covered antarctic lake. Wharton, R.A., Jr., et al., Chemical geology, July 20, 1993, 107(1-2), p.159-172, 57 refs. Lyons, W.B., Des Marais, D.J.

Limnology, Geochemistry, Isotope analysis, Lake ice, Ice cover effect, Ice water interface, Bottom sediment, Lacustrine deposits, Nutrient cycle, Microbiology, Antarctica—Hoare, Lake.

This paper reports results of an analysis of the dissolved inor-This paper reports results of an analysis of the dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) of Lake Hoare in the McMurdo Dry Valleys area, for deltaC-13 of the DIC indicates that C-12 is differentially removed in the shallow, oxic portions of the lake via photosynthesis. In the anovic portions of the lake (27-34 m), a net addition of C-12 to the DIC pool occurs via organic matter decomposition. The dissolution of CaCO3 at depth also contributes to the DIC pool. Except near the Canada Glacier, where a substantial amount of allochthonous organic matter enters the lake, the organic carbon being deposited on the lake bottom at different sites is isotopically similar, suggesting an autochthonous source for the organic carbon. Preliminary inorganic carbon flux calculations suggest that a high percentage of ganic carbon flux calculations suggest that a high percentage of the organic carbon fixed in the water column is remineralized as it falls through the water column. At nearby Lake Fryxell, the substantial (relative to Lake Hoare) glacial meitstream input overprints Fryxell's shallow-water biological deltaC-13 signal with deltaC-13-depleted DIC. In contrast, Lake Hoare is not with deltat-13-depleted DIC. In contrast, Lake Hoare is not significantly affected by surface-water input and mixing, and therefore the deltaC-13 patterns observed arise primarily turn biological dynamics within the take. Organic matter in Lake Hoare is depleted in N-13, which is thought to be partially from the addition of relatively light inorganic nitrogen into the lake system from terrestrial sources. (Auth. mod.)

47-4907

Kinematic model of river ice motion during dynamic breakup.

Ferrick, M.G., et al, Nordic hydrology, 1993, Vol.24, MP 3283, p.111-134, Presented at Northern Research Basin Symposium, 9th, Whitehorse, Yukon Territories, Canada, Aug. 1992. Weyrick, P.B., Nelson, D.F. 19 refs.

River ice, River flow, Ice jams, Ice breakup, Dynamic properties, Ice mechanics, Velocity measurement, Ice water interface, Ice models, Mathematical models.

In this paper, the dynamics of ice motion during river breakup is studied by formulating a kinematic model. Lee continuity equations are applied to relate the speeds of a breaking front, a convergence from, a stoppage front, and a release front with the convergence root, a stoppage front, and a freease front with the citler side of each front. Lee velocity was measured over time during a dynamic breakup at a pair of sites hounding a reach of the Connecticut River. The ice and front motion over time for this reach were simulated using the kinematic model, with the assumptions that accumulation thickness and porosity are uniform, and that changes in the ice conditions and motion occur only at a front. Contrary to the basic assumption of static ion. only at a front. Contrary to the basic assumption of static jam formation, it is found that the accumulation developed while the ice was moving, and that jam formation merely represents the arrest of the motion.

47-4908

Method for extracting tidal and inertial motion from ARGOS ice buoys applied to the Barents Sea during CEAREX.

Turet, P., et al, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Technical memorandum, Apr. 1993, ERL PMEL-99, 63p., 15 refs. Pease, C.H., Pritchard, R.S., Overland, J.E.

Oceanographic surveys, Sea ice distribution, Drift stations, Ice water interface, Ocean currents, Velocity measurement, Tidal currents, Periodic variations, Remote sensing, Analysis (mathematics), Barents Sea. 47-4909

Sea ice off the Icelandic coasts—October 1990-September 1991. [Haffs vid Strendur íslands—Október 1990-September 1991), Icelandic Meteorological Office, Reykjavík, 1992, 39p., In Icelandic with English

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Ripley, E.A., Canadian Climate Centre. Report, Dec. 3, 1990, No.91-5, 95p. + appends., With French summary. 40 refs.

Climatology, Heat sinks, Surface temperature, Snow cover effect, Ice cover effect, Atmospheric boundary layer, Meteorological data, Correlation, Statistical analysis, Synoptic meteorology.

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Influence of season and phenology on freezing tolerance in Silene acaulis L., a subarctic and arctic cushion plant of circumpolar distribution.

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Robberecht, R.

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Dixon, O.A., Mayr, U.

Arctic landscapes, Marine geology, Stratigraphy, Geologic processes, Geologic structures, Marine deposits, Hydrocarbons, Canada—Northwest Territories—Ellesmere Island.

47-4913

Estimation of cloud liquid water in winter storms on the Mongollon Rim-report on task 1.

Medina, J.G., U.S. Department of Interior. Bureau of Reclamation. Report, May 1993, 93-07, 19p., 8 refs. Precipitation (meteorology), Cloud physics, seeding. Weather modification, Sounding, Radiometry, Water content, Weather forecasting, United States Arizona.

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47.4915

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Ships, Docks, Ice formation indicators, Ice prevention, lee detection, Floating structures, Electronic equipment, Sensors, Design.

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47-4919

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Reeh, N., et al, Denmark. Gronlands geologiske undersögelse. Rapport, 1993, No.159, p.66-68, 9 refs.

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47-4920

Firn temperature and meltwater refreezing in the lower accumulation area of the Greenland ice sheet, Påkitsoq, West Greenland.

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47-4921

Neoglacial change of ice cover and the related response of the Earth's crust in West Greenland.
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Ice sheets, Glacier oscillation, Sea level, Isostasy, Climatic changes, Paleoclimatology, Greenland.

Large-scale statistical structure of antarctic temperature fields. (Krupnomasshtabnaia statisticheskaia struktura temperaturnykh polei Antarktikij, Liubarskii, A.N., Antarktika: doklady komissii, 1992, No.30, p.18-25, In Russian with English sum-18 refs.

Sea ice, Seasonal variations, Air temperature, Climatic

Various degrees of temperature field homogeneity for different Various degrees of temperature field homogeneity for different antarctic regions are determined by means of a modified method of the correlation structure description. The assessment of its connection with non-stationary temperature changes, and the possibility of their forecasting, has been carried out. The relationship between spatial distribution of temperature in the Antarctic and the influence of orographic and cryogenic factors is established. On the basis of this relationship, the gradients is established. On the basis of this relationship, the gradients of temperature between coastal and continental areas of the Antarctic have been calculated. Based on spatial correlation scale estimation in temperature fields, the precise division of climatic parameters in the Antarctic and Subantarctic is shown. The sectorial structure of the antarctic coastal zone temperature fields has been determined. The scientific validity of the division of Antarctica into three zones, according to the zones of hydrometeorological information services for navigation, has been confirmed. (Auth. mod.)

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Paleoclimatology, Snow composition, Ice composition, Limnology, Atmospheric composition, Glacial hydrology, Geochemistry, Antarctica—East Antarc-

Hydrochemical data are given from a 30-year study of natural waters of East Antarctica (ice sheet, lake waters), showing three major problems of modern hydrochemistry. These are: atmospheric pollution: study of the formation regularities of natural waters chemical composition: and the reconstruction of the continental paleogeographic situation. Results are used to examine the processes of the formation of natural water chemical composition in the present and paleogeographic situations

47-4924

Observations of large-size river water temperature

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River flow, Water temperature, Hydrothermal processes, Accuracy, Electric power, Fast ice, USSR-Krasnoyarsk, USSR-Ust'-Ilimsk.

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Condensation, Cloud physics, Precipitation (meteorology), Analysis (mathematics), Temperature effects.

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47-4927

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Thermodynamics, Sea water, Salt water, Salinity,

Temperature effects, Frazil ice.

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Sea water, Ocean currents, Salinity, Water temperature, Barents Sea.

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Determining the operational visibility of snowplows (part 2), ¡Josetsusha unten shikai sokutei (dai 2 ho)₁, Yanagisawa, Y., Kenki giho (Construction machinery technical report), 1980, No.58, p.31-36, In Japanese. l ref. Snow removal, Road maintenance, Motor vehicles,

Visibility.

47-4931

Trends in snow removal machinery at the Hokkaido Development Bureau. Hokkaido kaihatsukyoku ni okeru josetsu kikai no hensenj,

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Experiments on snowdrift prevention in the Okushunbetsu district of Teshikaga. [Teshikaga (Okushunbetsu) no fukidamari boshi jikken],

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47-4933

Tests on safety of snow removal trucks (part 1). [Josetsu torakku no anzensei ni kansuru chosa shiken

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Snow removal, Road maintenance, Motor vehicles, Safety.

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Snow removal, Road maintenance, Motor vehicles.

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Ishizuka, Y.

Snow removal, Road maintenance, Blowing snow, Snow fences, Wind tunnels.

47.4038

Tests on developing an ice groove cutting device. [Hyobanko kiri sochi no kaihatsu ni kansuru chosa shikenj.

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Road icing, Road maintenance, Ice cutting, Ice removal.

47-4939

Tests on developing a one-touch (oil pressure-type) mechanism for changing the edge of a snow removal grader. (Josetsu guredayo edji kokan wantatchi kiko (yuatsushiki) no kaihatsu ni kansuru chosa shiken, Horibe, K., et al, Kenki giho (Construction machinery technical report). 1982, No.60, p.47-50, In Japanese. Yanagisawa, Y

Snow removal. Road maintenance. Motor vehicles.

47-4940

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Safety.

47-4941 Tests on sideways skidding of compact snowplows. Kogata josetsusha no yoko suberi ni kansuru chosa

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47-4942

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Snow removal, Road maintenance, Motor vehicles.

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¡Josetsusha shiko kiroku sochi no kaihatsu, Matsuzaki, K., et al, Kenki giho (Construction machin-ery technical report), 1985, No.63, p.43-52, In Japanese.

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Snow removal, Road maintenance, Motor vehicles. Recording instruments.

47-4951

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47-4953

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Snow removal, Road maintenance, Japan-Yamagata

Prefecture.

47-5098 Road snow removal in Hokuriku regional construction. (Hokuriku chiken no doro josetsu ni tsuite), Yasui, K., et al, *Yuki to doro (Snow and roads)*, Apr. 1985, No.3, p.42-48, In Japanese. Higuchi, I.

Snow removal, Road maintenance, Highway planning, Cost analysis, Japan.

47-5099

Traffic flow on local two lane roads in Hokkaido. (Hokkaido ni okeru chihobu 2 shasen doro no kotsuryu_l,

Ogino, H., et al, Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), Apr. 1985, No.3, p.49-52, In Japanese. 1 ref. Abe, S.

Road icing, Road maintenance, Cold weather operation, Japan-Hokkaido.

47-5100

Shinjo Branch of the National Research Center for Disaster Prevention Science and Technology. (Kokuritsu bosai kagaku gijutsu senta Shinjo shisho), Nakamura, T., Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), Apr. 1985, No.3, p.53-60, In Japanese. Organizations, Research projects, Snowstorms, Snow loads, Road icing, Cold weather operation, Japan.

47-5101

Scavenging effect of snow. [Yuki no seijo koka ni tsuite₁. Kumagai, K., et al, Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), Apr. 1985, No.3, p.61-64, In Japanese. Watanabe, N., Hoyasu, M. Snowfall, Scavenging, Air pollution, Dust.

47-5102

Roads of Hida in snow. [Yuki no Hida michi], Sone, I., et al, Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), Apr. 1985, No.3, p.72-76, In Japanese. Suzuki, H. Snow removal, Road maintenance, Japan.

Improvement and development of sidewalk snow removal equipment at the Tohoku Regional Construction Bureau. Tohoku chiho kensetsukyoku ni okeru hodo josetsu kikai no kairyo, kaihatsu, Takahashi, K., et al, Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), Apr. 1985, No.3, p.77-81, In Japanese.

Snow removal. Road maintenance. Vehicles, Sidewalks.

47.5104

Bulletin on road snow removal in the 1985 snowstorms. [Showa 60 gosetsu ni okeru doro josetsu sokuhoj, Jina, I., Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), Apr. 1985,

No.3, p.82-83, In Japanese

Snowstorms, Snow removal, Road maintenance, Cost analysis, Japan.

47.5105

Soil-fabric measurement using phase transition porosimetry.

Gunnink, B.W., et al, Journal of geotechnical engineering, June 1993, 119(6), p.1019-1036, 25 refs. El-Jayyousi, J.

Soil tests, Soil structure. Freeze thaw cycles, Porosity, Phase transformations, Laboratory techniques, Electrical measurement, Capillarity, Ice water interface.

47-5106

Identification of clear and cloudy pixels at high lati-

Takestification of clear and crossly pixels at high latitudes from AVHRR radiances.

Sakellariou, N.K., et al, International journal of remote sensing. July 10, 1993, 14(10), p.2005-2024, 30 refs. Leighton, H.G., Li, Z.

Polar atmospheres, Cloud cover, Detection. Classifications, Spaceborne photography, Resolution, Image processing, Radiometry, Snow cover effect, Ice cover effect.

47-5107

Toughness indices of steel fiber reinforced concrete at subzero temperatures.

Banthia, N., et al. Cement and concrete research. July 1993, 23(4), p.863-873, 13 refs.

Mani, M. Reinforced concretes, Concrete strength, Flexural strength, Brittleness, Mechanical tests, Thermal stresses, Low temperature tests, Temperature effects.

Numerical and experimental study on supercooled

laminar flow of water.
Ismail. K.A.R., et al. World Conference on Experimental Heat Transfer. Fluid Mechanics, and Thermodynamics, 2nd Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, June 23-28, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by J.F. Deffer et al, New York, Elsevier Science Publishing Co., 1991, p.899-903, 10 refs.

Padilha, A.

DLC QC319.8.W67 1991
Laminar flow, Water flow, Supercooling, Solidification, Phase transformations, Liquid solid interfaces, Heat transfer, Analysis (mathematics).

47-5109

Recent advances in research on freezing and melting

heat-transfer phenomena.
Fukusako, S., et al, World Conference on Experimental Heat Transfer, Fluid Mechanics, and Thermodynamics. 2nd Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, June 23-28, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by J.F. Deffer et al, New York, Elsevier Science Publishing Co., 1991, p.1157-1170. 140 refs.

Yamada, M. DLC QC319.8.W67 1991

Freezing, Ice formation, Ice melting, Ice physics, Ice water interface, Ice air interface, Ice heat flux, Heat transfer.

47-5110

Effect of the water density extremum on the solidifi-

cation process.

Braga, S.L., et al, World Conference on Experimental
Heat Transfer, Fluid Mechanics, and Thermodynamics, 2nd Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, June 23-28, 1991. Proceedings. Edited by J.F. Deffer et al, New York, Elsevier Science Publishing Co., 1991, p.1185-1192.

Viskanta R

DLC QC319.8.W67 1991

Fluid dynamics, Liquid cooling, Liquid solid interfaces, Phase transformations, Ice formation, Temperature effects, Solidification, Convection, Water structure, Density (mass/volume).

47-5111

Proceedings of the Fifth Symposium on Antarctic Logistics and Operations, San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, 8 to 10 June 1992.

Argentina, 8 to 10 June 1992.

Melander, O., ed. Buenos Aires, Dirección Nacional del Antártico, 1993, 365p., Refs. passim. For individual papers see A-48923, A-48945 through A-48947, B-48922, B-48924, B-48925, B-48932, B-48933, C-48944, G-48929 through G-48931, G-48933, G-48934, G-48936 through G-48941, G-48924, L48924 through G-48941, G-48924, L48924 through G-48941, G-48924, 48943, H-48926 through H-48928, J-48942 or 47-5112 through 47-5118.

Fontana, L.R., ed.

Research projects, Low temperature research, Logistics, Transportation, Environmental protection. Oil

spills. This is a collection of papers presented at the Fifth Symposium on Antarctic Logistics and Operations, held June 8-10, 1992, in San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina. The Symposium was conducted by the Standing Committee on Antarctic Logistics and Operations (SCALOP) of the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP). Among the 26 papers presented, there are some dealing with general issues related to antarctic logistics regarding ships, stations and transportation, but the emphasis of the Fifth Symposium was on environmental impact issues, with one day dealing with oil-spill fighting, a field in which a subgroup of SCALOP is reported to be working.

47-5112

Petroleum pollution prevention, response and remediation in the Antarctic: an equipment and

remediation in the Anturctic an equipment and procedural approach.
Kohlmeyer, C.R.C., Symposium on Antarctic Logistics and Operations, 5th, San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by O. Melander and L.R. Fontana, Buenos Aires, Dirección Nacional del Antártico, 1993, p.157-172, 7 refs.

Oil spills, Countermeasures, Environmental protection, Impurities, Equipment, Fuel transport.

tion, impurities, Equipment, Fuel transport. This overview presents several key issues for the prevention and remediation of petroleum pollution in the antarctic environment. The use of state of the art equipment, properly maintained, combined with site specific operational procedures are components of a zero release philosophy. The equipment and procedures must be tailored to the harsh antarctic environment and the specialized petroleum products that are currently in use there. The development of a set of detailed standards and there. The development of a set of detailed standards and recommended practices allows for a uniform program designed to minimize petroleum releases. The training and implementation of new procedures must be carefully tailored to the unique psychological environment of the antarctic community. Upgrading existing tanks with secondary containment systems, leak detection sensors, and dry-break delivery nozzle technology is presented as a cost effective strategy. If this were coupled with adequate training and formal operational procedure, the zero release goal would be attainable. (Auth. mod.)

Use of the C-5 Galaxy in support of the United States

Antarctic Program.

Bresnahan, D.M., Symposium on Antarctic Logistics and Operations, 5th, San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by O. Melander and L.R. Fontana, Buenos Aires, Dirección Nacional del Antártico, 1993, p.238-245.

Logistics, Ice runways, Ice growth, Aircraft, Aircraft landing areas, Cold weather operation, Cargo, Antarctica-McMurdo Station.

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has overall funding and management responsibility for U.S. activities in Antarctica. The Unites States Antarctic Program (USAP) relies heavily on airlift support, both intracontinental and intercontinental. to annual ice runway allows conventional wheeled aircraft to fly between McMurdo and Christchurch, New Zealand, from early between McMurdo and Christchurch, New Zealand, Irom early Oct, through early Dec, each austral summer. The ability to move large amounts of cargo to McMurdo by air earlier in the season gives the USAP the capability to support projects which would normally be dependent on surface vessels for the delivery of needed support material early in the austral summer. Operations of the C-5 aircraft at McMurdo are described.

47-5114 Vehicles and transports during the Swedish Antarctic Research Programme 1991/92.

Berg, A., Symposium on Antarctic Logistics and Operations, 5th, San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by O. Melander and L.R. Fontana, Buenos Aires. Dirección Nacional del Antártico, 1993, p.258-266.

Traverses, Transportation, Snow vehicles, Sleds, Ice Station, Antarctica—Wasa Station, Antarctica—Aboa Station, Antarctica Queen Maud Land.

The transport system for the 1991-92 Swedish expedition, as well as earlier expeditions, was mainly based on the Hägglunds By 206 All-Terrain Carrier. The By 206 was chosen with respect to the current range of application and 5,000 units in 15-20 different versions being already in operational use in the Swedish Army since the early 80s. The vehicles were of original design, but had been equipped for use in Antarctica. Modification work was kept to a minimum. Dwelling containers. containers for scientific samples, scientific equipment, food and fuel were transported from the unloading site on the sea-ice outside the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf to the Swedish and Finnish stations in Vestfjella, Queen Maud Land. One 1700-km and two 800-km traverses were carried out by scientists between Nov. 30, 1991 and Feb. 20, 1992. (Auth.)

47-5115

Transport concept at the antarctic stations and for field operations of the Alfred Wegener Institute.

Kohnen, H., et al, Symposium on Antarctic Logistics and Operations, 5th, San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by O. Melander and L.R. Fontana, Buenos Aires, Dirección Nacional del Antártico, 1993, p.267-273. Müller, N.

Transportation, Snow vehicles, Sleds, Tractors, Trac-

tion, Portable equipment, Cargo, Bearing strength. The antarctic operations of the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research are primarily concentrated on the Weddell Sea and the adjacent ice-covered areas. Appropriate logistical technologies had to be developed and introduced to cope with the regional environmental conditions. The onshore transport logistics has to be suitable for travelling as well as for carrying heavy cargo on soft snow surfaces. The range of temperatures encountered through the year is from about 0 to 50 °C. The density of the snow surface is low, thus requiring vehicles exerting a low specific ground pressure. A tractor is described which is able to tow heavy loads on over-snow traverses. It can be used as a mobile scientific laboratory or simply as a personnel carrier; it can also be modified to a construction and service machine equipped with cranes, front blades, front shovels, lifting forks or winches. Also described are heavy cargo sledges which can alternatively be used for transporting bulk cargo, standard 20° cargo containers, 20° tank containers or 20° living modules. tion, Portable equipment, Cargo, Bearing strength.

47-5116

Aspects to be considered in planning logistic opera-tions in the Weddell and Bellingshausen seas. Federici, V.M., et al, Symposium on Antarctic Logis-tics and Operations, 5th, San Carlos de Bariloche, Ar-

gentina, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by O. Melander and L.R. Fontana, Buenos Aires, Dirección Nacional

and L.R. Pontana, Buenos Aires, Direction Nacional del Antártico, 1993, p.274-299, 11 refs.
Poy, R.L., Cattáneo, N.
Meteorological data, Meteorological factors, Ice navigation, Sea ice distribution, Marine transportation, Unloading, Antarctica—Bellingshausen Sea, Antarctica—Weddell Sea.

To facilitate naval operations dealing with logistic support to stations in the Weddell Sea and Bellingshausen Sea areas, local stations in the wedgeti Sea and Bellingshausen Sea areas, local meteorological and glaciological data obtained during the last 20 years are discussed. It is concluded that the most favorable conditions to carry out such operations in the vicinity of the Antarctic Peninsula prevail from Dec. through Mar., which could possibly be extended to include Nov. and Apr. for tasks in specific areas.

Performance of the Nathaniel B. Palmer in ice.

Sutherland, A.L., et al, Symposium on Antarctic Logistics and Operations, 5th, San Carlos de Bariloche. istics and Operations, 5th, 5an Carlos de Bariloche.
Argentina, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by O. Melander and L.R. Fontana, Buenos Aires, Dirección Nacional del Antártico, 1993, p.300-309, 5 refs.
Kennedy, H., Voelker, R., St. John, J.

Ice navigation, Ships, Icebreakers, Sea ice, Equipment, Laboratories, Diesel engines, Antarctica—Weddell

On the first voyage of the Nathaniel B. Palmer into ice, it transited well into the southwestern Weddell Sea to a position of 67.7S, 51.7W. This brought the ship into some of the thickest and oldest ice in the Weddell. Generally. Weddell Sea ice has a maximum age of 11/2 years, atthough floes of 2 yr ice do occur and were likely encountered. Ship performance throughout this journey was excellent. This paper, written aboard ship at the conclusion of the maiden voyage, details the ship's performance during the cruise. Attached is a companion paper which describes the vessel's specifications, procurement, and scientific capabilities. (Auth. mod.) On the first voyage of the Nathaniel B. Palmer into ice, it

47-5118

Antarctic drifting sea ice atlas for areas restricted

from 0 to 90 west longitude.
Faccini, E.E., et al, Symposium on Antarctic Logistics and Operations, 5th, San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, 1992. Proceedings. Edited by O. Melander and L.R. Fontana, Buenos Aires, Dirección Nacional del Antártico, 1993, p.310-317. Alba, G.J.

Sea ice distribution, Ice navigation, Ice edge, Maps. Sea ice distribution, ice edge, Majs. To facilitate naval operations in the Antarctic, a study was made of spatial distribution of the ice edge, the frequency of ice field occurrence, the ice field edges, the standard deviation of the ice field boundaries mean positions and interior channels, the mean ice concentration, and the selective concentration occurrence frequency. Results are described and shown in 6 maps drawn facilities. the first two weeks of Jan. for the period 1973-1990

Antarctic ice sheet topography mapped with the ERS-1 radar altimeter.

Ridley, J.K., et al, International journal of remote sensing, June 1993, 14(9), p.1649-1650, 6 refs.
Laxon, S.W.C., Rapley, C.G., Mantripp, D.R.
Ice sheets, Glacier surveys, Glacier surveys, Topographic features, Height finding, Spaceborne photographic aphy, Radiometry.

raphy, Radiometry.

This note describes an image derived from ERS-1 satellite altimeter fast delivery (FD) data, which corresponds to on-board height values accumulated during periods of the 3-day repeat orbit patterns. The image provides a representation of antarctic topography accurate to within the resolution of the colorheight scale used for illustration, and shows excellent agreement with the best available map from existing survey data. This early result illustrates vividly the major improvement in antarctic topographic mapping which will be possible once the 35-day and 176-day orbit repeat cycles of the ERS-1 mission have been completed. (Auth. mod.)

47-5120

Glacier study using wavenumber domain synthetic ap-

erture radar. Hamran, S.E., et al, *Radio science*, July-Aug. 1993, 28(4), p.559-570, 12 refs. Aarholt, E.

Glacier surveys, Remote sensing, Glacier mass balance, Radar echoes, Synthetic aperture radar, Subsurface investigations, Wave propagation, Data processing, Analysis (mathematics), Resolution.

47-5121

Subdivision of Late Pleistocene moraines in the Cordillera Blanca, Peru, based on rock-weathering fea-

tures, soils, and radiocarbon dates.

Rodbell, D.T., Quaternary research, Mar. 1993, 39(2), p.133-143, 40 refs.

Pleistocene, Glaciation, Quaternary deposits, Geological surveys, Moraines, Weathering, Radioactive age determination, Mountain glaciers, Peru—Cordillera Blanca

47-5122

Neoglacial glacier fluctuations in the Canadian Rockies.

Luckman, B.H., et al, Quaternary research, Mar. 1993, 39(2), p.144-153, 25 refs. Holdsworth, G., Osborn, G.D.

Glacier oscillation, Mountain glaciers, Glacial deposits, Quaternary deposits, Moraines, Geological surveys, Radioactive age determination, Sediments, Wood, Canada—Alberta—Peyto Glacier.

Relationship of temperature and light ring formation at subarctic treeline and implications for climate reconstruction.

Yamaguchi, D.K., et al, *Quaternary research*, Mar. 1993, 39(2), p.256-262, 27 refs.

Filion, L., Savage, M.
Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Volcanic ash, Temperature variations, Correlation, Trees (plants), Forest lines, Age determination, Subarctic landscapes, Canada-Hudson Bay.

Laboratory simulation of a cometary nucleus: experimental setup and first results.

Kochan, H., et al, Lunar and Planetary Science Conference, 19th, Houston, TX, Mar. 14-18, 1988. Proceedings. Edited by G. Ryder et al, Houston, Lunar and Planetary Institute. 1989, p.487-492, 6 refs. DLC QB592.A64a
Extraterrestrial ice, Ice sublimation, Geochemistry,

Insolation, Simulation, Laboratory techniques, Performance.

47-5125

How far do results of recent simulation experiments fit current models of cometary nuclei. Klinger, J., et al, Lunar and Planetary Science Conference, 19th, Houston, TX, Mar. 14-18, 1988. Proceedings. Edited by G. Ryder et al, Houston, Lunar and Planetary Institute, 1989, p.493-497, 21 refs. DLC QB592.A64a

Extraterrestrial ice, Simulation, Ice sublimation, Porous materials, Geochemistry, Vapor diffusion, Ice air interface, Heat transfer, Analysis (mathematics).

47-5126

Decrease in the growth rates of atmospheric chloro-

fluorocarbons 11 and 12. Elkins, J.W., et al. *Nature*, Aug. 26, 1993, 364(6440), p.780-783, 37 refs.

Air pollution, Chemical composition, Polar regions, Antarctica—Amundsen-Scott Station.

Here the focus is on CFC-11 (CCI3F) and CFC-12 (CCI2F2). which are used for refrigeration, air conditioning and the pro-duction of aerosols and foams, and which together make up about half of the total abundance of stratospheric organic chlo-

rine. A significant recent decrease in the atmospheric growth rates of these two species is reported, based on measurements spanning the past 15 years and latitudes ranging from 83N to 90S. This is consistent with CFC-producers own estimates of reduced emissions. If the atmospheric growth rates of these two species continue to slow in line with predicted changes in industrial emissions, global atmospheric mixing ratios will reach a maximum before the turn of the century, and then begin to decline. (Auth.) 47-5127

Evaluating the role of climate cooling in iceberg pro-

duction and the Heinrich events. Oerlemans, J., *Nature*, Aug. 26, 1993, 364(6440), p.783-786, 22 refs. Icebergs, Climatic changes, Ice sheets, Models.

47-5128

Ices on the surface of Triton.

Cruikshank, D.P., et al, Science, Aug. 6, 1993, 261(5122), p.742-745, 21 refs.

Extraterrestrial ice, Remote sensing, Chemical composition, Ice spectroscopy, Satellites (natural), Triton.

47-5129 Surface ices and the atmospheric composition of Pinto.

Owen, T.C., et al, Science, Aug. 6, 1993, 261(5122), p.745-748, 41 refs.

Extraterrestrial ice, Atmospheric composition, Remote sensing, Planetary environments, Satellites (natural). Pluto.

47-5130

Phase composition of Triton's polar caps. Duxbury, N.S., et al, Science, Aug. 6, 1993, 261(5122), p.748-751, 19 refs. Brown, R.H.

Ice sheets, Satellites (natural), Ice composition, Temperature variations, Models, Triton. 47-5131

Spectroscopic determination of the phase composition and temperature of nitrogen ice on Tritos Tryka, K.A., et al, Science, Aug. 6, 1993, 261(5122), p.751-754, 17 refs.

Ice structure, Ice composition, Ice temperature, Satellites (natural). Triton

47-5132

Probing stratospheric ozone.

Rodriguez, J.M., Science, Aug. 27, 1993, 261(5125), p.1128-1129, 20 refs.
Ozone, Clouds (meteorology), Aerosols, Atmospheric

composition, Stratosphere, Chemical composition.

Chlorine chemistry on polar stratospheric cloud particles in the Arctic winter.

Webster, C.R., et al. Science, Aug. 27, 1993, 261(5125), p.1130-1134, Numerous refs. Ozone, Clouds (meteorology), Aerosols, Atmospheric composition, Stratosphere, Chemical composition. 47-5134

Seasonal evolution of reactive chlorine in the Northern Hemisphere stratosphere. Toohey, D.W., et al, Science, Aug. 27, 1993,

261(5125), p.1134-1136, 20 refs.

Ozone, Seasonal variations, Atmospheric composition, Chemical composition.

47-5135

Heterogeneous reaction probabilities, solubilities, and the physical state of cold volcanic aerosols. Toon, O., et al, Science, Aug. 27, 1993, 261(5125), p.1136-1140, 18 refs.
Ozone, Stratosphere, Aerosols, Atmospheric composi-

tion, Chemical composition.

47-5136

In situ observations of aerosol and chlorine a after the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo: Effects of reactions on sulfate aerosol.

Wilson. J.C., et al, Science, Aug. 27, 1993, 261(5125), p.1140-1143, 27 refs.

Ozone, Atmospheric composition, Chemical composition.

47-5137

Stratospheric meteorological conditions in the Arctic

polar vortex, 1991-1992. Newman, P., et al, Science, Aug. 27, 1993, 261(5125), p.1143-1146, 28 refs. Stratosphere, Atmospheric composition, Air tempera-

ture, Chemical composition, Atmospheric circulation. 47-5138

Chemical loss of ozone in the Arctic polar vortex in the winter of 1991-1992, Salawitch, R.J., et al, Science, Aug. 27, 1993, 261(5125), p.1146-1149, 54 refs.

Ozone, Atmospheric circulation, Atmospheric composition, Chemical composition.

Ozone loss inside the northern polar vortex during the 1991-1992 winter. Profitt, M.H., et al, *Science*, Aug. 27, 1993, 261(5125), p. 1150-1154, 42 refs.
Ozone, Atmospheric circulation, Atmospheric composition.

sition, Chemical composition.

47-5140

Ozone and aerosoi changes during the 1991-1992 Air-

borne Arctic Stratospheric Expedition.
Browell, E.V., et al. Science, Aug. 27, 1993, 261(5125), p.1155-1158, 16 refs.

Ozone, Aerosols, Seasonal variations, Atmospheric composition, Stratosphere, Chemical composition.

47-5141

Characteristics and possible source of a 1479 A.D. volcanic ash layer in a Greenland ice core. Fiacco, R.J., Jr., et al. Quaternary research, May 1993, 39(3), p.267-273, 49 refs.

Ice sheets, Quaternary deposits, Ice cores, Drill core analysis, Ice composition, Aerosols, Volcanic ash, At-

mospheric circulation, Greenland.

47-5142

Late Quaternary lacustrine pollen records from southwestern Beringia.

Lozhkin, A.V., et al. Quaternary research. May 1993, 39(3), p.314-324, 46 refs.

Paleoecology, Quaternary deposits, Lacustrine deposits, Subarctic landscapes, Landscape development, Tundra, Vegetation patterns, Palynology, USSR-Beringia.

47-5143

Pleistocene vertebrates and other fossils from Epigu-

Pleistocene vertebrates and other fossils from Epigaruk, morthwestern Alaska.

Hamilton, T.D., et al, Quaternary research, May 1993, 39(3), p.381-389, 23 refs.

Ashley, G.M., Reed, K.M., Schweger, C.E.
Quaternary deposits, Sampling, Pleistocene, Continuous permafrost, Tundra, Paleoecology, Palynology, Fossils, United States—Alaska—Kobuk River.

Partitioning of nitrogen oxides in the lower arctic troposphere during spring 1988.

Bottenheim, J.W., et al, Journal of atmospheric chemistry, July 1993, 17(1), p.15-27, 32 refs.

Barrie, L.A., Atlas, E Polar atmospheres, Atmospheric boundary layer. At-

mospheric composition, Chemical properties. Air pollution, Sampling, Chemical analysis, Ozone, Canada— Northwest Territories-Alert.

47-5145

Aluminium solubility in rainwater and molten snow. Losno, R., et al, Journal of atmospheric chemistry, July 1993, 17(1), p.29-43, 27 refs. Atmospheric composition, Precipitation (meteorolo-

gy), Aerosols, Metals, Solubility, Snow impurities, Snow composition, Chemical analysis.

47-5146

Seasonal variability of hydraulic conductivity.

Asare, S.N., et al. American Society of Agricultural Engineers. Transactions, Mar.-Apr. 1993, 36(2), p.451-457, 21 refs.

Rudra, R.P., Dickinson, W.T., Well, G.J. Soil tests, Soil composition, Saturation, Seasonal variations, Hydrology, Soil water migration, Unfrozen water content, Freeze thaw cycles, Soil temperature, Temperature effects, Frozen ground physics.

Refractive indices of water and ice in the 0.65- to 2.5-

micron spectral range.

Kou, L.H., et al, Applied optics, July 1, 1993, 32(19), p.3531-3540, 15 refs.

Labrie, D., Chylek, P.

Cloud physics, Optical properties, Radiation absorption, Refractivity, Indexes (ratios), Standards, Ice crystal optics, Spectra, Infrared spectroscopy.

47.5148

Science of snow and ice (4), rYuki to kori no kagaku (4)3.

Inoue, M., Yuki to doro (Snow and roads). July 1985, No.4, p.7-11, In Japanese. Snow cover stability, Snow melting, Snow surface, Al-

bedo. 47-5149

Avalanche countermeasures in Hokkaido. [Hok-

kaido ni okeru nadare taisakuj, Takeuchi, M., Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), July 1985, No.4, p.22-26, In Japanese. 4 refs.

Avalanche engineering, Road maintenance, Avalanches, Snow fences, Snowsheds, Japan—Hokkaido.

47.5150

Avalanche countermeasures, ¡Yuki nadare taisaku ni tsuite, Sato, K., Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), July 1985,

No.4, p.27-31, In Japanese. I ref. Avalanche engineering, Avalanches, Avalanche for-

mation, Japan

47-5151 Avalanche countermeasures in the Tsuchidaru stretch of the Kanetsu Highway. (Kanetsu jidoshado (Tsu-

chidaru chiku) nadare taisaku₁. Tsukada, C., et al. Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), July 1985, No.4, p.32-36, In Japanese. Hata T

Avalanche engineering, Avalanche forecasting, Road maintenance, Japan.

47-5152

Avalanche countermeasures in Fukushima Prefecture. Fukushima ken no yuki nadare taisaku ni tsuite, Hamazu, F., Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), July

1985, No.4, p. 37-44, In Japanese.

Avalanche engineering, Road maintenance, Avalanches, Snowsheds, Japan—Fukushima Prefecture.

47-5153

Summary of avalanche countermeasure operations in Pakashima Prefecture. (Fukushima ken no yuki nadare taisaku jigyo no kairyo),
Fukushima Prefecture Civil Engineering Department,

Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), July 1985, No.4, p.45-52. In Japanese.

Avalanche engineering, Avalanche forecasting, Avalanches, Road maintenance, Japan-Fukushima Prefecture.

47-5154

Avalanche countermeasures (1). [Yuki nadare taisaku (1)_],

Kuriyama, H., Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), July 1985, No.4, p.53-57, In Japanese. 8 refs. Avalanche engineering, Avalanche formation, Snow cover stability

47-5155

Study on providing pedestrian space in snowy regions. ¡Sekisetsu chiiki ni okeru hokosha kukan kakuho ni

Nishiue, H., Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), July 1985, No.4, p.58-62, In Japanese. Snowsheds, Sidewalks, Human factors engineering.

47-5156

Snow pressure on avalanche prevention structures built on the periphery of small sections of cut slopes. (Kiri tsuchi shamen no kodan shuhen ni setchi shita yuki nadare yobo shisetsu no setsuatsu tokuseij, Shimomura, C., et al, Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), July 1985, No.4, p.63-68, In Japanese. 1 ref. Kobayashi, K

Avalanche engineering, Snow loads, Snow stabilization, Snow fences.

47-5157

Tests on the basic characteristics of road surface freezing deicers. [Romen toketsu boshi yakuzai no kihon tokusei shiken,

Murakuni, M., Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), July 1985, No.4, p.69-74, In Japanese. 6 refs. Road icing, Chemical ice prevention, Salting, Road

maintenance.

47-5158 Selection of tree species and patterns of planting for snowy regions. (Sekisetsu chiiki ni okeru jushu sentei to shokusai keishiki ni tsuite).

Oie, T., Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), July 1985. No.4, p.75-81, In Japanese.

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ation, Cost analysis, Japan. 47-5162

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Okuma, T., Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), Oct. 1985, No.5, p.21-26, In Japanese. 6 refs. Snow removal, Snow melting, Artificial melting, Drains

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bosetsu ni tsuite₁,
Joetsu City Construction Department, Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), Oct. 1985, No.5, p.45-49, in Japa-

Snow removal, Snowstorms, Road maintenance, Accidents, Cost analysis, Japan-Niigata Prefecture.

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ation, Cost analysis, Japan.

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Nijun ni tsuitej, Yamanaka, Y., Yuki to doro (Snow and roads), Oct. 1985, No.5, p.87-89, In Japanese. Road icing, Tires, Standards.

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Microalgal absorption, biomass, and photophysiology were monitored in conjunction with the vertical attenuation of photosynthetically active radiation and spectral irradiance within the lower congelation ice and the platelet ice layer in McMurdo Sound in 1989. Between 89 and 99% of the algal biomass was located within the 0.68 m thick platelet layer where standing crop, measured as chlorophyll a. increased from 280 to 1090 mg/sq m between Oct. 26 and Dec. 3. Algal biomass was high stratified within the platelet ice layer. An increasing fraction, 38 to 90% of integrated chl a was collected from the upper 0.125 m of the platelet layer, near the base of the congelation ice. Algal pigments accounted for over 96% of total light attenuation (ice + particles) within this layer. Sea ice microalgae exhibited photosynthetic properties consistent with extreme shade adaptation, including low mean pigment-specific absorption, and low assimilation numbers both of which declined with depth. Vertical profiles revealed that low quantum yields for platelet ice assemblages were not a function of low temperature, as had previously been suspected, but vary quantum yields for placete ice assemblages were not a function of low temperature, as had previously been suspected, but vary with depth and hence light level. Microalgae at the platelet ice surface appeared well adapted to the ambient light field, while algae at depth appeared to retain excess photosynthetic capacity. (Auth. mod.)

47-5201

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Chronology of Taylor Glacier advances in Arena Valley, Antarctica, using in situ cosmogenic He-3 and Be-

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Glacial geology, Glacial deposits, Moraines, Ag

determination, Isotope analysis, Antarctica-Arena

This paper reports in situ measurements of He-3 and Be-10 in quartz sandstone boulders from Arena Valley, southern Victoria

Land, to provide chronological constraints for a sequence of moraines related to expansions of Taylor Glacier and the East Antarctic Ice Sheet. Mean He-3 ages are 113,000 + /- 45,000 yr. 208.000 + /- 67,000 yr. 335,000 + /- 187,000 yr. and 1.2 + /- 0.2 myr. for Taylor II, III, IVa. and IVb moraines, respectively. Although the exposure ages appear consistent with the few previous age estimates, particularly with an isotope stage 5 age for Taylor II, each moraine exhibits a broad age distribution. The distribution probably results from a variety of factors, which may include prior exposure to cosmic rays. He-3 loss, erosion, postdepositional boulder movement, and radiogenic production of He-3. Nonetheless, the exposure ages provide direct chronological constraints for the moraine sequence, and suggest a maximum thickening of Taylor Glacier relative to the present ice surface of 500 m since the late Pliocene-early Pleistocene. (Auth. mod.) tocene. (Auth. mod.)

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Soil structure, Soil formation, Soil analysis, Geomorphology, Periglacial processes, Patterned ground, Soil physics, United States-Indiana.

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Frost heave, Forecasting, Mathematical models, Frozen ground mechanics, Phase transformations, Ice lenses, Capillarity, Ice water interface, Freezing front.

47-5205 Model for thermally-induced stresses in multi-year

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Rheology, Ice air interface, Thermal stresses, Stress concentration, Temperature effects, Viscoelasticity, Mathematical models.

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Climatology, Ice sheets, Glacier mass balance, Sea lev-

el, Glacial meteorology, Synoptic meteorology, Precipitation (meteorology), Periodic variations, Simulation, Greenland.

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Air temperature, Periodic variations, Polar atmospheres, Ozone, Atmospheric density.

This paper presents a global seasonal climate summary for the Sep-Nov. 1990 interval. Included are details which document Pacific; above-normal air temperatures in the tropical western Pacific; above-normal air temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere; and ozone depletion in the antarctic stratosphere.

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Snowmelt, Snow hydrology, Runoff, Periodic variations, Watersheds, Mathematical models, Forecasting.

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Forest canopy, Vegetation factors, Snowmelt, Season-al variations, Snow cover distribution, Snow accumula-tion, Snow water equivalent, Water supply, Runoff forecasting, United States—California—Sierra Neva-

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Forest ecosystems, Global change, Global warming, Climatic changes, Carbon dioxide, Soil air interface, Tundra, Vegetation factors, Soil chemistry.

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Carbon dioxide, Polar atmospheres, Soil air interface, Tundra, USSR-Siberia.

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47-5237

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Forest soils, Trees (plants), Climatic factors, Soil temperature, Soil water, Snowmelt, Soil chemistry, Cana-

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Forest ecosystems, Subarctic landscapes, Carbon dioxide, Soil air interface, Peat, Biomass, Models, Carbon, Canada.

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Ecology, Environmental impact, Carbon, USSR—Ir-

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47-5243

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Research projects, Regional planning, Legislation, Cost analysis.

47-5244

Experimental and numerical analysis of floating ice beam impact forces against a sloped structure.

Coutermarsh, B.A., MP 3284, Hanover, NH, Dart-

mouth College, 1993, 51p., M.S. thesis. Ice loads, Ice solid interface, Ice friction, Ice pressure, Pontoon bridges, Mathematical models.

Experiments were performed to determine the response of a floating ice beam to a vertically applied force. The data were used to calibrate a numerical finite element model of the floating ice. The ice was characterized as a linear clastic material in the numerical analysis, and the calibration data were used to assess this assumption as well as to develop a fluid influence coefficient matrix, to simulate the dynamic influence of the fluid beneath the ice beam. I mally, a scale model study was per-formed to determine actual impact forces generated by a floating ice beam against a 45 deg sloped structure. The numerical model developed was then compared to the actual data. The numerical model does well in predicting impact forces for all the

beams at low velocity, and the force from the thicker ice beams at all velocities. Both the numerical and experimental forces show the same trends and appear to level off to approach a constant value with increasing beam length. The discrepancies between numerical predictions and experimental results are thought to be caused by damage to the experimental ice beams which is not accounted for in the numerical model.

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47-5248

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Frozen ground thermodynamics, Permafrost heat balance, Soil freezing, Heat capacity, Thermal conductivity.

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Konrad, J.M., Soil sampling and methods of analysis. Edited by M.R. Carter, Boca Raton, Lewis Publishers, 1993, p.797-806, 18 refs.

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Frost penetration, Soil freezing, Freezing front, Frost

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Gamble, S.L.
DLC TA654.6.S87

Roofs, Safety, Snow loads, Snowdrifts, Blowing snow, Snow air interface, Forecasting, Design criteria, Simulation.

47-5263

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Power line icing, Stability, Wind factors, Ice loads, Ice cover effect, Countermeasures, Engineering, Design

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Pipes (tubes), Underground pipelines, Porous materials, Water temperature, Freezing points, Convection, Liquid solid interfaces, Heat transfer, Analysis (mathematics), Artificial freezing.

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Padilha, A. DLC QC319.8.155

Laminar flow, Water flow, Supercooling, Phase transformations, Solidification, Freezing front, Liquid solid interfaces, Heat transfer coefficient, Temperature effects, Mathematical models.

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Paleoclimatology, Climatic changes, Pleistocene, Ice sheets, Ice volume, Periodic variations, Insolation, Air ice water interaction, Simulation.

47-5268

Dense medium radiative transfer theory for two scattering layers with a Rayleigh distribution of particle

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Snow cover, Remote sensing, Radar echoes, Attenua-

tion, Snow density, Scattering, Particle size distribution, Mathematical models, Theories.

47-5269

Azorella selago Hook, used to estimate glacier fluctuations and climatic history in the Kerguelen Islands over the last two centuries.

over the last two centuries.

Frenot, Y., et al, Oecologia, Aug. 1, 1993, 95(1), p.140-144, 26 refs.

Climatic changes, Glacier oscillation, Periodic variations, Moraines, Plant ecology, Phenology, Correlation, Growth, Geomorphology, Kerguelen Islands.

This paper combines geomorphological observations and a new biological dating technique to propose a reconstruction of the cool and warm events in the Kerguelen Is. during the last two centuries. The usual dating methods, such as dendrochronology or C-14 dating, are not applicable on Kerguelen. Therefore, the radial growth of Azorella selago Hook. a cushion-forming Umbelliferae species, was used to estimate the absolute age of deglaciated areas. Glacial margins in the vicinity of the Glacier Ampère constitute the most complete chronosequence deglaciated areas. Glacial margins in the vicinity of the Glacier Ampère constitute the most complete chroiosequence studied in this part of the world and illustrate 7 warming-cooling cycles. This new dating technique is validated by the close relationship between the calculated ages of these climatic events and the results of several studies in other circumantarctic regions. The Glacier Ampère reached its maximum extent at the end of the 18th century. Since 1799, two discrete phases may be distinguished: the first period (1799-1965) is characterized by small glacier fluctuations (1 km retreat overall) whereas in the second period (1966 to the present) the retreat is much more rapid (about 3 km). The current dramatic glacial retreat on Kerguelen is apparently related to a major change in climate, and could illustrate a more general southern hemispheric pattern of glacial fluctuations. (Auth. mod.)

47-5270

Enhanced bedrock weathering in association with late-lying snowpatches: evidence from Livingston Isand, Antarctica.

Hall, K., Earth surface processes & landforms, Mar. 1993, 18(2), p.121-129, 34 refs.
Periglacial processes, Weathering, Bedrock, Rock properties, Nivation, Snowmelt, Snow cover effect, Mechanical tests, Antarctica—Livingston Island.

An indication of the extent of weathering on different aspects of rock outcrops on Livingston 1. was obtained by means of a Schmidt hammer, a cone indenter and measurement of weather-Schmidt nammer, a cone indenter and measurement of weather-ing rind thickness. Results show that weathering, particularly chemical weathering, is enhanced on the lee side of outcrops where snow accumulates as a result of prolonged wetting by the melting snow. Rock moisture and temperature data indicate that the south-facing, snow-accumulation side of obstacles have high rock moisture levels and maintain relatively high tempera-tures. Whilst chemical weathering is greater on the leeward side of outcropt mechanical mozestas are researed to the wind side of outcrops, mechanical processes are greater on the wind-ward side. The presence of late-lying snow thus appears to exert a strong influence on weathering. (Auth.)

47-5271

Advances in sea-ice research based on remotely

sensed passive microwave data.

Barry, R.G., et al, Oceanography, 1993, 6(1), p.4-12, 35 refs.

Oceanography, Aerial photography, Sea ice distribution, Ice edge, Ice surveys, Remote sensing, Microwaves, Radiometry, Spaceborne photography,

prigntness. This paper surveys the unique contributions that have been made to knowledge of polar sea ice since the early 1970s through the application of passive microwave remote sensing techniques, supported chiefly on satellite platforms. The combination of all-weather capability and the absence of any dependence of microwave emission on solar radiation permits satellite borne radiometric surveys to yield data particularly setted to polar applications. (Auth. mod.) 47-5272

Molecular dynamics study of the structure of a long chain amphiphile monolayer adsorbed on ice Ih.
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Rice, S.A. Ice physics, Ice surface, Substrates, Ice solid interface, Adsorption, Polymers, Monomolecular films, Molecular structure, Orientation, Molecular energy levels, Simulation.

Dissipative quantum tunneling of rotational defects in ice. The Pauling potential.

Consolini, G., et al, Journal of chemical physics, Sep. 1, 1993, 99(5), p.4227-4228, 9 refs.

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Ice physics, Ice structure, Molecular structure, Molecular energy levels, Defects, Orientation, Dielectric properties, Temperature effects.